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A History

OF THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

Its Men and Institutions

By THE WASHINGTON POST

Edited by ALLAN B. SLAUSON
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1903



Washington

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ADDENDA

Hon. Edward H. Bingham (pages 355-356) retired from the bench April 30, 1903.

Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D. (page 149), retired from rectorship, Catholic University of America, April 21, 1903; appointed Bishop of Dubuque.

Noble D. Larner (pages 408-409) died March 19, 1903.

William W. Rapley (page 301), died November 17, 1902.

Dr. A. B. Richardson (page 438) died June 27, 1903.

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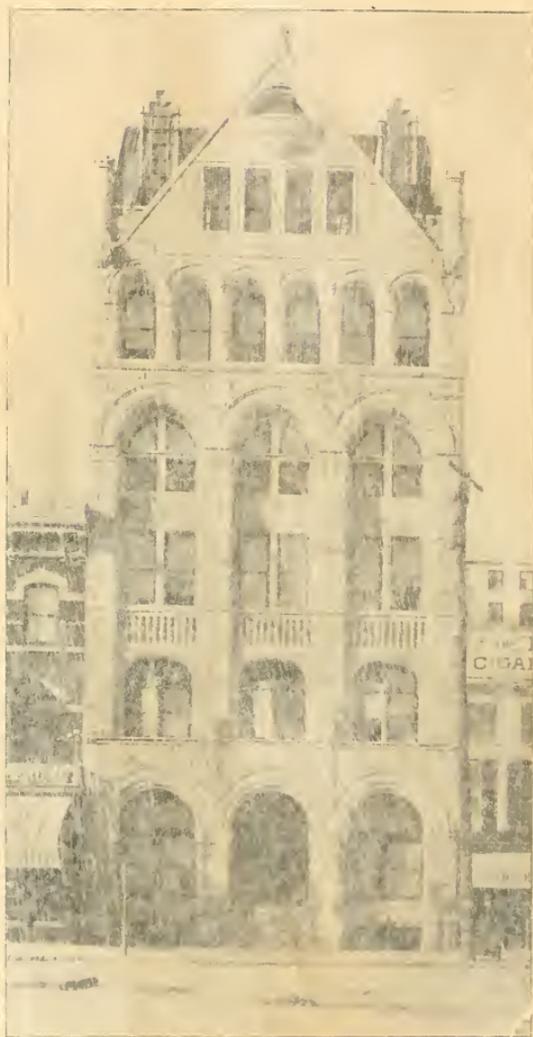
1919

The Post's "History of Washington,"
after an hour of careful preparation
of a volume of the history of the City of
Washington—its past and institutions—
has been issued by The Washington
Post. It is a book of some 300 pages,
handsomely printed and bound, and
contains a large number of illustrations.
The Post feels glad to have its name
identified with a work to which an entire
generation are sure to give their appreciative
attention. The history proper was
written by Mr. John H. Brown, of
the Library of Congress. Accuracy was
his aim to every inch, and where com-
pelling testimony of contemporary writers
has seemed indispensable the selection
of both is given for the judgment of the
reader. Many people about Washington
have had written—many have
believed—when they first saw it, that
they had never received the detailed his-
tory of their city, and were glad
to see it. Certainly there has been more ac-
curacy.

The biographical sketches of wide and
deep in a large part of the sketches
of men prominent in the affairs of the
National Capital—were prepared by a
host of competent writers. As a whole
the work is a veritable storehouse of in-
formation, whose value will increase with
the lapse of years.

The Post in publishing this history
has been informed that it
will be the best of the kind ever
issued. This result has been achieved by
unflinching and thorough efforts.





THE WASHINGTON POST BUILDING.

INTRODUCTORY.



HISTORY of the Capital City must be, to some extent, a history of the nation itself.

Here are centered the three powerful, coordinate branches of republican government. Hence emanate the laws, their far-reaching interpretation, and the final judgments upon appeal which is the right of the humblest citizen. Not strange, therefore, is it to find that many writers, attracted by the history of the men who have made the State and by the interest attached

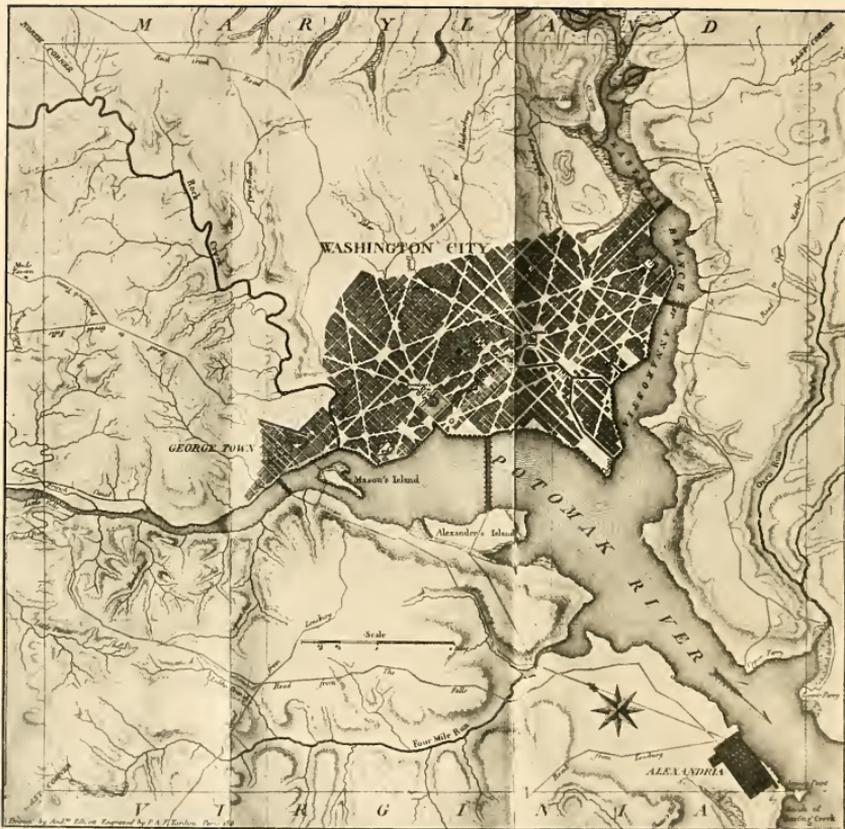
to great questions of national importance, in attempting to write a history of the City of Washington, have failed to bring out those details which are of the city only. Irresistible temptations have led them too far into the field of constitutional history on the one side, or, on the other, into the no less interesting and, indeed, more thrilling accounts of military operations, of victories and defeats, "of the times that tried men's souls," of the foreign and internecine strifes that have cemented in blood the latest and most glorious experiment of self-government by the people. The real history of the city itself is thus frequently lost sight of.

Many books about Washington have been written; yet its history remains in fragmentary shape. No claim is here made that this is a complete, comprehensive history of the City of Washington. Only a small part of what pertains thereto — the subject headings, as it were — could be included within the limits of the present work. For this,

however, the author claims some merit of arrangement — a setting up of guide posts to mark the periods when the more important events have occurred; an explanation of their causes and their results; a chronological array of facts having a direct bearing upon the growth and development of the city from the period when its location was first mentioned in the halls of Congress to the present time; a topical arrangement of the most important architectural and landscape features, the historical monuments and memorials, the storehouses of learning, the great museums of art and archaeology; some account of the statesmen, jurists, financiers, architects, artists, sculptors and business men who have played their part in the making or the beautifying of the city; an arrangement whereby one who may be interested in any particular features of its material or artistic progress may find such grouped together.

Historical accuracy, above all, has been the aim in every line that has been written. Dates and facts have been carefully verified, and where conflicting testimony of contemporary writers has seemed irreconcilable, the evidence of both has been given for the judgment of the reader.

The biographical sketches of which this work is in large part composed, are the work of a corps of competent writers, and so far, at least, as they are of the present generation, may be considered autobiographical, since no fact or date is given that has not been personally authenticated. The value of such a work, it will readily appear, must increase as time goes on, until it becomes a veritable treasure house of information for future historians and genealogists.



MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DRAWN BY ANDREW ELLCOTT AND ENGRAVED IN PARIS IN 1815.

CHAPTER I.

SELECTION OF THE SITE.



AN unconscious prophet was Francis Pope, the Englishman, who in 1663 bought from the English Crown the peninsula formed by the junction of the Potomac and its Eastern branch, and in a spirit of eccentricity called the eminence upon which he built his dwelling "the Capitoline Hill," the stream that flowed along its foot "The Tiber," and himself "Pope of Rome." The Tiber is gone, and as forgotten as the man who named it, but upon that hill stands the Capitol of a greater republic than Rome, when, seated on her seven hills, from her throne of beauty she ruled the world.

Francis Pope was not the first to discover that this was an ideal location. When Captain John Smith sailed up the "Patowomeke River" in the summer of 1608, he was particularly impressed with a section of the country which is easily recognized from his description as that upon which the City of Washington now stands. The Anacostia, or Eastern branch was then a more important stream than now, and upon the peninsula formed by the junction of the two rivers Indian tribes met year after year in council.

Henry Fleet, a hardy, adventurous fur trader, has left to the world a brief account of his explorations along the Potomac in 1623-25, during which he had many perilous encounters with wild Indian tribes then inhabiting this region. Of the country where the Nation's Capital now stands he wrote:

"The place is without question the most healthful and pleasant in all this country and most convenient for habitation; the air temperate in summer and not violent in winter. The river aboundeth in all manner of fish, and for deer, buffaloes, bears and turkeys, the woods do swarm with them, and the soil is exceedingly fertile."

The publication in England of this enthusiastic description, as it was intended to do, brought to these shores many immigrants, among them a number of Scotch and Irish families. One section of the new American colony was known as "New Scotland," and descendants of these people owned the land which near the close of the eighteenth century became the territory of Columbia.

Washington, in his youth, was familiar with the spot and its history and encamped where the old naval observatory buildings are now, with a regiment of British troops, when he held a colonel's commission under Braddock. He had long looked upon it as a natural location for the greatest commercial city of the New Nation. Had not the application of steam revolutionized land transportation and greatly lessened the importance of navigable streams, his expectations would more than likely have been realized. These views were shared by his Virginia friends, Jefferson, Madison and Lee, and the four were ardent workers in endeavoring to secure the permanent location of the Federal Capital on the Potomac. It was far from being an easy task, and the contest, long drawn out, furnishes a most interesting opening chapter in this city's history.

Congress had held its sessions at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, Lancaster, York, Princeton and Annapolis, according to the fate of war or as the convenience of members dictated. Some anxious rivalry for the honor had grown up in the various cities and states of the North before 1783, and several offers of permanent locations had been tendered: Annapolis, Md., Newport, R. I., Kingston, N. Y., and Williamsburgh, Va. The first move was made by the State of New York, which some time in the early part of 1783 offered a tract of land in the township of Kingston, Ulster county, with privileges of jurisdiction in all civil matters. This being reported in Virginia, the delegates of that State proposed to their Governor, April 10, 1783, that Virginia and Maryland should unite in offering a tract of land on the Potomac, near Georgetown, as a more central and more agreeable location. It was proposed, too, that Congress should be given fuller jurisdiction over this tract than New York had been willing to allow. In the meantime Maryland had taken action on her own part and had sent to Congress an offer to cede Annapolis for a National Capital. The offers of New York and Maryland were formally transmitted to the States by Congress on June 4 with a notice that both propositions would be considered October 1.

In June, 1783, Congress, while in session in the old City Hall, Philadelphia, received news by carrier, that a large body of unpaid Continental soldiers, which had been

encamped at Lancaster, was marching toward Philadelphia, with the avowed purpose of making the Congressmen prisoners and holding them until all arrears of pay were settled. As Congress had no treasury and no credit, it was not easy to figure out how the demands of the soldiery could be immediately met. Realizing the possible serious result of this attack by their own unpaid soldiers, Congress, in great fear, appealed to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania for protection. President Dickinson answered that he could do nothing; that the State militia would not array themselves against brothers in arms and that he could not prevent the troops from entering the city. When this answer was received, several members declared that it was high time, if Congress could not be assured of protection in Philadelphia, to remove to some other city.

The next day the mutinous soldiers under the leadership

Naturally a very strong feeling of resentment against Philadelphia, and an unwillingness to meet there again existed among Congressmen. In October a serious attempt was made to settle the vexed question in what State the permanent federal buildings should be erected. Beginning with New Hampshire, a vote was taken upon each State comprising the Union, but no State had a majority of the votes or anything like it. On October 7, Gerry, of Massachusetts, secured the adoption of a resolution that "buildings for the use of Congress shall be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware, or of the Potomac near Georgetown; provided a suitable district can be procured on one of the rivers aforesaid for a Federal town; that the right of the soil, and an exclusive or such other jurisdiction as Congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States." This resolution, however, underwent various modifications, one



CITY OF WASHINGTON, 1800.

Reproduced from an old engraving by courtesy of the Librarian of Congress.

of their non-commissioned officers, besieged the State House and kept those within in a state of fear. Muskets were pointed at the windows and motions made as if to fire whenever any member ventured to look out. Many threats were made of what would be done if they were not paid, but no actual violence occurred. When Congress adjourned in the afternoon, and members came out, a pretense was made at first of holding them prisoners, but better counsel prevailed, and they were permitted to pass. An evening session was held and a resolution offered to adjourn to Princeton. It met with much opposition and was discussed for five days. In the meantime, the attitude of the soldiers became more threatening and the citizens upon whom the burden of feeding this little army fell, grew anxious for relief. The resolution was then adopted and the Congress adjourned somewhat hurriedly to Princeton, where it held its sessions in the hall of the college.

of which was to have buildings erected both on the Potomac and on the Delaware, to be occupied alternately; and, pending the erection of the buildings, Congress was to meet alternately in Trenton and Annapolis. The outcome was its repeal April 26, 1784.

When Congress met in October of the same year, still at Trenton, the subject again came up prominently. After a long debate, a board of three commissioners was created, "with full power to lay out a district not exceeding three nor less than two miles square, on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the falls thereof, for a Federal town." They were authorized "to purchase soil, and enter into contracts for erecting and completing, in an elegant manner, a Federal House, President's House, and Houses for the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Treasury; that in choosing the situation for the buildings, due regard be had for the

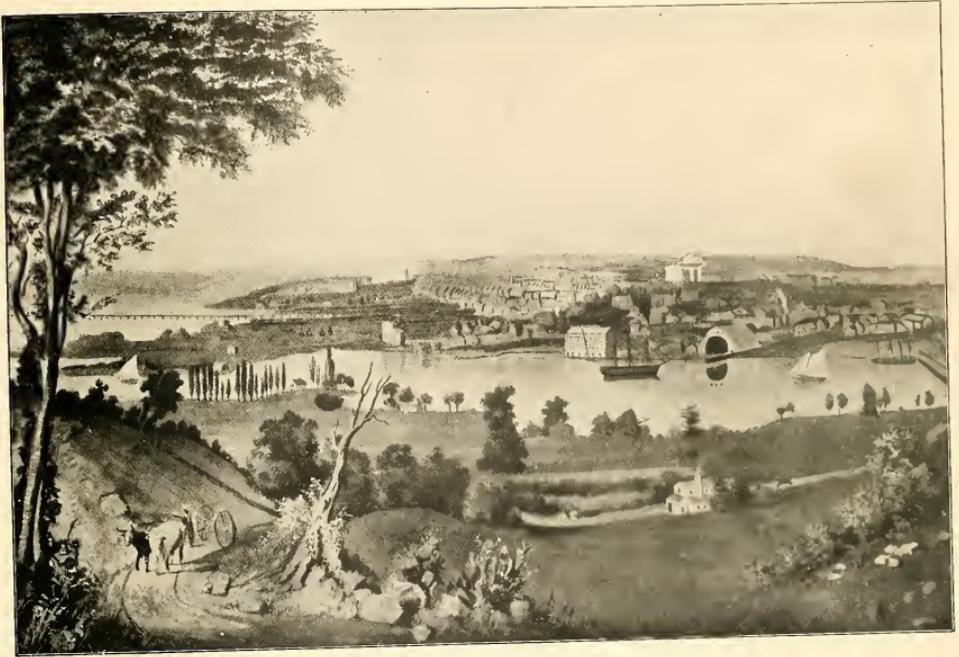
accommodations of the States, with lots for houses for the use of their delegates respectively."

No action had been taken under this resolution when the Congress met at New York January 13, 1785, and here great but fruitless efforts were made to substitute the word "Potomac" for the word "Delaware." The friends of the Delaware site succeeded in having the three commissioners appointed, but the friends of the Potomac continued so vigorously their efforts to repeal or alter the law and brought so much outside influence to bear (notably that of Washington and Jefferson), that the commissioners never entered upon their duties. No explanation of the apparent acquiescence by the supporters of the Delaware location in

money as they may respectively furnish toward the erection of said buildings."

The delegates from Virginia, Georgia, New York and Massachusetts supported this resolution, but those from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and singularly enough, Maryland and North Carolina opposed it, so that it failed of adoption.

All these discussions, however, unquestionably bore fruit in the Constitutional Convention in 1787, for Section 8, Article I of the Constitution declared that Congress should have power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States and the



VIEW OF WASHINGTON ABOUT 1830.

Reproduced from an old engraving by courtesy of the Librarian of Congress.

this inaction can be found, but it is a fair supposition that the lack of an appropriation had much to do with it.

Lee, of Virginia, again brought the question before Congress May 10, 1787, by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Treasury take measures for erecting the necessary public buildings, for the accommodation of Congress, at Georgetown, on the Potomac River, so soon as the soil and jurisdiction of the said town are obtained, and that on the completion of the said buildings, Congress adjourn their sessions to the said Federal town.

"Resolved, That the States of Maryland and Virginia be allowed a credit in the requisition of 1787, or in the arrearages due on past requisitions, for such sums of

acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States." So far as contemporaneous writers have recorded, this article was assented to in the convention without debate. When it came before the Virginia convention fears were expressed that so large a district under the exclusive control of the Federal Government might prove an asylum for political offenders or violators of law in various states, but there was little real opposition to it.

The first Congress under the new Constitution met in the City of New York, April 6, 1789, the State having tendered its public buildings to the use of the new Government. Virginia, through her representatives, promptly

began a new campaign for the location of the Capital, by offering ten miles square of her territory in any part of the State that Congress might select, for the Seat of the Federal Government. Seney, of Maryland, presented a similar offer from his State the next day. New Jersey followed with an offer of a site near Trenton, and Pennsylvania offered to deed to the Federal authorities a district ten miles square around or near either one of the towns of Lancaster, Wright's Ferry, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Reading or Germantown, Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna near Havre de Grace, being the popular favorite.

New York made a strong plea for the Capital, and in fact Congress took some steps toward providing a permanent home for the President in the metropolis; but it was an expensive place to live and the State would consider no

When this motion was carried in the House, the Southern members were all up in arms. How, they asked, did the House propose to locate the center of three things so totally unlike? Was it to be the center of the three centers? This, they declared, it would be impossible to find.

Lee, of Virginia, asked that some member well posted in geography would show how the banks of the Susquehanna conformed with the guiding principles laid down in the motion, how they communicated with the Atlantic and how they were connected with the great Western territory. He then offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that "a place as nearly central as a convenient communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an easy access to the Western territory will permit, ought to be selected and established as the permanent Seat of Government of the United States."



THE CAPITOL IN 1814. JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH INVASION.

plan that involved a surrender of jurisdiction over the city. Having the seat of Government for the time being, however, she naturally opposed strenuously any agitation of a permanent location; and in this she had the hearty support of the New England States, who were well satisfied with things as they were. But the Southern members had set their hearts on the Potomac and at last Maryland and Virginia were united. Pennsylvania secured the support of New Jersey and hoped to win the location on a compromise between the North and the South. In the hope of getting an expression of opinion favorable to Pennsylvania, one of her representatives, Thomas Scott, offered a resolution that it would be expedient to select a site which should be "as near as possible the centre of wealth, of population and of territory."

Debate began on the third of September, 1789, a Thursday morning, and lasted until the following Monday. Hardly a member failed to speak, and the brief reports show that no other subject had aroused more interest and more acrimony. The Eastern members opposed consideration on the ground of more important business pending and urged that the location of the Capital could wait. When they found themselves in a minority on this point they organized a caucus with some of the members from the Middle States and resolved in favor of the banks of the Susquehanna, as the nearest point to the center of wealth, population and territory.

The feeling of bitterness between the North and South was intense. A gentleman from South Carolina declared that there could be no peaceful settlement of the question

until the Capital was taken far away from the vicinity of those Quakers who "were continually dogging Southern members with their schemes of emancipation." September 5, 1789, the House passed a resolution establishing a permanent Capital at Wright's Ferry, so soon as the necessary buildings could be erected, the government in the meantime to remain in New York.

A bill to carry this resolution into effect aroused again the determined opposition of the South. Madison spoke of the location of the Capital as if it were a vested right of which Virginia was being deprived and declared that, in his opinion, if the proceedings of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, she might never have become a party to the Constitution.

Scott, of Pennsylvania, though arrayed upon the other side, felt that "the future tranquility and well-being of the

be the chief attractions of Philadelphia's beautiful suburb. But the Virginians were alert and by a shrewd political trick — then played for the first time in our Congressional history, but since oft repeated — sent the bill to the Senate a second time with a simple little amendment, quite unnecessary, providing that the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania should continue over the new district until such time as Congress should otherwise specifically direct. The bill in the Senate failed of further consideration in the rush of business incident to the close of the session. Probably some Southern Senator assisted in keeping it out of sight. It was a narrow escape for the Potomac, for, if the bill had passed, Pennsylvania would undoubtedly have raised the required sum and Germantown would to-day have been the Capital of the Nation.

Virginia took new heart after this victory which was



THE CAPITOL, 1903.

United States depended as much upon this, as on any other question that had or could come before Congress." Fisher Ames declared that "every principle of pride, and honor, and even of patriotism, were engaged."

The bill passed the House by a vote of 31 to 19, but the Senate did not like the Wright's Ferry location and changed it to Germantown, inserting a clause to the effect that the bill should not go into effect until the State of Pennsylvania, or individual citizens should agree to give \$100,000 toward the construction of public buildings. The House agreed to these amendments, and if it had stopped there, the Capitol Dome, the Monument, the Library and the Gothic towers of the Smithsonian Institution might now

so near a Waterloo, and, realizing that not only offers of land but also of money were now needed, passed an act ceding to Congress the required district, and supplemented it by the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That a copy of the foregoing act of the 3d December, 1780, be transmitted to the General Assembly of Maryland without delay; and that it be proposed to said Assembly to unite with this legislature in an application to Congress, that in case Congress shall deem it expedient to establish the permanent seat of the Government of the United States on the banks of the Potomac, so as to include the cession of either State, or a part of the cession of both States, this Assembly will pass an act for advancing a sum of money, not ex-

ceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to the use of the General Government, to be applied in such manner as Congress shall direct, towards erecting public buildings, the said Assembly of Maryland, on their part, advancing a sum not less than two-fifths of the sum advanced by this State for the like purpose."

Maryland promptly took action as suggested, agreeing to cede the necessary territory and to furnish \$72,000 toward the erection of the public buildings.

When Congress met in the spring of 1790, the old fight came on again, with practically no change in the participants except that the citizens of Baltimore, through their representative, Mr. Smith, proposed to furnish \$40,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings for the Federal Government if the Capital were located "in that town." New York and Pennsylvania had gratuitously furnished "elegant and convenient accommodations" for the use of the Government, during the eleven years that it was located within their respective limits, as appears from the resolutions passed by Congress on its removal. Both offered to continue to do so. New Jersey also offered accommodations at Trenton.

In the meantime Southern interests favoring the Potomac site had solidified and Northern members were hopelessly divided. William Maclay, one of the Pennsylvania Senators, kept a diary, for which posterity is greatly indebted, as it is to-day one of the best records extant of the proceedings of the United States Senate at that period. In May, 1790, he writes that the Philadelphians are very indifferent about the question of permanent residence. May 20, the New England men made a proposition in favor of Trenton, which pleased Robert Morris, Maclay's colleague in the Senate, but Maclay objected to the position of Pennsylvania which forced her to bargain either with the South or the East. Morris, May 24th, offered a resolution that the next session of the Congress should be held in Philadelphia, Maclay at the same time telling the Senate that "Philadelphia was a place they never could get as a permanent residence. The government of Pennsylvania neither would nor could part with it. It was nearly equal to one-third of the State in wealth and population. It was the only port belonging to the State."

The proposition for cession of territory for a Federal Capital, with exclusive jurisdiction over it vested in the United States, which met with favor on all hands, put the big cities out of the race completely. New York, realizing the hopelessness of becoming the permanent capital, was determined to retain the Congress as long as possible and would listen to no other proposition. Pennsylvania was equally desirous of reaping immediate benefits, and dickered with other sections as against New York. Those who were not biased by self interest favored a central location and an unpopulous neighborhood, the remembrance of the soldiers' mutiny in Philadelphia being still fresh.

Railroads were unknown and wagon roads, where they existed at all, were impassable in bad weather. Rivers were the only counted-upon highways of commerce and the respective advantages of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the

Potomac and the Patapsco were all carefully considered. No suggestion was offered of a site that should not depend upon commerce to build it up, and it was here that the friends of the Potomac brought to bear their heaviest arguments. Not only could vessels sail up the river as far as Georgetown, but work had already begun upon a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, across the mountains, which would bring to the seaboard all the vast expected products of the great Northwest territory, and aid in its rapid development by affording all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life, to those who should settle therein, at a cheaper rate of transportation than could possibly be given from any other existing or possible future commercial center.

Hours of debate were consumed and reams of foolscap covered in the presentation of these arguments, such men as Washington, Jefferson and Madison being firmly convinced of their truth. But merit alone did not serve to settle the vexed question of capital location.

The rivalry between New York and Philadelphia was extremely bitter. May 30, the Pennsylvania representatives notified their New England allies that they would agree to any place whatsoever, rather than to stay in New York. The next day the House voted that Congress should hold its next session in Philadelphia. June 8, 1790, this question came up in the Senate. Maclay complains that Morris (his colleague) was negligent and absent at this crisis. Morris gave as an excuse that his accounts with the government required his attention. When the vote was taken in the Senate, two sick men were brought in, one on a bed and one in a sedan chair, but not a single proposition could get a majority vote.

Baltimore had her innings June 11 when the House voted to locate the Capital at that city. A few days after began the bargaining among these eighteenth century statesmen which resulted in favor of the South, so far as the Capital was concerned, and in favor of the North by endorsing the scheme of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, to fund the State debts, incurred in the common cause of the Revolution, into a National debt, secured by interest-bearing bonds. Abundant evidence of this bargaining is found in Maclay's Journal and in the writings of Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this was the most potent factor in the final settlement of the capital location.

Tench Coke, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first proposed to Maclay, June 14, 1790, that in consideration of the support of Pennsylvania for the assumption of the State debts, all of Hamilton's influence with Northern Senators and members would be used to secure the permanent seat of government on the Susquehanna. The same proposition was made to Robert Morris and he and Maclay talked it over. Morris wanted to deal with Hamilton direct and not through the Assistant Secretary. Accordingly he wrote to Hamilton that he would walk in the morning on the Battery, and if Hamilton had anything to propose to him they might meet there as if by accident and have a private

conference without attracting any attention. They met, as proposed, and Hamilton told Morris that he needed only one vote in the Senate and five in the House to carry through his scheme of assumption, and that if he could get these votes, he for his part would agree to place the Capital either at Germantown or at some place on the Delaware that might be agreed upon. Morris agreed to lay the proposition before the Pennsylvania delegation, but wanted to have Philadelphia named as the temporary residence until such time as the new Capital could be built. Hamilton agreed to think this over, but next day he sent word that he could not negotiate about the temporary location.

Just at this point, therefore, the two most important questions before Congress, assumption and the Capital location, appear not only to have blocked each other, but all

together by the strong bands of mutual financial self-interest. The debts of the nation amounted to over \$52,000,000. Outside of this sum were State debts amounting to \$21,500,000, which had been incurred for the common purpose of supporting the Revolution. Hamilton saw clearly that if the nation assumed these debts, the States thus relieved would be ardent supporters of the Union. On the other hand, those States, notably Virginia, which had reduced visibly their debts without expectation of aid from the general government, were bitter in their opposition to assumption. The day that the measure was lost in the House of Representatives, the excitement was so great that all business was suspended. Congress met and adjourned from day to day without doing anything, the parties being too much out of temper to do business together. The Eastern members



THE CAPITOL AS IT APPEARED FROM 1830 TO 1850.
Reproduced from engraving in Library of Congress.

public business. Washington, Jefferson and Madison had used every argument they knew to convince Northern members of Congress that the location upon the banks of the Potomac was the best from every point of view, not only present, but future, and all in vain. If the members from the Northern States had been able to continue united in support of either the Susquehanna or the Delaware, the friends of the Potomac would have, indeed, been in a most decided minority, and the Tiber might still have ebbed and flowed a mile below the village of Georgetown.

The question of assumption, on the other hand, was giving much more concern to Alexander Hamilton, the financier of the new Nation. He had succeeded in raising a quite respectable little revenue by tariff and excise taxation and he was now planning to weld the United States

threatened secession and dissolution. Hamilton was in despair. Jefferson met him in the street, before the President's house. The account of that interview, and the result of it, which settled not only the State debt question but the location of the permanent seat of government, is thus related by Jefferson in his memoirs (vol. 4, pp. 448-449):

"He (Hamilton) walked me back and forth before the President's door for half an hour. He painted pathetically the temper into which the legislature had been wrought; the disgust of those who were called the creditor States; the danger of the secession of the members, and the separation of the States. He observed that the members of the administration ought to act in concert; that though this question was not of my department, yet a common duty should make it a common concern; that the President was the centre on which all administrative questions ulti-

mately rested, and that all of us should rally around him and support, with joint efforts, measures approved by him; and that the question having been lost by a small majority only, it was probable that an appeal from me to the judgment and discretion of some of my friends might affect a change in the vote, and the machine of government now suspended might be again set in motion.

"I told him that I was really a stranger to the whole subject; that not having yet informed myself of the system of finance adopted, I knew not how far this was a necessary sequence; that undoubtedly, if its rejection endangered a dissolution of our Union at this incipient stage, I should deem that the most unfortunate of all consequences, to avert which all partial and temporary evils should be yielded. I proposed to him, however, to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two, bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which was to save the Union. The discussion took place. I could take no part in it but an exhortatory one, because I was a stranger to the circumstances which should govern it. But it was finally agreed to that whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the Union and of concord among the States was more important, and that therefore it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded, to effect which some members should change their votes.

"But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been a proposition to fix the Seat of Government either at Philadelphia or at Georgetown, on the Potomac; and it was thought that by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently afterwards, this might, as an anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but White with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this, the influence he had established over the Eastern members, with the agency of Robert Morris, with those of the middle States, effected his side of the agreement, and so the assumption was passed."

Hamilton, who proposed the plan, Jefferson, who advised the conciliatory compromise, and White and Lee, the Virginia members of Congress who "swallowed the bitter pill," together with the unknown Eastern members who after an interview with Hamilton, suddenly experienced an entire change of feeling regarding the beauties and advantages of the Potomac, must, therefore, be given due credit for making possible the Washington of to-day.

How the bargain was carried out, for it was as necessary to conciliate Pennsylvania toward the Potomac location as it was to get Virginia to "swallow" the State debts, is related quite clearly by Maclay in his journal, although it must be remembered that he knew only one side of what was going on, Hamilton being the real *deus ex machina*.

Maclay writes in his diary June 15, 1790: "Mr. Morris called me aside and told me that he had a communication from Mr. Jefferson of a disposition of having the temporary residence fifteen years in Philadelphia, and the permanent residence at Georgetown on the Potomac, and that he, Mr. Morris, had called a meeting of the delegation at six o'clock

this evening at our lodging on the business. . . . The delegation met at six. I was called out. However, when I came in what passed was repeated to me. Hamilton proposed to give the permanent residence to Pennsylvania at Germantown or the falls of the Delaware, on condition of their voting for assumption. In fact, it was the confidential story of yesterday all over again. Mr. Morris also repeated Mr. Jefferson's story; but I certainly had misunderstood Mr. Morris at the hall for Jefferson vouched for nothing." (Maclay's Journal, p. 294.)

Three days later he writes: "Never had a man a greater propensity for bargaining than Mr. Morris. Hamilton knows this, and is labouring to make a tool of him." Maclay evidently was not a controlling spirit in his delegation for the bargain was struck without his knowledge, he being informed June 25 by Walker, a Pennsylvania representative, that the delegation had, at a general meeting, voted to place the permanent residence on the Potomac, with the agreement that the temporary residence should remain ten years at Philadelphia. Morris told Maclay that he was satisfied with ten years.

McMaster, in his History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 581, quotes a letter from Ames to Minot, June 23, 1790, that a bargain was first made between the anti-assumptionists and the Philadelphians in the House, that the Capital should be at Philadelphia for fifteen years and then on the Potomac; but when the bill came up, this bargain being known, Philadelphia was stricken out and Baltimore put in. By the rules of the House, Philadelphia could not be again inserted. Then assumption was defeated, whereupon the New England men threatened to secede.

The bill "to determine the permanent seat of Congress and the Government of the United States" came up for consideration June 28. Memorials were read in the House from citizens of Baltimore and of Georgetown for the selection of those places; and a motion being made to insert—"on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch (now better known as the Anacostia river) and the Conogocheague, (a little stream in Washington county, Maryland,) be and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States,"—it passed in the affirmative. This amendment was also added: "That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money, and cause to be borrowed a sum not exceeding \$100,000 at an interest not exceeding six per cent."

The debate at this time was one of the most animated that the subject had aroused and sectional jealousy was visible on every side. Almost all were agreed that New York was not a suitable place—as not sufficiently central. The Northern members ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods, and Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of Government in such a position as to have nine States out of the thirteen to the northward of the place, and thought the North ought not to be asked to make any greater sacrifice than to go

as far South as Baltimore. It was remarked by one of the members of Maryland that the people of that State were in the position of Tantalus, uncertain which to prefer, the Susquehanna or the Potomac. Mr. Carroll, who owned property here, strongly advocated the latter. Mr. Seney noticed sundry measures of the legislature of Maryland, which evinced, he said, their determination to support the pretensions of the Susquehanna. Mr. Smith again set forth the advantages of Baltimore and the fact that its citizens had subscribed \$40,000 for public buildings. A motion to insert "Baltimore" instead of "on the Potomac" was lost, 37 to 23.

In the Senate on the same day a vote was carried for

to besmirch the fair fame of President Washington himself. "I am fully convinced," he writes in his Journal (p. 305) Philadelphia could do no better. The matter could not be longer delayed. It is, in fact, the interest of the President of the United States that pushes the Potomac. He, Washington, by means of Jefferson, Madison, Carroll and others, urged the business; and if we had not closed with these terms, a bargain would have been made for the temporary residence in New York. They (the New York members) have offered to support the Potomac for three years' temporary residence, and I am very apprehensive they would have succeeded if it had not been for the Pennsylvania threats that were thrown out of stopping all busi-



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, 1834.

New York for the temporary residence for ten years, but the whole resolution as thus amended was defeated. This was evidently a show of strength to the Pennsylvanians and a scare as well. It secured their votes for the Potomac and for assumption and as a reward they were given the temporary residence for ten years, the resolution to that effect passing the Senate June 30. Pennsylvania's votes for the Potomac secured Virginia's votes for assumption and both measures went through with little more opposition.

Maclay, who had been very little consulted, and knew little of the plans of Hamilton or of Jefferson's acquiescence therein, was convinced in his own mind that private gain was at the bottom of it all and left for history an effort

ness, if an attempt was made to rob them of both temporary and permanent residence."

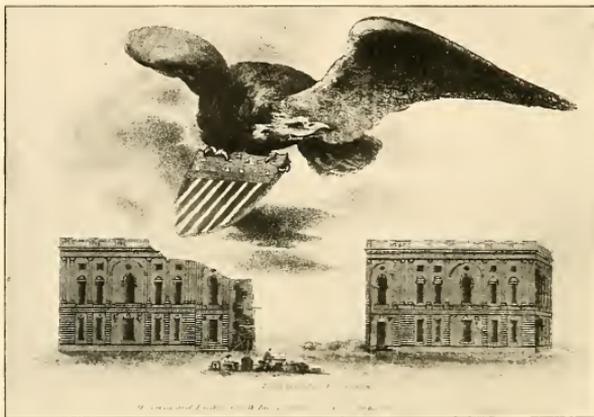
Again he writes at a later date (p. 328): "The President of the United States has, in my opinion, had a great influence in this business. The game was played by him and his adherents of Virginia and Maryland, between New York and Philadelphia, to give one of those places the temporary residence, but the permanent residence on the Potomac. I found a demonstration that this was the case, and that New York would have accepted of the temporary residence if we did not; but I did not then see so clearly that the abominations of the funding system and the assumption were so clearly connected with it. Alas! that the

affection, nay, almost adoration, of the people, should meet so unworthy a return. Here are their best interests sacrificed to the vain whim of fixing Congress and a great commercial town, so opposite to the genius of the Southern planter, on the Potomac; and the President has become, in the hands of Hamilton, the dish clout of every dirty speculation, as his name goes to wipe away blame, and silence all murmuring."

It is difficult to see now why this legislative bargain was so decried then, but it was evidently much talked of, for in the Canadian archives (1890 p. 151) Beckwith, an English agent, quotes some American as saying in 1790 that "the session just closed had lowered Congress in public opinion, partly on account of the bargain connected with the residence and the assumption of the debt."

That part of the Act relating to the new and permanent location of the Capital is as follows:

"That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and the Conogocheague, be and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States,—provided, nevertheless, that the operation of the laws of the State within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law direct. That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act, or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners who, or any two of whom, shall, under direction of the President, survey and by proper metes and



THE CAPITOL AS IT APPEARED 1807-1811.

James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States, in writing about the earliest Congress, said:

"It dampens not a little our enthusiasm for the superior virtues of the fathers to learn that Hamilton's monument of statesmanship, the funding bill, which gave life to the public credit and saved from dishonor the war debt of the States, was for a time hopelessly defeated by the votes of one section of the Union, and was carried at last by a legislative bargain which, in the mildest slang of our day, would be called a 'log-rolling job.' The bill fixing the permanent seat of the government on the banks of the Potomac was the argument which turned the scale and carried the funding bill. The bargain carried them both through."

Finally, on the 10th of July, 1790, the bill as amended in the Senate, passed the House by a vote of 32 to 29. The majority in favor of the Delaware (Germantown) the year before was 12.

bounds define and limit a district of territory under the limitation above mentioned, and the district so defined, limited, and bounded shall be deemed the district accepted by this Act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. That the said commissioners, or any two of them, are to have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the Eastern shore of said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the President shall approve. The said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday of December in the year 1800, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and the President, and for the public offices of the Government of the United States. That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of land and money."

No appropriations were made. Maryland and Virginia had secured the Capital location. Let them build the city.

CHAPTER II.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY.

THE Territory of Columbia, embracing ten miles square on both sides the Potomac, was selected by President Washington, with much wisdom and ingenuity. Three principal objects he had in view: namely, first, to take as nearly as possible the same amount of land from both States; second, to include within it the two thriving towns of Alexandria, Virginia, and Georgetown, Maryland, and third, to have the line of longitude the diagonal line of the district.

Bladensburg was also then a thriving town and Washington regretted that it could not have been included, but the desire for symmetry forbade it. Washington's youthful training as a surveyor enabled him readily to note the advantages of the location. At its widest part, between Alexandria and Georgetown, the Potomac ran due South; and just below Alexandria a narrow cape jutted sharply out into the river. A line from the extremity of this cape due North would run for nearly seven miles almost exactly in the center of the river. This point, owned by a man named Jones, was fixed upon as the place of beginning in locating the district. Lines were run at angles of 45 degrees from north on either side for a distance of ten miles, then ten miles in directions perpendicular to the first lines, meeting exactly north of the starting point.

It is clearly shown by letters preserved in the Department of State, that Washington sought and received the advice of both Jefferson and Madison in the locating of the Federal territory. Frequently, too, did these three sons of Virginia work together during the building period. Many promises had been made and work and money were needed for their performance. Each did what he could, and never for one moment did they lose faith in the city's future.

The location chosen possessed many advantages. Situate at the head of deep water navigation, the high, rolling ground near the river and the broad semi-circular sweep of hills from the Eastern Branch to Rock Creek formed a vast amphitheater of surpassing loveliness. Covered as these hills now are with the most fashionable residences of the city, one has no difficulty in recognizing and paying tribute to the greatness of mind that foresaw the Nation's needs and chose not for the present, but for the future.

Jefferson and Madison met at Mount Vernon early in September, 1790, and there practically decided upon the location. It was necessary to know what representative men of Maryland would be willing to have done, and Jefferson and Madison mounted their horses, crossed the Potomac by the ferry at Alexandria to visit Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Anent this visit Jefferson wrote to Washington:

"He (Carroll) came into it (agreed to the location) with a shyness not usual in him. Whether this proceeded from his delicacy in having property adjoining Georgetown, or from what other motive I cannot say. He said enough to show his preference for Georgetown, as being at the junction of the upper and lower navigation."

President Washington was given no small degree of latitude when Congress empowered him to locate the Federal City on the Potomac at some point between the Eastern Branch and the Conogocheague, that being a distance of nearly one hundred miles. "The Indian place with the long name," as Oliver Wolcott once wrote, in speaking of the removal of the Capital, was really seriously considered. Looking into the future these far-sighted statesmen saw that a great inland empire was certain to be built up beyond the Appalachians and the Blue Ridge and there were arguments in favor of locating the Capital as far up the Potomac as possible. Steamboats as well as railroads were then unknown, and the Potomac was the only visible highway of commerce between the Chesapeake and the great undeveloped West. The Conogocheague, now rarely heard of, was then described as navigable for boats, five feet wide and drawing eighteen inches of water, for a distance of twenty-four miles from the point where it emptied its waters into the Potomac, at Williamsport, Washington County, Maryland, about seven miles from Hagerstown.

Narrow, sordid minds there were who did not hesitate to assert (like Maclay in his journal, quoted in the previous chapter) that Washington in locating the city as far down the Potomac as possible, was influenced so to do by the thought that his own property at Mount Vernon might be greatly enhanced. Such petty thoughts need no refutation. No one can view the city from the Capitol, the Monument or any of the overlooking hills without realizing the wisdom of the choice. Even those who mocked, scoffed and

railed at the city in its earliest days, confessed always the wondrous beauty of the location. It was a Frenchman who said, after standing on the roof of the old Senate house:

"Mon Dieu, what a magnificent city. It only needs streets and houses to be the most beautiful city in all the world."

Washington and his advisers discussed long and anxiously not only the selection of the site, but also the appointment of the three commissioners authorized by Congress to carry out the provisions of the act relating to the Federal City. It was urged on the one hand that it would be advisable to "make the appointments with a view to

though described as having a brusque and impetuous manner and swearing roundly upon all occasions, General Johnson possessed marked executive ability and a kind heart, which won him many fast friends.

Daniel Carroll was a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and a brother of the Right Rev. John Carrol, the first Catholic Bishop of Baltimore and the founder of the Jesuit College now known as Georgetown University. Daniel Carroll was one of the first gentlemen of Maryland of his time. Cultured and refined, he had represented his State in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and although not thirty years of age, had been elected a member of the first Congress of the United States.



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MONUMENT, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

attaching particular parts of the Union to the object—New England, and in particular Massachusetts, first, and next South Carolina and Georgia." On the other hand the desirability of having the Commissioners resident in or near the district that they might "attend readily and satisfactorily" to its business was clearly evident. Acting with this in mind, Washington, on the 22nd of January, 1791, appointed Hon. Daniel Carroll and Gen. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia.

General Johnson was the representative from Maryland in the Continental Congress in 1774 who nominated George Washington to be the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Thirteen Colonies and proudly served under him through the war, a valued friend and comrade. Al-

Dr. Stuart was a practicing physician, a resident of Alexandria, who for many years had been the family physician of the Washingtons. He married the widow of John Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington. He was an elderly man of a kind and benevolent disposition, and well-read in classic poetry, which he was very fond of quoting.

Two days after the appointment of this commission Washington issued a proclamation announcing the selection of a site. He also addressed a message to Congress asking for an amendatory act permitting the inclusion of Alexandria, that town being located below the mouth of the Eastern branch. Congress promptly acted as the President suggested and on March 30, 1791, an amendatory proclamation was issued fixing the bounds of the Federal territory as they

stood until the retrocession to Virginia of all that portion south of the Potomac.

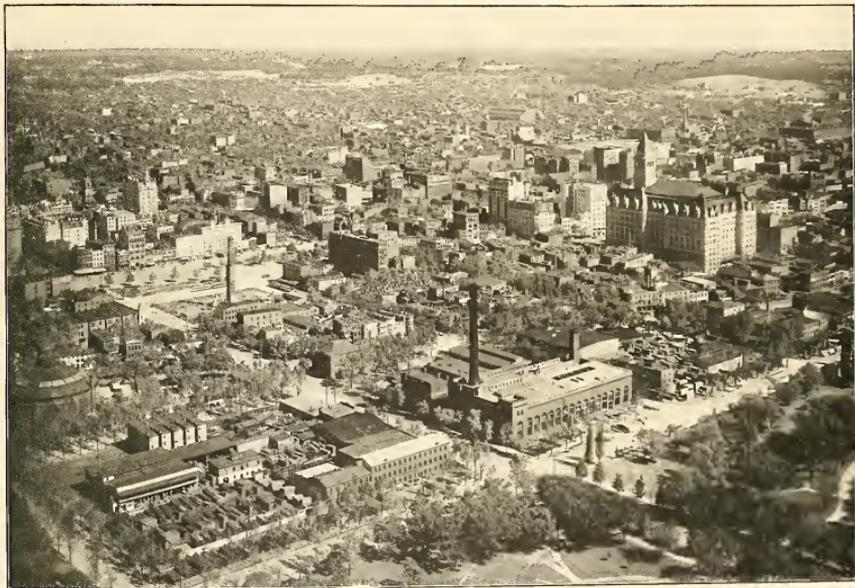
Andrew Ellicott, of Pennsylvania, a young surveyor of marked ability, was employed to run the district lines, which he did in the early spring of 1791. The first corner stone of the district* was set at Jones Point by the Commissioners with Masonic ceremonies April 15, 1791. The following address, delivered by the Rev. James Muir, is copied from a contemporary issue of *The United States Gazette*.

"Of America it may be said as of Judea of old, that it is a good land and large — a land of brooks, of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills — a land of wheat and barley, of vines

garment; it is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's Hill! May this stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among nations. Under this stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried. From this stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savage of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof."

Later in the summer a square mass of masonry to mark the exact center of the district, was set, nor far from the spot where now stands the magnificent obelisk that is at once a monument to Washington and to American Liberty.

In the meantime the Commissioners were busy in se-



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MONUMENT, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

and fig-trees and pomegranates — a land of oil, olives and honey — a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing — a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass — a land which the Lord thy God careth for — the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year. May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall endure the indulgence of Providence. May they be unanimous and just and they shall rise to greatness. May true patriotism actuate every heart. May it be the devout and universal wish: Peace be within thy wall, O America, and prosperity within thy palaces! Amiable it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; it is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's

* By the retrocession to Virginia in 1846 this stone is no longer within the limits of the District.

curing the most advantageous terms possible from the owners of the lands within the district, upon which it was desired to establish the Capital City itself. The principal owners were Daniel Carroll, David Burns and Notley Young. The Carroll estate embraced nearly all that portion now known as Capitol Hill and was then called Duddington Manor. Undoubtedly Washington counted upon Carroll's willingness to surrender a portion of his lands when he appointed him as one of the Commissioners. Carroll was enthusiastic about the proposed city and expected his property to make him a millionaire very quickly. Notley Young held nearly all the land now in the center of the city between Seventh and Eleventh streets down to the river front. David Burns owned 600 acres from Eleventh street west-

ward. In all, there were nineteen land owners within the limits decided upon as the city's boundaries. The Commissioners had little difficulty in reaching an agreement with all except "that obstinate Mr. Burns," as Washington called him in one of his letters. The Commissioners were in despair and Washington came up from Mount Vernon to make a personal appeal. The account of that interview rests upon tradition, but tradition so often repeated by early writers that it seems worthy of preservation. Seated upon a rustic bench under the trees that overhung the Burns cottage, Washington used all his powers of persuasion to get the stubborn Scotchman to agree to the disposal of his lands, as the other owners had agreed. When Washington pictured the advantages which would accrue to all land owners from the founding of the city, Burns is reported to have said:

"I suppose you think people here are going to take every grist that comes from you as pure grain; but what would you have been if you hadn't married the Widow Custis?"

At this Washington lost some of his patience and said as he rose to go:

"I have selected your farm as a part of the Federal City and the Government will take it. It will be better for you to enter into an amicable agreement. On what terms will you surrender your land?"

Burns understood thoroughly what confiscation meant. He changed about in a moment and replied: "On any terms that your excellency may choose to name."

March 30, 1791, he united with the other proprietors in conveying to the President, or such persons as he should appoint, all their lands in trust. The following letter from the President to the Secretary of State (Jefferson) gives a good understanding of the terms of the agreement:

"MOUNT VERNON, MARCH 31, 1791.

"DEAR SIR:—Having been so fortunate as to reconcile the contending interests of Georgetown and Carrollsburgh (a small hamlet on the Carroll estate), and to unite them in such an agreement as permits the public purposes to be carried into effect on an extensive and proper scale, I have the pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed proclamation, which, after annexing the seal of the United States, and your counter-signature, you will cause to be published.

"The terms entered into by me, on the part of the United States, with the landholders of Georgetown and Carrollsburgh are that all the land from Rock Creek, along the river to the Eastern Branch and so upwards to or above the ferry, including a breadth of about a mile and a half, the whole containing from three to five thousand acres, is ceded to the public on condition that when the whole shall be surveyed and laid off as a city (which Major L'Enfant is now directed to do), the present proprietors shall retain every other lot; and for such part of the land as may be taken for public use, for squares, walks, etc., they shall be allowed at the rate of £25 per acre, the public having the right to reserve such parts of the wood on the land as may be thought necessary to be preserved for ornament; the landholders to have the use and profits of the grounds until the city is laid off into lots, and sale is made of those lots, which by this agreement become public property.

Nothing is to be allowed for the ground which may be occupied for streets and alleys. . . .

"It was found on running the lines, that the comprehension of Bladensburg within them must have occasioned the exclusion of more important objects; and of this I am convinced, as well by my own observation as by Mr. Ellicott's opinion."

Jefferson, who was then at the seat of Government in Philadelphia, replied under date of April 10, 1791:

"The acquisition of ground at Georgetown is really noble, considering that only £25 an acre is to be paid for any grounds taken for the public, and the streets not to be counted, which will, in fact, reduce it to about £10 an acre. I think very liberal reserves should be made for the public."

The agreement of the land owners gave to the President full power "of directing the Federal City to be laid off in what manner he pleases"; to retain "any number of squares he may think proper," and making the lots "joint property between the trustees on behalf of the public and each present proprietor." The ground to which this agreement related comprised over 7100 acres, with a circumference of fourteen miles. The bounds of the city, as determined upon by Washington, are thus given in a contemporary act of the State of Maryland: "Concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Washington":

"The President of the United States directed a city to be laid out, comprehending all the lands beginning on the East side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg; thence along the middle of the said road to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy Branch of Goose Creek; thence southeasterly, making an angle of sixty-one degrees and twenty minutes with the meridian, to a stone standing in the road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch Ferry; then south to a stone eighty poles north of the east and west line already drawn from the mouth of Goose Creek to the Eastern Branch; then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch; then, with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac River and Rock Creek, to the beginning."

To-day the city has far outgrown these limits, then considered preposterous even for the future. Yet the old boundaries are easily traced. The "stone in the road from Georgetown to Bladensburg" was at the east end of the bridge over Rock Creek, on what is now M street, although known until within a few years on the Georgetown side as Bridge street. The Bladensburg road followed the bank of Rock Creek until near the point where Florida avenue joins Massachusetts avenue; then it skirted along the foot of the Northwestern hills until it came to the little stream known as "Reedy Branch of Goose Creek." This stream was crossed by the road at the present corner of Seventh and U streets. From this point the Georgetown-Bladensburg road struck out into the open country while the city's boundary ran southeasterly till it met the road from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch ferry, where now Maryland and Florida avenues join. The sudden turn to the southward at this point was in order to leave out the low, marshy

ground surrounding a small stream that emptied into the Eastern Branch. The "East and West line from the mouth of Goose Creek to the Eastern Branch" would be a line drawn through the center of the Mall, through the Capitol and along the center of East Capitol street. For more than half a century the old Bladensburg road from Georgetown and its continuation toward the Eastern Branch was known as Boundary street and afterwards as Florida avenue.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant, mentioned by Washington in his letter to Jefferson as being directed to lay out the city, was a resident of Philadelphia, then about forty or forty-five years of age. He was one of those liberty-loving

greatest nation the world had ever known; he realized, furthermore, that the opportunity to lay out the Capital City for such a nation was the greatest that could come to an engineer, and that if he succeeded in presenting a plan, not merely for the present, but one that should answer for the succeeding centuries, his name with that of the city would always be coupled.

Abundant contemporary evidence exists that L'Enfant thought deeply and worked hard over his plan. Summoned to Mount Vernon by the President and entrusted with the task, he threw himself into the work with heart and soul. He walked from one end of the city to the other. In a boat on the Potomac he made mental surveys of the



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MONUMENT, LOOKING EAST.

Frenchmen who, like Lafayette and Rochambeau, hastened to offer their swords to aid the American colonists to throw off the rule of England. L'Enfant had been educated in the best military schools of France and his services during the Revolution in planning and building fortifications having come to the notice of the commander-in-chief, he was made a major of engineers. His principal work after the conclusion of peace had been in remodeling the New York City Hall for the use of the First Congress and later the State House in Philadelphia. L'Enfant was not a man of particularly broad mind, but he was thoroughly imbued, from the success of the American colonists in war and his association with the great men of the new republic, with the idea that the United States was destined to become the

numerous elevations on the shore between Rock Creek and the Anacostia. From the northwestern hills he studied the contour of the plain that stretched away to the Potomac. He visited Arlington and the heights beyond the Eastern Branch. He wrote to Jefferson, who had been minister to France, and asked for any maps or plans of European cities he might possess. He disclaimed any intention of imitating these plans, saying: "I shall endeavor to delineate in a new and original way the plan, the contrivance of which the President has left to me without any restriction whatever; but the contemplation of what exists of well improved situation, even the comparison of these with defective ones, will suggest a variety of new ideas, and is necessary to refine and strengthen the judgment."

Jefferson, writing to Washington, says:

"I send him (L'Enfant) by this post, plans of Frankfurt - on - the - Mayne, Carlsruhe, Amsterdam, Strasburgh, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpellier, Marseilles, Turin and Milan, on large and accurate scales, which I preserved while in those towns, respectively. They are none of them comparable to the Old Babylon, revived in Philadelphia, and exemplified. While in Europe, I selected about a dozen or two of the handsomest fronts of private buildings, of which I have the plates. Perhaps it might decide the taste of the new town, were these to be engraved and distributed, gratis, among the inhabitants of Georgetown. The expense would be trifling."

Frequent allusions to discussions with L'Enfant are found in the correspondence of Washington, but their general tendency is to show that L'Enfant, although brilliant, was obstinate to a high degree. How far he was influenced in the preparation of his plan by Washington, if at all, cannot be determined. The result is shown in the accompanying folding map, which is a facsimile of the one first prepared by L'Enfant. Although more than a century has elapsed, comparison of this map with a map of today affords a surprise that there is so little difference, the general plan of streets, avenues, public squares and reservations having been followed almost without variation.

Credit for naming the District and the city undoubtedly belongs to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. They were present at the meeting of the Commissioners in Georgetown on the 8th and 9th of September, 1791, when the names were decided upon, and it was immediately after this meeting that the Commissioners wrote to L'Enfant that the title of the map which he was preparing should be "The City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia."

A close examination of the map on page 2, "Territory of Columbia," drawn by Andrew Ellicott and engraved in Paris in 1815, will show some of the points L'Enfant had in mind when he perfected his plan. The intersection of diagonal lines from the four corners of the territory marked the spot where it was for many years intended to raise an equestrian statue to Washington, and very close to which the great obelisk was built. On the high ground immediately to the North the President's House was located, and northward from this extended a broad avenue (now Sixteenth street, sometimes called Executive Avenue). Along the east and west diagonal upon the crest of the great plateau, on which was located the little village of Carrollsburgh, the site for the Capitol was selected. It was very near the center of the city, as planned, and the view from northeast to northwest was interrupted then, as now, only by the semicircle of hills miles away. From the Eastern Branch to the Capitol another wide avenue was laid out. From the foot of the Capitol Hill westward was a marsh, through which ran the Tiber, or Goose Creek, but L'Enfant knew that marshes could readily be drained and converted into beautiful parks, and what he had in mind was neither more nor less than the beautiful Mall of today. His plan contemplated also public buildings and residences of foreign ministers along each side of this park.

Avenues, the great feature of the city today, were not laid out hap-hazard, nor were they marked by square and compass, but with carefully considered design to connect every important outlying point with the Capitol or with the President's House, by a street which should be the shortest distance between the two points.

As all roads lead to Rome, so L'Enfant determined that as many avenues as possible should lead to the Capitol. Broad streets were run to the city limits both north and south from the Capitol. Other avenues, the lines of which intersect in the center of the Rotunda underneath the Capitol Dome, are:

Delaware Avenue — From Greenleaf's Point (the southernmost extremity of the city, where a site for an arsenal had been selected, to the northern boundary.

Maryland Avenue — From the point where the eastern road from Bladensburg entered the city, to the Potomac, where seemed to be the most likely spot for a bridge, and where, before long, the first "Long Bridge" was built.

New Jersey Avenue — From a point near the site selected on the Eastern Branch for a Navy Yard, to the northern boundary, near a point of intersection with the western Bladensburg road.

Pennsylvania Avenue — From the bridge over the Eastern Branch where the road to Upper Marlboro crossed, in a straight line through the Capitol, the President's House and on to Georgetown.

A similar plan was pursued with regard to the President's House. Connecticut, New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania avenues intersect at this point. New York avenue is along a direct line from the President's House to Arlington. Massachusetts and Virginia avenues were planned to run the entire length of the city and nearly parallel to Pennsylvania avenue, to the north and south, respectively. Rhode Island avenue ran parallel to New York from the northern limit of New Jersey avenue to Connecticut. Other avenues were located with similar good reasons. Then, upon this boulevard plan, L'Enfant, following the advice of Jefferson, laid out squares and rectangles similar to the plan of Philadelphia. The result was unique and, of course, could not escape criticism. Time alone was necessary to prove its wisdom.

This plan one early writer called, "Philadelphia grid-dered across Versailles." The expression, although intended in derision, is not a bad description. As late as 1854, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., a grandson of a former Speaker of the House and a historical writer of much repute, declared that L'Enfant's plan, "though attractive in the outline upon paper, was in many respects an exceedingly impracticable one, and led to the sacrifice of one or two of the most beautiful eminences in the city." These do not now, however, appear to be greatly missed. Strict utilitarianism imbued Mr. Varnum's mind when he wrote: "In the first place there are twice as many streets as are required; and, in the second place, the avenues intersecting the rectangular streets cut up the squares into triangles and oblongs, spoil the most prominent corner lots, and leave everywhere awkward spaces."

Of these same "awkward spaces," Charles Burr Todd, the historian, in his "Story of Washington," published in 1889, writes: "Those squares, circles, triangles and parallelograms which eighty years later were used to such advantage in the renaissance of the city, and which, with their beautiful growth of trees, render Washington the most picturesque city on the continent."

The streets running north and south and east and west, being distinguished by numbers and letters, respectively, caused the French minister to jocosely remark that "L'Enfant was not only a child in name, but in education also; as from the names he gave the streets he appeared to know little else than A, B, C and 1, 2, 3." This attempted witti-

ness line from the mouth of the Tiber to the Eastern Branch," now the center of the Mall and of East Capitol street. The bridge which carried this street across Rock Creek into Georgetown was spoken of by a contemporary writer in a London magazine as the most remarkable in America. It was built of stone, with three arches, having a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet and breadth of thirty-six feet. The stone of which this bridge was constructed was the same as that used in the public buildings. Upon the stones forming the center arch were chiseled the names of the thirteen states then comprising the Union, the name of Pennsylvania being upon the keystone; and ever since Pennsylvania has been known as the Keystone State.



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MONUMENT, LOOKING NORTH.

cism is noteworthy only from the fact that the Commissioners, and not L'Enfant, decided to use letters and numbers for the streets.

With the map first submitted to Congress by President Washington, in January, 1792, were some explanatory statements which show clearly that the most desirable points throughout the city for the location of public squares and reservations were first selected and afterward the streets and avenues were so laid out as to intersect at those points. The avenues were made from 130 to 160 feet wide, and the other streets from 90 to 110 feet wide. One street is worthy of special notice, K street, which, broad as an avenue, runs almost without interruption from Georgetown to the Anacostia. It parallels at a distance of about one mile the

line from the northwest to the southeast the city's extent was about four and one-half miles, and from east to southwest, two miles and a half. Its circumference was fourteen miles. The aggregate length of the avenues was sixty-five miles, and of the streets one hundred and ninety-nine miles. Together with the open spaces at the intersections, they contained thirty-six hundred and four acres, while the public reservations, exclusive of three which were afterward sold for private uses, included five hundred and thirteen acres. The whole area of the squares of the city amounted to one hundred and thirty-one million six hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-six square feet, or three thousand and sixteen acres, half of which was reserved for the use of the United States, and the other half assigned to the original proprietors.

A magnificent city, indeed, and L'Enfant, not satisfied with having created it on paper, set down as well what the future inhabitants, when they arrived, must do to make it beautiful and great. These, written on the original map and submitted to Congress by the President in January, 1792, are generally referred to as "L'Enfant's Magnificent Intentions." They were:

"1. An equestrian figure of George Washington, a monument voted in 1783, by the late Continental Congress."

Congress made no appropriation for this statue until 1852, and in the meantime the site which L'Enfant had picked out — the center of the District — had been set aside for the Washington Monument.

"2. An historic column, also intended for a mile or itinerary column, from whose station, at a mile from the Federal House, all distances and places through the continent are to be calculated."

The emancipation statue, the greatest monument to Liberty that history has ever known, now stands upon this spot, in the center of Lincoln Square, just one mile due east of the center of the Capitol dome. Here intersect East Capitol street, Massachusetts, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee avenues, and here once a year the colored population gather to celebrate the anniversary of the day when the martyred Lincoln gave liberty to all their race within the United States.

"3. A naval itinerary column, proposed to be erected to celebrate the first rise of a navy, and to stand a ready monument to perpetuate its progress and achievements.

"4. Fifteen squares to be divided among the several states in the Union, for each of them to improve; the centers of these squares designed for statues, columns, obelisks, etc., such as the different states may choose to erect.

5. A church intended for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgivings, funeral orations, etc., and assigned to the special use of no particular sect or denomination, but equally open to all. It will likewise be a proper shelter for such monuments as were voted by the late Continental Congress for those heroes who fell in the cause of liberty, and for such others as may hereafter be decreed by the voice of a grateful nation."

The Interior Department now occupies the square where L'Enfant proposed to establish his non-sectarian church, which never materialized.

"6. Five grand fountains, intended with a constant spout of water."

Locations proposed for these fountains were: On Reservation 17, where Virginia, New Jersey and South Carolina avenues would intersect; at the intersection of Maryland avenue and F streets Northeast; at the intersection of H street and New York avenue Northwest; at the intersection of H street and Pennsylvania avenue Northwest and in the Market Space.

"7. A grand avenue, four hundred feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered with gardens, ending in a slope from the houses on each side. This avenue leads to the monument of Washington, and connects the Congress garden with the President's park."

This "magnificent intention," at least, bids fair to be more than realized. The Mall of today, beautiful as it is, with the buildings of the Agricultural Department, the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Medical Museum, and the Fish Commission facing upon, will improve with each succeeding year. The marsh that bordered the Tiber's sluggish waters has gone forever, with the stream of classic name. The squares that have been sold to private parties will eventually be restored to the public domain; and the railroad station, whose convenience to the traveling public has in a measure atoned for the blot upon the artistic landscape, will soon disappear. But for nearly sixty years nothing was done toward its improvement. In 1851-2 Congress made a small appropriation for this purpose, and President Fillmore engaged the services of A. J. Downing, one of the most noted American landscape gardeners. Downing planned what was considered to be a great improvement upon the original plan. He laid out serpentine walks and drives, and was the originator of the idea of teaching a great object-lesson to citizens and visitors by the planting of at least one specimen of every forest tree of America within these grounds. His plan, too, contemplated a botanical garden, which is now so attractive a feature as one leaves the Capitol grounds westward. The whole area of the Mall is about one hundred and fifty acres.

"8. The water of Tiber Creek to be conveyed to the high ground, where the Congress House stands, and after watering that part of the city its surplus will fall from under the base of the edifice, and in a cascade of twenty feet in height and fifty in breadth, into the reservoir below; thence to run, in three falls, through the gardens in the grand canal."

A picturesque effect, truly, this would have been if carried out; but for many years the Government had all it could do to raise money enough to complete the Capitol itself, without providing a small river to run through its cellars. The present fountain on the west front is the outgrowth of the idea, however.

It is clear, from L'Enfant's plan, that the Commissioners intended that some public buildings should be placed along the Mall, especially upon the south side, between Tenth and Twelfth streets. On the opposite side, along South B street, it was thought would be a fine place for residences of foreign ministers. A portion of the President's Square was at one time set apart for the Portuguese minister. A report of the Commissioners to Congress, March 23, 1802, contains this statement:

"The measure of granting sites for the residences of foreign ministers was warmly recommended by President Washington and approved by President Adams, before any steps were taken by the Commissioners to carry it into effect. President Washington, himself, pointed out the spot granted to the Queen of Portugal as a proper site for the residence of a foreign minister, and Mr. Adams delivered letters from the Commissioners making the offer to all the ministers of friendly powers near the United States, and endorsed his approbation of the deed to the Queen of Portugal, after it was executed. But the Attorney General

was of opinion that Congress alone was competent to make the grant — an idea which never occurred to either of the Presidents or to any of the Commissioners."

Publication of the plan of the city, as the best way to attract capital for its development, was determined upon by the Commissioners, but L'Enfant vigorously protested, on the ground that speculators would buy up all the choice locations "and raise huddles of shanties which would permanently disfigure the city." Quick temper is an infirmity of genius, and the engineer had many quarrels with the Commissioners. That L'Enfant was right, however, is shown by the act of no less a person than one of the Commissioners, Daniel Carroll, who began building Duddington Manor in the very center of New Jersey avenue.

Washington ordered the rebuilding of Duddington Manor at Government expense, but he supported L'Enfant so far as to see that its new site in no way interfered with the plan of the city for streets and avenues. When, however, L'Enfant's refusal to submit his plan to the Commissioners was reported to Washington he very promptly ordered the engineer's dismissal, and in a letter from Jefferson, as Secretary of State, dated March 6, 1792, it was thus announced:

"It having been found impracticable to employ Major L'Enfant about the Federal City in that subordination which was lawful and proper, he is notified that his services are at an end."

Jefferson also wrote the Commissioners that L'Enfant ought to be fairly rewarded for his services; that the Presi-



FOUNTAIN IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

L'Enfant stormed and swore, but it did no good. So one night the engineer sent a gang of men to the place and razed the building to the ground. Carroll protested against this destruction of his property, and it was probably at this time that Washington's letter to the Commissioners, dated November 20, 1791, was written. In this he tried to quiet trouble, and said:

"Men who possess talents which fit them for peculiar purposes are almost invariably under the influence of un-toward dispositions, or a sottish pride, or possessed of some other disqualification by which they plague all those with whom they are concerned; but I did not expect to meet with such perverseness in Major L'Enfant as his late conduct exhibited."

dent had suggested \$2,500 or \$3,000, but left it entirely to them. Soon after L'Enfant was notified that the Commissioners had placed to his credit at their bankers the first named sum, or, to be exact, five hundred guineas, and that as additional compensation he would receive a deed to a lot near the President's House. Smarting under what he believed to be a gross injustice, and proud of spirit, L'Enfant replied to the Commissioners in a curt note, begging "that you will call back your order for the money and not take any further trouble about the lot." He was taken at his word, and no further effort was ever made to pay him for the work that he had done, although his plan was made use of by Andrew Ellicott, his successor, with very slight

alterations, as anyone can see who will take the trouble to compare the Ellicott and L'Enfant maps. L'Enfant returned to Philadelphia. When Madison became President he was appointed as professor of engineering at the United States Military Academy, only to decline. In 1812, however, he did accept an appointment to build Fort Washington. He perfected the plan, but before the work of construction had been long under way he again quarreled with those who had the right to command, and his dismissal from the service again followed. The remainder of his life was spent under the hospitable roof of his friend Dudley Digges, whose residence near Bladensburgh was known as Chellum Castle. With advancing age his haughty pride

disappeared, and year after year he was a petitioner before Congress, asking the pay that he had refused at the hands of the Commissioners. A writer who saw him then describes "his tall, thin form, clad in a blue military coat, buttoned close to the chin, broadcloth breeches, military boots, a napless, bell-crowned hat upon his head, and swinging as he walked a hickory cane with a large silver head." Congress paid no attention to his claim, and when he died, June 4, 1825, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," his body was laid in an unmarked grave in the garden of the friend who had given him shelter in his declining years. His sufficient monument is the city he planned.



SAMUEL D. GROSS.

CHAPTER III.

GROWTH UNDER OBSTACLES.



EARLY in 1792 the actual work of providing buildings for the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government was begun. Of no less importance was it to provide a city to surround these buildings. Fortunately there were many who had faith in the paper city as a good investment, and the Commissioners spared no opportunity to interest others. The plan of the city was engraved and sent with some description of the "magnificent intentions" to the principal magazines in America and England. The first publication of the plan was in the "American Asylum and Columbian Magazine," of Philadelphia, for March, 1792. About the same time advertisements appeared in the principal American papers offering prizes to architects for the best plans of buildings suitable for the Capitol and the President's House. In the issue of the Georgetown Weekly Ledger for March 31, 1792, appears the following editorial:

"We are happy to inform our readers that the affairs of the City of Washington wear the appearance of progressing with increased vigor, after the long suspension of operations, occasioned by the severity of the past winter. Besides other late arrangements, the Commissioners have this week contracted with Mr. Harbaugh, the celebrated mechanic of Baltimore-Town, for the erection of an elegant Stone Bridge over Rock Creek, at the spot where its waters are discharged into the Potowmack, and at the west end of the street marked out in the plan of the city for the Post-Road (K street, today), and notwithstanding the magnitude of the work it is, we understand, to be finished by August, before which time the Post-Road leading through the City, and according a delightful view of every part of it, will be completed.

"The Bridge, the plan of which we cannot attempt to describe, will connect George-Town to the City, and open to the latter a more easy land communication with the upper part of the country, from whence are to be drawn those immense resources of trade which must at no very late period make this the most distinguished commercial City in this Western World. The residence of Congress will, doubtless, accelerate this period; but that the City would rise to this envied height without the aid of Government, and depending only on natural and, therefore, unerring causes, must be admitted by all who know its situation—placed as it is, in the centre of the United States, at the head of

navigation of one of the finest rivers in the world, affording, by means of its inland navigation, the shortest and easiest intercourse with the Western Territory—to say nothing about the rich and fertile country watered for several hundred miles by the Potowmack and the many rivers which empty into it.

"Whether the proprietors of this inland navigation are to see their hopes realized in the present year, or whether their patience is to be exposed to further trial, will depend entirely upon the activity of those engaged in the work. It is not to be doubted that the President and Directors may command means fully equal to the completion of the object in the approaching season—nor should it be doubted that these means will be obtained and applied with a degree of vigor equal to the occasion."

The last paragraph refers to the first of a series of canals which was then expected to connect the Ohio River, through the Potomac, with Chesapeake Bay.

Washington, although he could not have foreseen the possibilities of rapid transit as it exists today, yet had good and sufficient reasons for locating the principal buildings more than a mile apart, with the executive departments near the President's residence, rather than near the legislative halls. The latter, it was feared, might offer a great temptation to clerks to neglect their duties in order to hear the debates, while, on the other hand, constant intrusion of members of Congress would interrupt the business of the departments. In a letter written shortly before his death, Washington thus speaks of a suggestion made by President Adams to place the department buildings near the Capitol:

"The principles which operated for fixing the site for the two principal buildings were understood and found necessary, at the time, to obtain the primary object—*i. e.*, the ground and means for either purpose; but it is always easy, from an ignorant or partial view of a measure, to distort and place it in an unfavorable attitude. Where or how the houses for the President and the public offices may be fixed is to me, as an individual, a matter of moonshine. But the reverse of the President's (Adams') motive for placing the latter near the Capitol was my motive for fixing them by the former. The daily intercourse which the Secretaries of the departments must have with the President would render a distant situation extremely inconvenient to them, and not much less so would one be close to the Capitol; for it was the universal complaint of them all, that, while the legislature was in session, they could do little or no business, so much were they interrupted by the individual visits of members (in office hours), and by calls for papers.

Many of them have disclosed to me that they have been obliged often to go home and deny themselves, in order to transact the current business."

In a letter to the Commissioners, dated December 26, 1796, Washington had written: "I have never yet met with a single instance where it has been proposed to depart from the published plan of the city that an inconvenience or dispute of some sort has not sooner or later occurred; for which reason I am persuaded that there should be no departure from it, but in cases of necessity or very obvious utility."

Efforts were made to interest European capital in the new city, and to this end an act was passed permitting aliens to hold land there. Lots were sold at public auction,

tracts, at a higher price per acre, although the pay was in notes. These high prices and the fact that when Congress first met in the city the majority of them found lodgings in Georgetown, both had their influence upon the growth of the city, which has been steadily to this day toward the north and west. Carroll's dream of great wealth was never realized, and he died leaving his estate much embarrassed.

The Commissioners were empowered to dispose of lots at public and private sale, as may be seen from the following letter of Washington:

MOUNT VERNON, SEP'R 29TH, 1792.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of the 1st instant from Georgetown came duly to hand.



STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

and the bidding was high for the best ones. It was the expectation that the city would build rapidly between the Capitol and the Potomac, especially in the southeastern section, where broad avenues and public reservations were most frequent. Lots in the section between Greenleaf's Point and the Navy Yard were held at almost prohibitive prices, yet these the speculators were the most anxious to obtain. Daniel Carroll believed the city must grow around the Capitol, and upon his land he put an exorbitant price. Stephen Girard, the Pennsylvania millionaire, must have had the same belief, for he made Carroll the princely offer of \$200,000 for a part of his plantation. But Carroll had caught the speculative fever and, instead of accepting what would have been cash, he preferred to sell in smaller

The delay in acknowledging the receipt of it has proceeded from a belief that if the orders were transmitted before the sale of lots (appointed to be held on the 8th of next month) they would get to your hands in time.

Enclosed is an order from the President of the United States authorizing the above sale—and another for disposing thereafter of lots by private sale, at such times and on such terms as you shall deem best calculated to promote the growth of the Federal City and the essential interests thereof. With esteem,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obed't Serv't,

G^o. WASHINGTON.

The Com'rs of the Federal District.

Many architects responded to the advertisements for plans both for the Capitol and the President's House. Ste-

phen L. Hallet won the prize for the Capitol, and James Hoban, an Irish architect, that for the President's House. The cornerstone of the latter was laid October 13, 1792, and of the former September 18, 1793.

Gouverneur Morris, minister of the United States to France, was not above aiding in the advertising of the new city on the Potomac. To Leroy de Chaumont he wrote, July 4, 1794:

"Let me offer congratulations on this anniversary of American Independence, our country's natal day. The new Federal City will be unquestionably one of the first cities on earth, and when I get back to America I mean to choose a good spot and build a house on it for myself. Five hundred dollars would buy a lot. Ships take building materials cheap from ports of Europe to Washington; and twenty-

of June last, eleven thousand artificers, besides labourers, were employed in the different works."

The following news paragraph appeared in the London Morning Chronicle of Thursday, January 28, 1796:

"The magnificent city of Washington, in America, has already seven thousand houses, built in a very handsome style, and they continue building in a very rapid manner."

Such paragraphs as this frequently appeared in the English press of the last decade of the eighteenth century, and were unquestionably inserted for the purpose of influencing artisans to immigrate to the New World, and especially to the Federal City, where their services were in great demand at that time. The reverend gentleman above quoted was but a compiler of history, and a contemporary says he



OLD POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, NOW THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

five thousand dollars would build a very large house in the American way of building, without parquets, carving, gilding, and the like costly ornamentations."

In its early days Washington was a well-boomed town, of which there is abundant evidence in contemporaneous accounts published in the *Old World*. Rev. W. Winterbotham, in his "History of America," vol. 3, page 72, wrote:

"At the close of the year 1792 most of the streets were run, and the squares divided into lots. The canal was partly dug, and the greatest part of the materials provided for the public buildings, which are entirely of freestone polished, and are now carrying on with all possible expedition. Several private houses were erected, and a great many lots were preparing to build. The city now makes a noble appearance, many of the public buildings being in great forwardness, or finished, and a great number of houses built. In the month

was never outside of England in his life. His account of the "eleven thousand artificers," therefore, probably came from the same source as the paragraphs in the newspapers.

The facts were found in letters written home to their relatives and friends by the deceived artisans. A budget of these was printed in 1796 in London as a warning to others not to put too much faith in the statements of American immigration agents. Several of these letters were either written at or relate directly to the condition of affairs in the new Federal City. This one is from a carpenter, and is dated at Alexandria, June 17, 1795:

"I have engaged to work for a Mr. Mills, at the rate of ten shillings per day, Maryland money. The place where the buildings are is called Greenleaf's Point, in the Federal City. . . . I might have had more if I had engaged to

have stopt until thirty eight houses were completed, but this I would by no means comply with, chusing first to observe how the climate agrees with my health. At present the heat is almost intolerable, the market being obliged to be kept at four in the morning, the meat being killed at twelve at night, and all liquors are kept in water. As to what we have been told in England respecting the City of Washington, it is all a mere fabrication, and a story invented to induce young fellows to come to this part of the world. . . . What will you say when I inform you that there are not forty houses in this extensive metropolis, and it has more the appearance of Sutton Colfield (an extensive barren waste near Birmingham) than a city. In fact if it is a city, it is one in embryo, which will not come to perfection for these two centuries, if it ever does at all."

A very clear idea of the condition of things in 1795 is given by a young stonemason working at the Capitol, who took advantage of the national holiday, July 4, to write to his parents, in London:

"My wages are eleven shillings per day, currency, which is six shillings and seven pence sterling. I pay sixteen shillings English money per week for board and lodging, but find my own drink, which makes it amount to upwards of a guinea; provisions are much dearer than in London, and the quality neither so nutritive nor palatable to an Englishman; for the greatest part of the animal food is salted, and the vegetables are so scarce that we seldom taste any; by which numerous disorders attending the living on salt meat are produced, such as the scurvy, &c., &c."

"This country is far deficient from what we were taught to expect in England. . . . The City of Washington, which is to be the seat of the American legislature in 1800, at present does not contain forty brick houses, and these are not half finished; the remainder are wooden huts, and the worst I ever beheld. The five streets so pompously lain out in the map which we examined in London, are avenues cut through the woods, with not a solitary house standing in either of them. At George Town, which is about a mile from this city, the buildings are at a stand for want of money, which is a very prevalent evil in this part among the builders, but where I am at work I am told the cash is sure."

"The Federal City, as it is called, is situated upon an eminence, overlooking the Potomack river, and also surrounding hills and vales, but it is by no means so pleasant, fertile, or healthy as represented: The hills are barren of everything but impenetrable woods; and the valleys are mere swamps, producing nothing except myriads of toads and frogs of an enormous size, with other nauseous reptiles. The ague and fever, and also the flux are dreadful scourges to newcomers; even the natives, and those who have passed what is called the seasouing, frequently fall victims to their ravages. The extreme variability of the weather, together with the stagnate waters in the swamps, and the uncleared lands, are deemed the chief causes of the ague and fever; and the spirituous liquors, which is our usual beverage, that of the flux."

"This place is the mere whim of the President of the United States, and lies contiguous to his own estate. Notwithstanding what may be averred to the contrary, I think he has manifested a great portion of vanity in the ardent desire he has expressed in wishing to perpetuate his name, by building a metropolis under so many disadvantages, both in respect of climate and situation. During his life, it may out of compliment to him be carried on in a slow manner,

but I am apprehensive (and that not without reason) as soon as he is defunct, the city, which is to be the boasted monument of his greatness, will also be the same."

"The American Government do not enter into the business with spirit, for there is not above a hundred and fifty mechanics of all descriptions employed here at present, and what progress they will be able to make in building a metropolis upon the extensive plan lain out, I leave you to judge."

"Excepting the Capitol and President's House, all the other buildings are begun by a parcel of adventurers and speculators, who after having experienced the effects of their own folly, generally retire into some other state, disappointed in their expectations. There are ten stonemasons employed at the Capitol, and seventeen at the President's palace, with five more at different places, and that is the whole amount of our profession in Virginia and Maryland, as the people have no taste for stone work, it being so very expensive."

"Mr. Bogue's family, and the greatest part of my fellow adventurers, are so much out of love with this place, that they have settled at Alexandria, and some are so much disappointed and chagrined, that they are going to return by the vessel which brings this letter. . . ."

This same writer urges his parents and sister to write often, and says if the letters "are directed to me at the Capitol at Washington, I shall get them from the post-office at Alexandria, which is eleven miles distant from this place."

John Bogue, referred to in the preceding letter, was a master carpenter, and it is said took upward of three thousand pounds with him when he left England. He was unable to find any one who wanted houses built in Washington, and was obliged to settle in Alexandria, whence he writes: "At present I employ six men. I could employ more, but they are not to be had for money." Regarding Washington he says, under date of Alexandria, September 15, 1795:

"The reason of my settling here is, that I could not find anything to do worth the while at Washington, for it has more the appearance of a desert than a city. There are not more than forty good houses in the whole place, and those not finished. They inform me the reason why it is at such a stand, is on account of some of the managers having been so roguish as to embezzle the money entrusted by the states to their charge. I have visited it several times, and must confess if the Capitol and President's House are ever completed, they will be two very fine edifices. The Capitol will stand upon more ground than Somerset House. But what will these solitary buildings signify, if the others do not go on with greater spirit? For it can hardly be conceived, that the President and Congress will ever exercise their legislative functions in an uncultivated place surrounded by an uncleared wilderness."

A pump maker, located at Alexandria, and doing well, according to his own account, received orders for some pumps at Washington, and came here to see about them. "I was never so surprised in my life," he writes, "for there is not twenty finished houses in the whole place. The rest are miserable hovels, similar to brick-makers' huts in England. This place is not in the state of forwardness rep-

resented, neither will it be in this age, at the rate it goes on, for there is not above a hundred men employed in the different works."

It was no easy task to go from Alexandria to Washington in those days. This same pump-maker had a hard time of it. But we will let him tell of it in his own words:

"The first time I visited the City of Washington I met with a terrible disaster, for Mr. Baker, the gentleman who favoured me with a carriage over the Potomack, gave such inexplicable directions when he put me ashore upon the Maryland side, that I missed my way for this *metropolis*, and got upon an island, where I was surrounded by the tide; here I was forced to stay for the space of nineteen hours, without victuals or drink, and likewise had tasted none for five hours preceding my getting upon this place. Provi-

was so great. In a letter from "George-Town near Washington, Jan. 21, 1795," he says:

"Taking in the gross the most deplorable places I ever witnessed in my life, the *Federal City* infinitely outbeggared them all. . . . There is not so many as twenty brick houses in this metropolis, and those are untenanted; all the rest are only parts of houses, being in an unfinished state, some only proceeded in as far as the foundations, others as far as the first and second story, and are left remaining in this condition, the builders having decamped for want of money. . . . The number of men employed in the whole city does not amount, as near as I can guess, to one hundred. These are chiefly the great body of inhabitants who at present *crowd* this noted place. They reside in temporary wooden hovels, somewhat similar to booths, that I have seen erected at country races and fairs in many parts



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

dentially there was a fodder-house with some Indian corn in it, and there I made my bed, which I found extremely cold from the night air, and also the rain which fell in torrents. I must have stopped three hours longer, had not a negro fortunately espied me, and brought a horse, by means of which I forded the water, and the poor fellow placing me in the right road, I gained Washington in the plight of a poor famished traveller indeed!"

Another emigrant, a carpenter, who brought his wife with him, paid two dollars for a guide to conduct them from Alexandria to Washington, "at which place we arrived, excessively fatigued, by four o'clock in the afternoon." When he beheld the famous *city*, for the sight of which he had crossed the Atlantic, and where he expected to make his fortune easily, this strong man cried, his disappointment

of England. In one of these places, after much bargaining and solicitation, we were permitted to take up our abode. It consisted of one apartment partitioned off into two boxes, for I will not term them rooms. This dwelling accommodated the owner, his wife and six children, so that with us two as inmates there were no less than eight persons stowed up in this miserable cabin. After a fortnight's continuance in our new residence, during which period we made many little excursions around the city, we pitched upon George-Town as the most eligible spot for the exercise of my business."

The description of George-Town, especially of the little Presbyterian chapel where he attended services on Sunday, is very interesting:

"At this little town I engaged a house, at the rent of sixty pound sterling per annum (\$300). This place is to

be the Southwark of the Federal City. At present it is nearly a mile and a half distance from thence; and contains nearly sixty houses which are inhabited by merchants and tradesmen, who form a kind of social neighborhood, much more pleasing than any which I have witnessed since landing in this country. The principal house in the town is inhabited by a Mr. Mason, who, in conjunction with a Mr. Greenleafs, 'rules the roost' in this quarter.

"There is also a small chapel at which I have attended several times. The tenets inculcated are Presbyterianism; after the sermon a person usually comes around to the congregation with a long stick, having a purse fastened to the end, and holds it before each individual, until such time as they drop their *douceur* into it, and then he presents it to another. While this ceremony is performing the preacher stands begging, and exhorting the benevolence of his auditory, by ransacking all the scriptural texts his memory affords, as a stimulus to the charity of his flock. After the purse has gone round it is presented up to the minister, who immediately pockets the contents, which I am informed is the only recompense which he receives for his labors."

The Government appears to have been good pay, but the manner in which the wages of the artisans were disbursed was far from satisfactory. The letter continues:

"Since I have been here my employment has been constant, having received more orders than I either could or would accomplish, for the Americans are more prompt to give orders than to pay for them when executed; and if a new comer is not very careful in this particular, he will quickly be ousted out of whatever property he may possess. There is another disadvantage attending a mechanic, little or no money being current between the employer and the employed. If an artisan completes a piece of work, and makes application for his wages, instead of receiving any money, he is presented with an order upon some storekeeper to furnish him with necessaries to the amount.

"In general, it is the usage of every artisan and labourer in this vicinity, but of those at the Federal City in particular, for there after striking work on Saturday (which is at twelve o'clock at noon) the men come to Mr. Mason of this place for their wages, who generally pays them a draft upon a bank at Alexandria, which is twelve miles distant; frequently upon their arrival thither the bank is shut up, and they are obliged to purchase goods not wanted at some store, in order to get the balance to pay for their week's board, etc.

"After the completion of this business they have to recross the Potomack, and walk eleven miles to Washington, by which means, after a journey of nearly twenty-four miles and a half, they receive at a great disadvantage their week's wages. By these and various other kinds of manoeuvres, the monied people play into each other's hands, at the expense of the laborious and the industrious, which makes it extremely difficult for a working man to benefit himself by his endeavors."

The city had not advanced much in 1797, for we have a very clear statement from Mr. Christian Hines, whose parents moved into Washington from Georgetown in that year, when he was fourteen, and who continued a resident of the city for more than sixty-seven years thereafter. As

a lad of fourteen he was employed in a clothing store at Greenleaf's Point by Mr. Joseph Green, as a branch of his main store in Georgetown. Young Hines and Robert Bryson, the clerk in charge of the branch store, boarded themselves, and one of the principal duties of the boy was to make a trip to Georgetown and back once or twice a week in order to get a basketful of cooked provisions. In this way the lad became very familiar with the much-talked-of "City," its roads, houses and people, the remembrance of which he gave, in after years, in a book entitled "Early Recollections of Washington City," with much interesting and valuable detail.

On Pennsylvania avenue, from Georgetown to the President's House, there were two rows of three-story brick dwellings, known as the "Six Buildings" and the "Seven Buildings." Other than these there were only one or two small frame dwellings. South of the avenue, between Rock Creek and what is now known as the White Lot, were scattered between thirty and forty houses. Most prominent of all these were the big, three-story stone warehouse fronting on the Potomac, wherein the Government furniture was stored for a time when it was brought over from Philadelphia; the residence of Colonel Tayloe, now known as the "Octagon House," and the farmhouse of Davy Burns, whose charming daughter, Marcia, captivated the heart of General John P. Van Ness, the brilliant young member of Congress from New York. The ruins of the old farmhouse may still be seen not far from the unoccupied mansion built by General Van Ness some time after his marriage.

North of the Avenue and west of Fourteenth street were a score or more of houses, mostly one-story frame. On the square where the Arlington Hotel now stands were two two-story brick houses called the "Two Sisters," in one of which, occupied by a Mr. Middleton, a cabinet maker, were made some of the first mahogany desks used by Congress in this city. On the square bounded by F and G and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets were eight houses — two brick and six frame — the brick ones two stories high, one of which was occupied by Captain James Hoban, then architect of the President's House, and afterward of the Capitol. Where the new hall of Columbian University now stands was a one-story frame, occupied by Mr. Jacob Miller, the only house on that block. In front of it to the north, where old St. Matthew's Catholic Church now stands, was a beautiful grove of forest trees, and from that point to Boundary street northward, and far beyond, were only uncultivated fields and woods.

No houses were to be seen along Pennsylvania Avenue from Fifteenth street to Capitol Hill. In fact the Avenue, now known as one of the finest thoroughfares in the world, was then more visible on the map than in reality.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.



CONGRESS provided for the removal of the seat of Government to the new territory by an act approved April 24, 1800 (1 U. S. Stat. L., 214), amendatory of the act of July 16, 1790, and authorizing the President (John Adams) to anticipate the time of removal, fixed by that law, as the first Monday in December, 1800. The President, in his annual message for 1799 had reminded Congress that the time for removal was near at hand, and the Commis-

sioners of the Federal City reported the public buildings ready for occupancy. Congress, accordingly, on the 13th of May, 1800, the day prior to adjournment, enacted that its next regular session should begin on the third Monday of November at the city of Washington, instead of the first Monday in December, the constitutional date for assembling in the absence of a special enactment.

President Adams, the day after adjournment, issued the following order:

"The President requests the several heads of departments to take the most prudent and economical arrangements for the removal of the public offices, clerks and papers, according to their own best judgment, as soon as may be convenient, in such manner that the public offices may be opened in the city of Washington, for the dispatch of business, by the 15th of June."

The President himself left Philadelphia on the 27th of May, taking a circuitous route by way of Lancaster, Pa., and Fredericktown, Md., in order to accept invitations of the citizens of those towns to visit them. He arrived in Georgetown June 3, although the trip could have been made at that time by the daily stage in about thirty-three hours. The *Sentinel of Liberty*, or *George-Town and Washington Advertiser*, of June 6, 1800, had this news item:

"The President of the United States arrived in this place on Tuesday last. At the boundary line of the District of Columbia he was met by a large crowd of respectable citizens on horseback and escorted into town, where he was received with pleasure and veneration. The military of the City of Washington and the marines stationed there manifested their respect by sixteen discharges of musketry and artillery." (The number of states at that time in the Union.)

A meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, held May 31, had appointed a committee to frame an address of welcome to the President. In his reply, dated at "Union Tavern, George-Town, June 4, 1800," the President congratulated the citizens "on the translation of the Government of the city so near you." Thursday, June 5, there was a presidential reception in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol, at which Mr. Tristram Dalton presented an address on behalf of the citizens of Washington. In reply Mr. Adams said: "I congratulate you on the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow in a particular manner upon this location, and especially upon its destination to be the permanent seat of Government." Wednesday, the 11th of June, the citizens of Alexandria entertained the President at a banquet, "at which upward of a hundred citizens were present." Four days later the President returned to his home, in Massachusetts.

To Hon. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, for so many years Librarian of Congress, every one who attempts to write about the national capital must acknowledge a great indebtedness. His painstaking searching of newspapers and manuscripts, extending over a long period, has brought to light a great amount of interesting details relative to the removal of the public offices. Heads of department left Philadelphia for Washington at the following dates: Charles Lee, Attorney General and Acting Secretary of State, May 28; Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived July 2, 1800; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War, arrived June 12; Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, left Philadelphia June 11; Abraham Bradley, Jr., acting for Postmaster General Habersham (absent in Georgia), left Philadelphia May 27 and arrived here May 29; John Marshall, Secretary of State, arrived June 6. The clerks employed in the various departments, about one hundred and thirty-six in number, came over from Philadelphia at various dates, by stage or hired conveyances. Their expenses were paid out of the appropriation for the removal of the Government offices and archives. The total cost of the removal was about sixty-four thousand dollars. Office furniture and department records were brought around in sailing vessels.

In spite of the statement of the Commissioners to the President the previous fall, the accommodations for the executive offices were far from convenient or satisfactory.

Only one department building had been erected—that for the Treasury, a plain, two-story brick, of only thirty rooms. The War Department and the Postoffice Department went into leased houses, the former near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-first street, and the latter near Blodgett's Hotel, at the corner of Eighth and E streets. July 7, 1800, the Treasury Department advertised in a Georgetown paper for "500 cords of wood, oak and hickory." Some attempt has been made to discover what was the first State paper issued in this city. That is not easy of determination, as a fire in the War Department, November 8, 1800, destroyed all the papers in the office of the Secretary, and subsequent fires in the Treasury Department have left them without any records for the year 1800. So far as the records now show, the first official paper was

"The City of Washington, or at least some parts of it, is about forty miles from Baltimore. The situation is pleasant, and indeed beautiful; the prospects are equal to those which are called good on the Connecticut River. The soil here is called good, but I call it bad. It is an exceedingly stiff, reddish clay, which becomes dust in dry and mortar in rainy weather. The President's House was built to be looked at by visitors and strangers, and will render its occupant an object of ridicule with some, and of pity with others. It must be cold and damp in winter, and cannot be kept in tolerable order without a regiment of servants.

"The Capitol is situated on an eminence, which I should suppose was near the center of the city. It is a mile and a half from the President's House. There is one good tavern about forty rods from the Capitol, and several other houses are built and erecting, but I do not perceive how the members of Congress can possibly secure lodgings, unless they



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND PATENT OFFICE.

a note signed by J. Wagner, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to Evan Jones, dated June 7, 1800. The first paper of any importance, of June 16, 1800, was a letter of instructions by John Marshall, Secretary of State, to Mr. William Vans Murray, United States minister to the Republic of Batavia.

Secretary of the Treasury Wolcott, writing home to his wife on the 4th of July, presents a most graphic and unquestionably truthful picture of the city as he saw it:

"I write this letter in the building erected for the use of the Treasury Department in the city of Washington; and this being a day of leisure, I shall be able to give you some idea of this famous place, the permanent seat of the American Government.

will consent to live like scholars in a college or monks in a monastery, crowded ten or twenty in one house, and utterly excluded from society. The only resource for such as wish to live comfortably will, I think, be found in George Town, three miles distant, over as bad a road in winter as the clay grounds near Hartford. I have made every exertion to secure good lodgings near the office, but shall be compelled to take them at the distance of more than half a mile.

"There are, in fact, but few houses at any one place, and most of them are small, miserable huts, which present an awful contrast to the public buildings. The people are poor, and as far as I can judge they live like fishes, by eating each other. All of the ground for several miles around the city being, in the opinion of the people, too valuable to be cultivated, remains unfenced. There are but few enclosures even for gardens, and those are in bad order.

You may look in almost any direction, over an extent of ground nearly as large as the city of New York, without seeing a fence, or any object except brick-kilns and temporary huts for laborers.

"Greenleaf's Point presents the appearance of a considerable town which had been destroyed by some unusual calamity. There are at Greenleaf's Point fifty or sixty spacious houses, five or six of which are occupied by negroes and vagrants, and a few more by decent working people; but there are no fences, gardens, nor the least appearance of business. This place is about a mile and a half south of the Capitol."

Congress assembled, pursuant to its special act November 17, in the new Capitol, the north wing only being completed. Neither house had a quorum, and it was not until

and to hire two horses; to enable him to do which he was allowed \$28 per week during the session and for twenty days after its close.

MRS. ADAMS' LETTERS.

History is indebted to Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams, who accompanied her husband to the new Capital in November, 1800, for the clearest and most entertaining description of the conditions under which they began their official life here. She writes to her daughter soon after her arrival:

"I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any accident worth noticing, except losing ourselves when we left Baltimore and going eight or nine miles on



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

November 21 that a joint committee could be sent to President Adams notifying him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. In his address the next day the President said: "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed."

When Congress first met in Washington, the door-keeper of the House protested that he could not discharge his usual duties without additional assistance. "in consequence of the dispersed situation of the members:" whereupon he was authorized to employ an additional assistant

the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other eight through woods, where we wandered two hours without finding a guide or path. Fortunately a straggling black came up with us and we engaged him as a guide to extricate us out of our difficulty; but woods are all you see from Baltimore until you reach the city, which is so only in name. Here and there is a small hut without a glass window, interspersed among the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it, but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them.

"The river . . . is in full view from my window, and I see the vesse's as they pass and repass.

"The (President's) House is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax, indeed, and the fires we are obliged to keep up to secure us from daily agues, is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house and promises are all you can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience, that I know not what to do or how to do.

"The ladies from Georgetown and the City have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits. But such a place as Georgetown appears! Why, our Milton is

plastering, has been done since B. came. We have not the least fence, yard or convenience without, and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying-room of, to hang up the clothes in.

"If the twelve years in which this place has been considered as the future seat of government had been improved, as they would have been in New England, very many of the present inconveniences would have been removed. It is a beautiful spot, capable of any improvement, and the more I view it the more I am de'ighted with it.

"The vessel which has my clothes and other matters is not arrived. The ladies are impatient for a drawing-room. I have no looking-glasses but dwarfs for this house, nor a twentieth part lamps enough to light it. Many things were stolen, many were broken, by the removal; among the num-



U. S. SENATE CHAMBER.

beautiful! But no comparisons. If they put me up bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires I design to be pleased. But surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it. We are now indebted to a Pennsylvania wagon to bring us, through the first clerk in the Treasury office, one cord and a half of wood, which is all we have for this house, where twelve fires are constantly required; and we are told the roads will soon be so bad it cannot be drawn. Briesler procured two hundred bushel of coal, or we must have suffered. This is the situation of almost every person. The public officers have sent to Philadelphia for woodcutters and wagons. We have indeed come into a new country.

"The house is made hospitable; but there is not a single apartment finished, and all within side, except the

ber my tea china is more than half missing. My rooms are very pleasant and warm while the doors of the hall are closed.

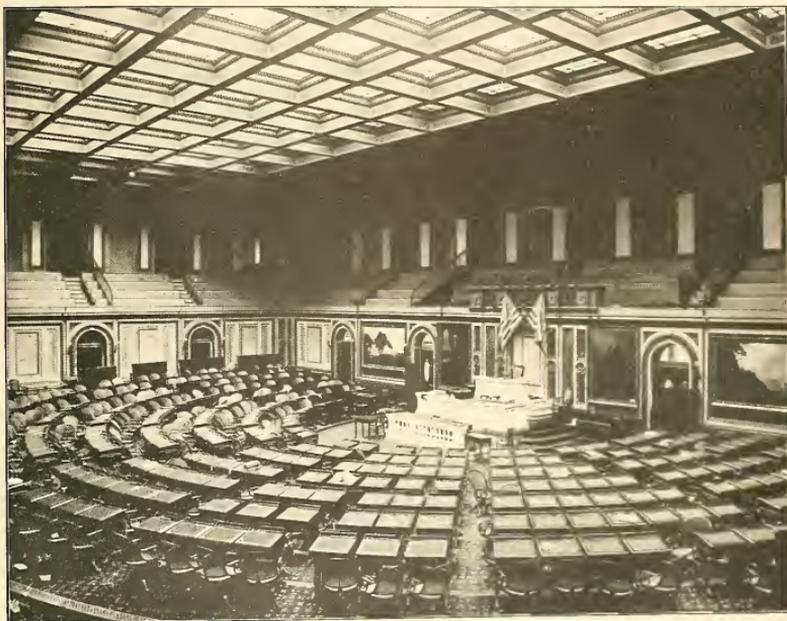
"You can scarcely believe that here in this wilderness city I should find my time so occupied as it is. My visitors come, some of them, three or four miles. To return one of them is the work of a day. Mrs. Otis, my nearest neighbor, is at lodgings almost a half mile from me; Mrs. Senator Otis, two miles.

"We have all been very well as yet. If we can, by any means, get wood, we shall not let our fires go out, but it is at a price, indeed; from four dollars it has risen to nine. Some say it will fall, but there must be more industry than is to be found here to bring half enough to market for the consumption of the inhabitants."

Gouverneur Morris, as Senator from New York State, arrived in Washington November 22, 1800, having been eleven days upon the way from Morrisania, with only a short stop at Philadelphia,—a journey that is now made in about half as many hours. It is hardly possible for those who travel in the "Congressional Limited" trains of to-day to realize the discomforts of such a journey at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Whether in public stage-coach or private carriage, the discomforts of the inns and of the bad roads were none the less to be dreaded. The road from Philadelphia to Baltimore was bad enough, but that from Baltimore to Washington was worse. From Morris' diary it appears that the ruts were half a wheel

In a playfully satirical vein Morris describes the city in a letter to a friend in France, Princesse de la Tour et Taxis:

"I busy myself here at the trade of a Senator, and amuse myself lazily watching the petty intrigues, the insane hopes, the worthless projects of that weak and proud animal they call man. We only need here houses, cellars, kitchens, scholarly men, amiable women, and a few other such trifles, to possess a perfect city, for we can walk over it as in the fields and the woods, and on account of a strong frost, the air is very pure. I enjoy it all the more since my room fills with smoke as soon as the door is closed. Should it enter your fancy to come to live at Washington, in order to confirm you in so charming a project, I hasten to assure you that building stone is plentiful, that excellent



HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

deep; and so much danger was there of the coach upsetting that the driver would, before entering one of the holes, request his passengers to move first to the right, then to the left, to prevent a catastrophe. Morris speaks of the interminable forest passed through before reaching Washington, and of finding the town scarcely habitable. He put up at "the inn," presumably Blodgett's, first taking the precaution to make a bargain with the inn-keeper to furnish him two cords of hickory wood, at eight dollars a cord. "This," Morris writes, "the landlord promises to do, if he can get a team to hire," a most important "if," when it is recollected that every available team had been pressed into the Government service.

bricks are baked here, that we are not wanting in sites for magnificent mansions, that projected canals will give birth to a large commerce, that as a consequence riches will bring forth a taste for the fine arts; in a word, that this is the best city to live in—in the future."²

The general appearance of the city at the time is best described by the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, a distinguished member of Congress belonging to the Federal party. It was written some years later, however; but the very crude and unfinished appearance of the straggling rows of houses and the broad wastes in every direction had clearly made a most vivid impression:

² "Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris," by Anne Cary Morris. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1888, vol. 2, pp. 394-395.

"Our approach to the city was accompanied with sensations not easily described. One wing of the Capitol only had been erected, which, with the President's House, a mile distant from it, both constructed of white sandstone, were shining objects in dismal contrast with the scene around them. Instead of recognizing the avenues and streets portrayed on the plan of the city, not one was visible, unless we except a road, with two buildings on each side of it, called the New Jersey avenue. The Pennsylvania, leading, as laid down on paper, from the Capitol to the Presidential mansion, was then nearly the whole distance a deep morass, covered with alder bushes, which were cut through the width of the intended avenue during the then ensuing winter.

"Between the President's House and Georgetown a block of houses had been erected, which then bore and may still bear, the names of the Six Buildings. There were also two other blocks, consisting of two or three dwelling houses, in different directions, and now and then an isolated wooden habitation; the intervening space, and indeed, the surface of the city generally, being covered with shrub oak bushes on the higher grounds, and on the marshy soil either trees or some sort of shrubbery.

"Nor was the desolate aspect of the place a little augmented by a number of unfinished edifices at Greenleaf's Point, and on an eminence a short distance from it, commenced by an individual whose name they bore, but the state of whose funds compelled him to abandon them, not only unfinished, but in a ruinous condition. There appeared to be but two really comfortable habitations in all respects within the bounds of the city, one of which belonged to Daniel Carroll, Esq., and the other to Notley Young,* who were the former proprietors of a large proportion of the land appropriated to the city, but who reserved for their own accommodation ground sufficient for gardens and other useful appurtenances. The roads in every direction were muddy and unimproved. A sidewalk was attempted in one instance by a covering formed of the chips of the stones which had been hewed for the Capitol. It extended but a little way and was of little value: for in dry weather the sharp fragments cut our shoes, and in wet weather covered them with white mortar. In short, it was a 'new settlement.' The houses, with two or three exceptions, had been very recently erected, and the operation greatly hurried in view of the approaching transfer of the National Government.

"A laudable desire was manifested by what few citizens and residents there were to render our condition as pleasant as circumstances would permit. One of the blocks of buildings already mentioned was situated on the east side of what was intended for the Capitol square, and being chiefly occupied by an extensive and well kept hotel, accommodated a goodly number of the members. Our little party took lodgings with a Mr. Peacock, in one of the houses on the New Jersey avenue, with the addition of Senators Tracy, of Connecticut, and Chipman and Paine, of Vermont; and Representatives Thomas, of Maryland, and Dana, Edmund and Griswold, of Connecticut. Speaker Sedgwick was allowed a room to himself; the rest of us in pairs. To my excellent friend Davenport and myself was allotted a spacious and decently furnished apartment, with separate beds, on the lower floor. Our diet was various, but always substantial and we were attended by active and faithful servants. A large proportion of Southern members took lodgings at Georgetown, which, though

of a superior order, were three miles from the Capitol, and of course rendered the daily employment of hackney coaches indispensable.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect which Washington presented on our arrival, I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of its local position. From the Capitol you have a distinct view of its fine undulating surface, situated at the confluence of the Potomac and its Eastern branch, the wide expanse of that majestic river to the bend at Mount Vernon, the cities of Alexandria and Georgetown, and the cultivated fields and blue hills of Maryland and Virginia on either side of the river, the whole constituting a prospect of surpassing beauty and grandeur. The city has also the inestimable advantage of delightful water, in many instances flowing from copious springs, and always attainable by digging to a moderate depth; to which may be added the singular fact that such is the due admixture of loam and clay in the soil of a great portion of the city that a house may be built of the brick made of the earth dug from the cellar; hence it was not unusual to see the remains of a brick-kiln near the newly-erected dwelling house or other edifice. In short, when we consider not only these advantages, but what, in a National point of view, is of superior importance, the location of a fine navigable river, accessible to the whole maritime frontier of the United States, and yet easily rendered defensible against foreign invasion; and that by the facilities of internal navigation and railways, it may be approached by the population of the Western States, and indeed of the whole nation, with less inconvenience than any other conceivable situation, we must acknowledge that its selection by Washington as the permanent seat of the Federal Government, affords a striking exhibition of the discernment, wisdom and forecast which characterized that illustrious man. Under this impression, whenever, during the six years of my connection with Congress, the question of removing the Seat of Government to some other place was agitated—and the proposition was frequently made—I stood almost alone as a Northern man in giving my vote in the negative."

Another old resident of Washington, familiar with the city in 1800, as well as some years before, related before his death, that "Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and the President's House, was at that time a perfect quagmire; this, indeed, was one of the principal inducements of L'Enfant to make it the great thoroughfare, believing that nothing but dire necessity would prompt the citizens of the Government to fill up and improve it." This gentleman also declared that he had seen Mrs. Adams' carriage, with four horses attached, floundering for hours in making their way through the deep viscous mud of this road. Pedestrians had been better provided for, a footpath of cobble stones and chips from the public buildings, raised about three feet above the mud of the road, having been built along the south side of the avenue the entire distance from the Capitol to the White House. This path was just wide enough for two people to walk abreast. Every pleasant day President Adams was accustomed to walk on this path and every person he met, without regard to his station in life, was certain to receive a courteous salute.

Thomas Moore, the Irish bard, the great friend of Lord Byron, visited this country in 1803, and upon his return to England satirized us severely in verse, for which he subse-

* This was taken down in 1854 to make room for South G street. It was a fine old structure overlooking the Potomac.

quently apologized. His verses referring to the city are these:

"This fam'd metropolis, where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees;
Which traveling fools and gazetteers adorn
With shrines unbuild and heroes yet unborn;
Though naught but woods and Jefferson they see,
Where streets should run and sages ought to be."

In a prose note the poet-traveler adds that "work on most of the public buildings has been suspended. The hotel is already a ruin; a great part of its roof has fallen in, and the rooms are left to be occupied gratuitously by the miserable Scotch and Irish emigrants. The President's House, a very noble structure, is by no means suited to the philosophical humility of its present possessor, who inhabits but

the different apartments whenever application was made to him for that privilege. A circular staircase led to the roof, where visitors went to enjoy the fine view. This view seems to have impressed itself upon every one.

Contemporaneous evidence goes to prove that this description was not much exaggerated. The hotel he speaks of as being a ruin was the one commonly known as "Blodgett's." It was built in 1793 to be the capital prize in a great lottery scheme, which was to enrich everybody and at the same time greatly benefit the new city. It was a big bubble that soon burst, leaving the hotel unfinished. It then, and so late as 1807, was occupied by the foreign workmen who were employed upon the public buildings. Every room in it, from attic to cellar, was the home of a different family.



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

a corner of the mansion himself and abandons the rest to a state of uncleanly desolation, which those who are not philosophers cannot look at without regret. This grand edifice is encircled by a very rude pale, through which a common rustic stile introduces the visitors of the first man in America. The private buildings exhibit the same characteristic display of arrogant speculation and premature ruin, and the few ranges of houses which were begun some years ago have remained so long a waste and unfinished that they are now for the most part dilapidated."

In 1805 only the Senate wing of the Capitol was completed. When Congress was not in session, the building was locked up, but the paper conducted visitors through

In this building were given the first theatrical entertainments.

Yet even the one completed section of the Capitol building was sufficient to win encomiums from early visitors. One writes as early as 1805 that the Senate Chamber was "the most superb and elegant room I ever saw. The seats were cushioned and lined with green baize, except the two which were made and set apart for the trial of Judge Chase, which were lined with dark purple or black, indicative, perhaps, of the unfortunate situation he was in. On one side of this room was suspended the portrait of Louis XVI of France, as large as life, and on the other the portrait of his queen, Maria Antoinetta. Immediately

behind the Speaker's chair is suspended a small and correct likeness of Washington. This room, as well as the library room, was hung with a number of elegant maps and engravings printed upon satin, together with a number of portraits of men distinguished for their learning and patriotism."

When the city was laid out the lands were heavily wooded, but within a score of years the inhabitants were complaining bitterly of the lack of shade in summer. This was one point which Washington and his Commissioners overlooked. In the act of cession it had been stipulated that all the wood growing thereon belonged to the purchasers. The abuse of this privilege might have been readily anticipated, but the evil was felt when there was no longer a remedy. The Commissioners interposed for the preservation of the trees which remained, but this late interposition was of no avail. Venerable oaks which sheltered the fine spring near the foot of Capitol Hill, were cut down by some of the early settlers, many of whom arrived here in an indigent state, unable to purchase wood for fuel or for the construction of their cabins and through necessity laid the axe to some of the finest timber. Magnificent oaks which grew along Pennsylvania avenue were cut down. The Lombardy poplars, planted by Jefferson, in time became very ornamental but afforded little shade.

The first "Long Bridge" over the Potomac was authorized by act of Congress under the direction of a company or board of commissioners, and the citizens of Washington subscribed the money for its erection. Citizens of

Georgetown vainly opposed its construction. Before the bridge was built the opinion prevailed (which we now hear repeated every winter) that after a sudden thaw the bridge would not be able to resist the pressure of the floating ice and wood which might then accumulate against the abutments. The subscription for the bridge consisted of two thousand shares, at a hundred dollars a share, ten of which were paid in advance and the remainder as required by the commissioners. The cost of the bridge was \$96,000, so the actual value of a share was \$48. The bridge, then as now, a mile in length, was covered with planks of white and yellow pine, and supported by strong piles from eighteen to forty feet in length, according to the depth of the water. A railing divided the bridge into a footway and a carriageway. One man, by means of a crank and pulley, could raise the drawbridge for the passage of vesse'ls. The tolls were high, as may be seen from the following table:

Four-horse carriage\$1.50
Two-horse carriage 1.00
Four-horse wagon62½
Two-horse wagon37½
Gig36½
Horse18½
Man06½

The tolls for 1810 amounted to \$9,000, and the stock then paid an eight per cent. dividend. In the act of incorporation it was provided that after the lapse of 60 years the corporation should be dissolved and the bridge become the property of the United States.



ALBERT PIKE.

CHAPTER V.

INVASION BY THE BRITISH.



WASHINGTON was invaded by British troops under Admiral Sir George Cockburn and General Ross on the 24th of August, 1814. It is hard to understand why adequate preparations to repel these invaders had not been made months before. The British fleet had been in control of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac throughout all the year of 1813 and reprisals for our attacks along the Canadian frontier had been made upon the towns of Hampton, Virginia, and Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Georgetown and Fredericktown along the Maryland shores. Many houses were pillaged and burned and many inhabitants killed and wounded. Even worse outrages were committed, as there was abundant evidence to prove. Defenseless women and children were broken open in search of hidden jewelry and British officers turned their backs that they might not see the unbridled deeds of the hired soldiery. On July 15, 1813, General Philip Stuart, of Maryland, introduced a resolution into Congress, urging an immediate increase of the military force and a strengthening of the defenses of the city. The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the resolution was referred, reported it unfavorably without any investigation whatever, declaring itself satisfied that the preparations already made (the building of Fort Washington) were "in every respect adequate to the emergency."

President Madison was of the same opinion, for in a message to Congress July 20, 1813, he said the British desired only to cripple and control American commerce. One of the most influential of the President's Cabinet advisers was the Secretary of War, John Armstrong, of New York, who is quoted as saying: "The British come here! What should they come here for?" These words, in reply to the representations of a number of patriotic citizens who called upon him to urge the danger to the Capital of so large a British force in Chesapeake Bay, voiced the notorious unfriendliness of the Secretary of War to the location of the Capital. He would be pleased, it was charged, if the British should destroy it, hoping it might then be relocated in New York. On the other hand, there was some justification for his words. Washington was little

more than a village; its inhabitants about 6,000, and forty miles inland; while the Potomac, with its winding channel among rocks and shoals, seemed to need not even the fort which L'Enfant had planned. This was little more than a fort in name only. But two guns were mounted, and only men enough stationed there to serve them. The arsenal, with its stores of ammunition, and the Navy Yard, with war vessels on the ways, were absolutely unprotected.

Forgotten seemed to be the insults to the British minister before war was declared — a sufficient cause in the eyes of England for chastisement. Forgotten was the moral effect to be produced by the capture of the enemy's Capital, the destruction of his naval and military stores, his papers and his public buildings. The real wonder is that the attack was so long postponed. This can only be explained by the fact that the British commanders could not conceive a Nation's Capital so wholly unprotected. The Potomac they believed to be lined with forts. Fortifications guarding every road to the city must have been constructed, while large bodies of militia were believed to be ready to concentrate upon any point where the British might attempt to land their forces. The immunity from attack which the city enjoyed for about fifteen months was due to these beliefs held by the British commanders. If we may believe the testimony of a landlady with whom he took his meals, it was Admiral Cockburn himself who made the discovery that Washington was absolutely defenseless and would prove to be an easy prey. When the Admiral came to her house for food, on the day of the invasion of the Capital, she recognized him as a transient boarder of a few weeks previous. This story is not at all unlikely, for never in time of peace could a stranger more readily have come and gone than during the War of 1812.

Demonstrations made by the enemy's fleet about the 1st of July, 1814, coupled with previous rumors of a great British armament preparing at Bermuda, at last alarmed even the President and his Cabinet. Colonel James Monroe, Secretary of State, devised a plan of defense, which with some modifications, was adopted. Maryland and the District, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Rappahannock, were created "the Tenth Military District," and General W. H. Winder, an officer who had seen service in

the Northwest, though of little general experience, was placed in command. At first it was provided that "3,000 combatants should be enlisted, but as the situation became more grave the number was increased until finally Gen. Winder was empowered to draft 93,000 men. However, not over 10,000 were actually enlisted, including both regulars and militia. Both bodies were composed almost entirely of raw recruits, without discipline of any sort and never even under fire. Such was the "army" with which the Nation's Capital was to be defended. Fortunately not all these facts were known to the British. They had learned that there were no fortifications, but they had not forgotten Concord and Lexington and were firmly expectant that no sooner should they land than the militia would flock to attack them upon every side. The plan of the British, therefore, as conceived and carried out, was to make a forced march to the city, burn its public buildings and retreat to the ships before a sufficient force could gather to offer serious resistance.

When General Winder took command (June 26, 1814) a few hundred men comprising two detachments from the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth regulars, constituted his army. Thirteen regiments of militia had been drafted in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, but it had been expressly provided that they should not be called into service until the British troops had actually landed on American soil. To this General Winder vainly protested. He urged that these regiments of militia should go into camp about Baltimore and Washington, be drilled and disciplined and prepared to repel any threatened attack upon the Capital. No heed was paid to his protestations.

Apparently inactive, in the meantime the British had been quietly planning for a bold stroke. The fleets of Admiral Cockburn and Admiral Cochrane united in the Chesapeake. Several frigates were sent up the Potomac while the remainder of the vessels went on a hunt for Commodore Barney's gunboats. These took refuge in the Patuxent where they were blockaded. Two days later the much talked of Bermuda fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Malcolm, sailed into the bay. Besides its full complement of sailors and marines it brought four thousand of Wellington's veterans, fresh from the battlefields of France and Spain. The united fleets sailed up the Patuxent and began disembarking troops at Benedict. Commodore Barney, landing his crews and taking what guns were portable, burned his ships and hastened toward Washington to give the alarm and aid in its defense. A courier was mounted and sent ahead to arouse the country to arms. He was in Washington by daybreak of August 20, and the consternation which he spread may readily be imagined. No longer existed a reasonable doubt that the Capital was threatened; yet General Armstrong still insisted that it was Baltimore, not Washington, that was in danger, as Baltimore was a city of so much more consequence.

Secretary Monroe, however, was of the opposite opinion and volunteered to go with a troop of twenty-five cavalrmen to reconnoiter the situation. No news was received

from him until the twenty-third, when he sent a courier to the President advising the removal of the records immediately and preparations for the destruction of the bridges. While this created a panic among the citizens, the reports of the deeds of "Cockburn's savages" at Hampton and along the Maryland shore being fresh in their minds, it found the Secretary of War still calm and collected and still doubting their coming at all. General Winder, too, thought the objective point was Annapolis. The movements of the enemy for the first two days offered no clue to his intentions. Several roads along the line of march led to Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington. On the 22d, after marching a short distance on the road to Washington, the enemy halted for an hour, then countermarched and took the road northward toward Marlborough. Our troops, having gone out to give battle, fell back toward Washington. At Marlborough the British rested twenty-four hours, then breaking camp marched rapidly toward this city, bivouacking at night at Melwood, less than twelve miles away. They were on the march again before daybreak and after entering the road leading to the bridge over the Anacostia, the columns were reversed and marched toward Bladensburg. Here a body of Maryland militia was stationed and Winder hurried forward all his troops to its support.

Monroe estimated the British force marching upon Washington at 7,000. Colonel Beall, a revolutionary veteran, thought it did not exceed 4,000. British official records tell us the total number landed was 5,123, which included 1,500 marines and 350 seamen under Admiral Cockburn. Colonel Beall was very nearly right, for large parties were detailed to garrison Benedict and other towns along the way, in order to keep open a line of retreat. General Winder's forces considerably outnumbered the British, but were composed in the main of raw militia and volunteers; of a total of 6,000 men, less than 1,000 were regular troops. The brigade of District militia, under command of General Walter Smith, of Georgetown, numbered a little over 1,000 men, including two companies of light artillery each with six six-pound howitzers and two companies of picked riflemen. These, although volunteers, were well armed and drilled, but only a few of their number had seen actual service. Baltimore sent to the Capital's defense General Stansbury with a brigade of 2,200 volunteers with twelve pieces of artillery and a battalion of riflemen, whose Major was former Attorney-General William Pinckney, afterwards United States Senator. Two other regiments of militia from Maryland and one from Virginia, added 1,800 men to the American forces. Commodore Barney's sailors and marines and those from the navy yard numbered 520 men, while 300 regulars commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott made up the total.

Officers of the District militia were: Major-General John P. Van Ness; brigadier-generals, Robert Young and Walter Smith; adjutant-general, John Cox; assistant adjutant-general, George Peter; brigade majors, Philip Triplett and John S. Williams; colonels, George Magruder,

William Brent and William Allen Dangerfield; lieutenant colonels, James Thompson, Michael Nourse and Adam Lynn; majors, Lawrence Hoof, Adam King and Joel Brown; captains of infantry, Charles L. Nevitt, David Whann, Josiah M. Speake, Richard Johns, James Cassin, John Hollingshead, Elisha W. Williams, Craven T. Peyton, George Fitzgerald and Alexander Hunter; captain of riflemen, Horace Field; captain of artillery, Benjamin Burch; lieutenants of infantry, Edward Edmonston, Abraham Wingart, John Fowler, Henry Beatty, Charles Warren, William Morton, Thomas L. McKenny, Bernard H. Tomlinson, Ambrose White, Thomas W. Peyton, Levin Moreland, Leonard Adams, Gustavus Harrison, Robert Smith and Alexander L. Joucherez; lieutenant of riflemen, David

Elias B. Caldwell, First Lieutenant R. C. Weightman, Second Lieutenant N. L. Queen; The Alexandria Dragoons — Captain J. H. Mandeville, First Lieutenant William H. Maynard, Second Lieutenant John Dulancy. The regimental staff comprised: Adjutant, George C. Washington; Quartermaster, William Crawford; Paymaster, Daniel Brent; Surgeon, Dr. R. G. Clark; Sergeant-Major, Nicholas Worthington. Still another organization was "The First Legion of the District of Columbia"—William Smith, lieutenant-colonel, commanding; George Peter, adjutant; William Whann, quartermaster; Clement Smith, paymaster; Dr. Frederick May, surgeon; John Ott, surgeon's mate; E. Cummings, quartermaster-sergeant; John Simpson, fife-major.



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Meakins; first lieutenant of artillery, Alexander McCormick; second lieutenant of artillery, Shadrack Davis; lieutenant of grenadiers, John Goddard; ensign of grenadiers, George Ripple; ensign of riflemen, Francis Hucner; ensigns of infantry, Gustavus Alexander, Marsham Jameson, John Mitchell, James B. Holmead, William Williams, Francis Lowndes, Robert B. Kirby and John Gilily.

The cavalry branch was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Tayloe, and comprised: The Columbian Dragoons — Captain William Thornton, First Lieutenant John Law; The Georgetown Hussars — Captain John Peter, First Lieutenant J. S. Williams, Second Lieutenant William S. Ridgely; The Washington Light Horse — Captain

The battle of Bladensburg is not one in which Americans won with glory and renown; quite the contrary. Yet since it was fought in the vain hope of defending the Capital City from foreign invaders, its history is necessary here. Misjudgment as to the road the British would take, kept General Winder with the main body of his forces at the Eastern Branch bridge until the morning of the 24th, when he hurried to Bladensburg, arriving upon the field of battle almost simultaneously with the British. Ignorance of the art of war resulted in the formation of two lines of battle, a mile apart, instead of massing the American troops at the vantage point chosen by General Stansbury, who was the first to meet the foe. Besides, diverse opinions were

expressed and a division of authority was caused by the presence in the field of the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War. For defense the battle ground was all we could have hoped for. Not over two hundred feet from the bridge across the Eastern Branch, here a small stream no more than thirty feet wide and easily forded, the Washington road unites with the old Georgetown post road at an angle of forty-five degrees. The triangle between the two roads is rising ground, commanding both roads and admirably calculated for resisting an attack. Where the roads fork an earthwork had been thrown up. Here the two companies of Baltimore artillery placed their guns, supported by Major Pinckney's battalion of riflemen and two companies of militia. Five hundred yards behind them was Stansbury's brigade, flanked on the left by Burch's artillery guarding the road to Georgetown. Here, at the crossing of the stream, was the advance of the enemy to be stopped, if at all. Yet General Winder halted his entire force, which included Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's regulars, the Maryland militia under Colonel Beall, Smith's brigade and Major Peter's artillery, a full mile away. Here, too, were stationed Commodore Barney's forces, guns, seamen and marines. With the ground in our favor, all else was opposed. The British had moved deliberately, resting long each day. Our undisciplined militia had been worn out with five days of continuous and useless marching, with but little rest at night. Yet these men must bear the brunt of the attack of soldiers long inured to hardships and as perfect in discipline on the battle field as on the parade ground. If our entire force had been massed near the bridge, or if it had fallen back to the support of Commodore Barney's artillery before being utterly demoralized, Washington might have escaped destruction. The Maryland artillery checked the advance of the British until the main body attacked, when the supporting riflemen and militia retreated in great disorder, having been thrown into a panic by the big Congreve rockets which the enemy dropped among them. According to General Winder's own report he gave conflicting orders which did not tend to give confidence to undisciplined troops. When he ordered the Fifth Regiment to retire, "their retreat became a flight of absolute and total disorder." Beall's regiment "gave one or two ineffectual fires and fled." All evidence is that the American forces were practically without a plan of battle and as is usual with raw troops, an order for a retreat was taken to mean defeat and "save yourself if you can." This they did to perfection, not even remaining long enough to receive any wounds.

Lack of leadership is clearly proven by the fact that the only portion of the forces which distinguished itself in the engagement, that under the command of Commodore Barney, was entirely forgotten by General Winder when he left the Eastern Branch Bridge. The gallant commodore, accustomed to obey orders, would have remained where he was stationed, had not the President and Secretary of War, passing by, advised him to march at once to Bladen-

burg. It is a pleasure to quote from the commodore's report: "We came up in a trot and took our position on the rising ground between Smith's militia and Beall's, posted our marines and seamen, and waited the approach of the enemy. After a few minutes I ordered an eighteen-pounder to fire upon him, which completely cleared the road. A second and a third attempt were made to come forward, but all were destroyed. They then crossed over into an open field and attempted to flank us; there he was met by three twelve-pounders, the marines under Captain Miller and my men acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of five or six hundred posted on a height on my right, from whom I expected much support from their fine situation. The enemy from this moment never appeared in force in front of us. They pushed forward their sharpshooters, one of whom shot my horse under me. The enemy, who had been kept in check by our fire for nearly half an hour, now began to outflank us on the right; our guns were turned that way. He pushed up the hill about two or three hundred men towards the corps of Americans stationed as above described (Magruder's regiment) who to my great mortification made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retired. In this situation we had the whole army to contend with. Our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately the drivers of our ammunition wagons had gone off in the general panic. Finding the enemy now in my rear, and no means of defense, I ordered my officers and men to retire."

Barney himself was seriously wounded and was made a prisoner. His spirited defense won for him the consideration of General Ross, who ordered a surgeon to dress his wound and see that he had every attention.

Lieutenant Gleig, of the Eighty-fifth Royal Regiment, pays tribute to the bravery and fighting qualities of Barney's men, and at the same time expresses contempt for the militia. "Had they conducted themselves with coolness and resolution," says this English officer, "it is not conceivable how the day could have been won. But the fact is, that with the exception of the sailors from the gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney, no troops could behave worse than they did. The skirmishers were driven in as soon as attacked. The first line gave way without offering the slightest resistance, and the left of the main body was broken within half an hour after it was seriously engaged. Of the sailors, however, it would be injustice not to speak in terms which their conduct merits. They were employed as gunners, and not only did they serve their guns with a quickness and precision which astonished their assailants, but they stood till some of them were actually bayoneted, with fuses in their hands; nor was it till their leader was wounded and taken, and they saw themselves deserted on all sides by the soldiers, that they quit the field."

It was also admitted by an English authority that this attack on Barney's battery resulted in a greater number

of killed and wounded in proportion to the number of the men afield than any other battle in which British troops had been engaged. General Ross, in his dispatches to London, gave his losses at Bladensburg at 64 killed and 185 wounded and missing. Lieutenant Gleig in his account, written after the evacuation of Washington, says that upwards of five hundred men were killed and wounded. (This figure includes, however, those who were killed and injured by the explosion at the navy yard.) Several British officers of high rank were severely wounded, among them Colonel Thornton, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and Major Brown.

No further attempt was made to defend the city. The panic-stricken militia which constituted the first line opposed to the enemy fled along the road to Georgetown and

Readily imagined can be the effect which this helter-skelter retreat of their expected defenders through the city had upon the inhabitants, already panic stricken at the first news from Bladensburg. Wild confusion had already prevailed all day. The government had pressed into service wagons and carts of every description to convey records across the Long Bridge into Virginia, and every private conveyance was taking the same route laden with household goods, women and children. Nothing less than the sacking and burning of the entire city was expected. Commodore Tingey, in command of the Navy Yard, had received orders to destroy all the shipping and stores, in the event of the defeat of the American troops, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. This work of destruction he began about 8 p. m. President Madison,



PENSION OFFICE.

gave the city a wide berth. General Smith reformed the first and second regiments, after breaking from the second line, but was ordered by General Winder to retreat to the heights near the city. While forming a line of battle there he again received orders to retreat to Capitol Hill. Here General Winder conferred with the Secretary of War and then gave orders to abandon the Capitol and the city and to retreat to Tenleytown. "It is impossible," says General Smith, in his account of the battle, "to do justice to the anguish evinced by the troops of Washington and Georgetown on receiving this order. The idea of leaving their families, their homes and their houses at the mercy of an enraged enemy was insupportable. To preserve that order which had been maintained during the retreat was now no longer practicable."

with a party of personal friends, took refuge in Virginia, whither his wife had preceded him. The British had avowed the hope and expectation of capturing the President, whom, they said, they proposed to exhibit in England.

About 6 p. m. the British reached the Capitol Grounds. General Ross was fired upon from a near-by house owned by Robert Sewall, and the bullet evidently intended for him killed his horse. The house from which the shot was fired was immediately burned. Expecting that the Capitol Buildings had been fortified, the windows were riddled with bullets and for some time the British officers could not believe that they had been abandoned. At last they broke open the doors and in the Hall of Representatives Admiral Cockburn was escorted with mock pomp to the Speaker's chair. After a few bombastic remarks this ques-

tion was put: "Shall this harbor of Yankee Democracy be burned?" The soldiers barely waited to hear the chorus of ayes that echoed throughout the building before they broke open the doors of the Library and tearing up books and papers started fires in a dozen places. Other detachments of soldiers had marched up the avenue and set fire to the White House, the Treasury, State, and Navy buildings, a total destruction of public property valued at \$1,215,000. Several private houses on Capitol Hill were also burned. General Ross and Admiral Cockburn took possession of Mrs. Suter's hotel near the Treasury and ate their supper there by the light of the blazing Government buildings.

A terrible thunder storm, one of the fiercest known in many years, accompanied by wind that became a veritable tornado, burst upon the city while the work of destruction by fire was at its height. Houses were unroofed and the roofs whirled in the air, trees were broken and the streets filled with debris. Some houses even were laid in ruins, carrying death alike to friend and foe, who had taken refuge therein. A British account says thirty of their soldiers thus perished. Rain fell in torrents and the inky blackness of the night added to the terror which the events of the day had inspired.

Believing that the large force of militia which had dispersed almost without loss would recover courage and



NEPTUNE'S FOUNTAIN, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Attracted to the Navy Yard by the flames started by the commandant, the enemy proceeded to complete the destruction, also firing the adjoining private ropewalks of Tench, Ringgold, Heath & Company, and John Chalmers, and mutilating the monument erected by the officers of the navy in memory of those heroes who fell in the war with Tripoli. In abandoning the Navy Yard our forces had thrown into a dry well a large quantity of powder. Into this well a British soldier thoughtlessly threw a lighted torch. A terrific explosion followed and nearly one hundred of his companions were killed and wounded. Many of the dead bodies were so horribly mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

Attracted to the Navy Yard by the flames started by the commandant, the British officers, satisfied with the destruction wrought, determined to evacuate the city the next night, and did so, as soon as darkness covered their movements. Fires were kept burning in the camps until the main body of troops were well on the march. The retreat was executed in silence, with the greatest possible secrecy, but it might as well have been made in broad daylight with blare of trumpets and roll of drums, for General Winder had given another order to retreat, and those troops that still remained faithful to discipline had withdrawn to Montgomery Court House. The British re-embarked at Benedict August 29th, "without molestation of any sort," to quote Admiral Cockburn's report.

"Dolly" Madison, the President's wife, was the heroine of the hour. Left by her husband in the White House Monday, August 22, she did not hear from him again until the day of the battle. From a letter written to her sister on that day the following interesting extracts are taken:

"Twelve o'clock.—Since sunrise I have been turning my spy glass in every direction, and watching with unwearied anxiety, hoping to discover the approach of my dear husband and his friends; but alas, I can descry only groups of military wandering in all directions, as if there was a lack of arms or of spirit to fight for their own firesides.

"Three o'clock.—Will you believe it, my sister, we have had a battle or skirmish near Bladensburg and here I am still within sound of the cannon. Mr. Madison comes not. May God protect us! Two messengers covered with dust come to bid me fly, but here I mean to wait for him. . . .

"At this late hour a wagon has been procured and I

cross in a small boat. Appointing a rendezvous at an old Virginia tavern far inland, they again parted and Mrs. Madison drove across the bridge to find shelter at the home of Mr. Love, from whose windows that evening she watched the destruction of the White House and the Capitol until the tornado extinguished the flames. All next day they traveled inland along roads crowded with frightened refugees, and panic-stricken militia men, who added to the confusion by their tales of the magnitude of the British forces and that they would overrun all Virginia. Every one blamed the administration and the President especially for the calamity which had overtaken them, and when the party of Mrs. Madison arrived at the tavern where she was to rejoin her husband, who had not yet come, she was refused admittance. The house was crowded with refugees from



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

have had it filled with plate and the most valuable portable articles belonging to the house. Whether it will reach its destination—the Bank of Maryland—or fall into the hands of British soldiery, events must determine. Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and is in a very bad humor with me because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. This process was found too tedious for these perilous moments. I have ordered the frame to be broken and the canvas taken out. It is done, and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen from New York for safe keeping. And now, dear sister, I must leave this house, or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it by filling up the road I am directed to take."

Accompanying Mrs. Madison was the family of Secretary of the Navy Jones. On the way to the Long Bridge they met the President and his party, who were about to

the city, who shouted maledictions at the innocent woman whom a few days before they were proud to honor as "the first lady of the land." Fortunately Mrs. Madison was accompanied by a sufficient number of gentlemen to compel the landlord to open his doors and give them shelter from the driving storm. A little later the President and his party arrived, and all retired for the night. About midnight, however, they were awakened by a messenger from the city, who declared the enemy were in pursuit of and determined to capture the President. Madison left his bed and made his way along an unfrequented path through the woods until he came to the hut of a loyal Virginian, where he found shelter for the remainder of the night. In the morning, Mrs. Madison, leaving her carriage, also took refuge in the woods, but soon a messenger overtook her with the welcome intelligence that the British troops had

evacuated the city. The rush to return now became almost as great as had been the one to get away. The Long Bridge, however, had been burned, and only one small ferry boat was available for crossing the river. Mrs. Madison found a home with her sister, Mrs. Cutts, until the President rented the Octagon House, on the northeast corner of New York avenue and Eighteenth street, now owned and occupied by the Washington Association of Architects. This was the Executive Mansion during the next session of Congress and here the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was signed. In 1815 the residence on the northwest corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue was leased for the official residence of the President, and here the Executive business was transacted until the White House

was rebuilt and refitted for occupancy. This house is still occupied, the ground floor as a drug store, and is in a good state of preservation.

British invasion and the burning of the Capitol, the President's House and other government property proved to be a blessing in disguise. Citizens were aroused, and Congress promptly made liberal appropriations to restore the burned buildings. This put a stop for a long time to the efforts of other sections to have the Capital removed. The city continued to grow slowly but steadily, and apart from the social life of the succeeding administrations, which pertains more to the history of the Nation and its people than to that of the city, but little has been found to record for the next forty years.



GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM 1815 TO 1860.

By the close of Madison's administration few traces of the war remained. The White House was being restored to its former magnificence and the Capitol had begun to rise from its ruins, handsomer and grander than before. Under the supervision of Benjamin Latrobe, architect, the Hall of the Representatives—now Statuary Hall—was reconstructed in its present state, aside from the twentieth century steel roof and ceiling decorations recently added. To

Latrobe we owe the novel columns of breccia, that conglomerate rock of rounded pebbles discovered near Leesburg on the shore of the Potomac, which was capable of being worked in large masses, and of which, when all that was needed at the Capitol had been taken out, the quarry afforded no more.

Three banks, besides the branch of the bank of the United States, sufficed for the transaction of city business, and one insurance office enjoyed a monopoly of the business in that line. Seven printing offices divided the job work and two daily papers received good support, besides a weekly. Each of the dailies issued a tri-weekly edition for circulation through the mails. Stores were plentiful and Peter Force tells us that "for the accommodation of citizens and strangers public baths have been erected." Congress, having no money to appropriate, about this time authorized a lottery, the proceeds of which were to be used "for erecting a penitentiary, a city hall, and two schoolhouses."

Of places of public worship there were ten, of which two were Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, one Presbyterian, one Associate Reformed, two Baptist, two Methodist and one Society of Friends. Education was not altogether overlooked, although the public schools were but two in number, one upon the plan of Pestalozzi and the other the Lancasterian, two systems much in vogue in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Prior to 1816 was dug the canal that, commencing at the mouth of the Tiber and running along B street Northwest around Capitol Hill to the Navy Yard, formed a water connection between the Potomac and the Eastern Branch. Thomas Law, who was a brother to Lord Ellenbrough, was the chief promoter of this undertaking. He proposed

to establish packet-boats, to run between the Tiber Creek and the Navy Yard, a means of transit which he declared would be rendered more comfortable and economical than a hackney coach. This canal was made navigable for boats drawing three feet of water. The promoter was to be permitted to charge tolls, but if his net profits exceeded fifteen per cent. on the sum expended, the excess was to be paid to the Mayor and City Council.

The city grew quite as rapidly as could have been expected. In the first eighteen years of its existence after it became the Capital in fact, it had passed the ten thousand mark in population, and there were over two thousand dwelling houses, apart from the public buildings, shops, stores, etc. We are indebted to Mr. John Sessford, then building inspector, for a carefully kept record, made in 1819, of all the houses within the limits of the four wards. Improvements had been made upon 354 of the city's squares, the government had erected or were occupying 43 public buildings, there were 129 shops apart from dwellings and 2,028 dwelling houses, of which 925 were of brick. Of the brick houses 221 were three stories in height and 541 two stories. Of the frame house none were over two stories.

The increase of the population is thus reported at five different periods: In 1800, after the seat of the government had been transferred here, 3,210; in 1803, 4,552; in 1807, 5,652; in 1810, 8,208; in 1818, 11,299.

The assessment on real and personal property in the city in 1819, \$6,403,125, and the amount of taxation, at the rate of one-half of one per cent., was \$32,015.62½.

A map of the city engraved by W. L. Stone in 1819, is extremely interesting, giving as it does very clearly the course of the river Tiber through the city, the canals from the mouth of the Tiber to Greenleaf's point, and to the Eastern Branch, and the location of the churches and several of the public buildings. No wonder Washington, when first mapped out, was dubbed the "City of Magnificent Distances," when it occupied ten times as much space as Georgetown, although the latter had far more inhabitants. The Tiber, which has now disappeared from the sight of man, was then a no inconsiderable stream. It emptied into the Potomac directly South of the President's House, where it was half as broad as the Eastern Branch at its mouth.

The B street Northwest, of to-day, extending along the northern edge of the Mall, was then unknown, for there extended the shallow but wide bed of the Tiber, reaching almost to C street and Pennsylvania avenue on the north, covering a goodly portion of the present Market House Square, and all of Louisiana avenue west of Ninth street.

The Tiber had its sources, for they were several, in the hills north of Boundary street (now Florida avenue). What was known as the Reedy branch came in along the

and Pennsylvania avenue, thence through the Mall in a wide semi-circle, returning almost to Pennsylvania avenue, thence directly westward along the line of B street to the Potomac.

The first "Long Bridge" over the Potomac, which was built on piles in 1809, is shown in the map, as well as two bridges over the Eastern Branch. "Of turnpikes," says Force's Calendar for 1820, "there is one to Alexandria, complete; one to intersect the Little River turnpike, also complete; one to Bladensburg, which has been continued



CITY POST OFFICE.

road to Frederick, now Seventh street extended, and flowed southeasterly, two or three squares from the Boundary street, until it crossed North Capitol street. Here it took a course directly south, through the center of the squares between North Capitol and First street Northeast, until F street and Massachusetts avenue were reached. Here it turned to the Southwest, crossing North Capitol street diagonally and continuing in that direction along the foot of Capitol Hill, crossing New Jersey avenue at D street, then Indiana avenue, First street, B street, Second street

to Baltimore; and one leading to Montgomery court-house. Besides the canal from the Eastern Branch to the Tyber, there is one, which is of much use to the city, to pass the Little Falls, above Georgetown, through which is brought the greater part of the flour used in the District, and exported thence, and by which the massy marble columns were conveyed to the Capitol. In Washington and its vicinity there are also an extensive cannon foundry, a paper mill, a window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount, and powder mills.

The Eastern Branch has a sufficient depth of water for the smaller class of frigates, without lightening; and vessels drawing fourteen feet water come up to the bridge on the Potomac, near to which there are two wharves; and from which, to the mouth of the Tyber, there are at common high tide, about ten feet water. The Tyber itself is shallow, having a soft muddy bottom, easily removed, so as to admit vessels of eight feet draught to the market-house on Pennsylvania avenue, and on it at present there are four wharves."

Such was the "River Tyber." At one time of much use to the growing city; later a filthy, disease-breeding

drants along New Jersey avenue, supplied from a spring in the northwest section; and still another spring furnished a water supply for the people in the vicinity of the Navy Yard market.

On the Potomac a steamboat plied regularly between Washington and Acquia Creek and lines of stages ran regularly upon every principal road leading from the city. One line on the Cumberland road extended as far West as Wheeling. Within a range of six miles of the city there were eleven flour mills.

One spoke in 1820 with correctness of the Capitol Buildings, for the original plan had not been carried out



SOLDIERS' HOME.

canal; now no trace of its existence can be seen above ground.

Besides the principal market at Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue there were three others, but people did not then go to market every day. Three times a week was deemed sufficient. There were also a city library, a theater, a medical and a botanical society, an infirmary and a female orphan asylum. Male orphans in those days were 'prenticed to some neighbor for board and clothes.

People walking from the Capitol to the White House along Pennsylvania avenue were able to quench their thirst with spring water drawn from wooden hydrants put up by the local government. There were also pipes and hy-

and Congress still met under separate roofs in the two buildings that were to be united by the Central building which is now the rotunda and surmounted by the great dome. The two wings — in which are now the Supreme Court chambers and Statuary Hall — were in a considerable state of forwardness in 1814 when the British army under General Ross, making a sudden dash overland from Chesapeake Bay, took possession of the city and set fire to the Capitol, President's House and other public buildings. The wings of the Capitol were rebuilt as quickly as possible and work on the central building had begun at the time of which we now write, the foundation stone having been laid on the 24th of August, 1819. On a line cast and west

of the President's House were two new buildings, constructed wholly of brick and almost exactly alike, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government. A new general postoffice building was in use, and under the same roof the Patent Office found accommodation. At the extremity of Greenleaf's Point (now the Arsenal grounds) a fort had been constructed, the guns of which commanded the channel of the Potomac. A comfortable marine barrack had been erected, and a house for the commandant of the marine corps. At the Navy Yard the improvements were quite extensive. A frigate was on the stocks in 1820 and a 74-gun battleship had recently been launched. In this yard, at this time, too, stood the marble monument erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli. The mutilation of this monument by the British vandals, August 25, 1814, like the destruction of the Capitol, and the small but valuable library of Congress, is one of the things it is hard either to forget or forgive.

During the year 1820, it appears by the annual statement of Mr. John Sessford, the following improvements were made:

"A Catholic and a Presbyterian Church were built, an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian Church considerably enlarged, a Circus erected, and a City Hall, a Masonic Hall and a Theatre begun. A spring, discharging about forty gallons of water a minute, has, at an expense of two thousand dollars, been prepared to supply a part of the city with water. Upwards of 12,000 running feet of brick pavement have been laid in the second and third wards.

"Adjoining the city, a brick edifice for a college, four stories high, and 117 feet long by 47 wide, is under roof. This building is on elevated ground, nearly north of the President's House, and commands an extensive prospect, embracing the city, Georgetown, Alexandria, the Potomac river, etc."

At the close of this year the total number of dwelling houses in the city was 2,141; the population 13,322, and the assessed value of all real and personal property was \$6,405,125, about the same as the cost of the present building for the Library of Congress.

It was frequently charged, by those who were continually endeavoring to remove the Capital to the northward, that the city of Washington, from the time of its foundation, had been a continual burden of expense to the nation. This was very clearly refuted by a statement prepared by Peter Force and published in the National Calendar for 1820. In this it was shown that, after charging the city with all the expenses incurred in erecting the Capitol, the President's House, and the public offices originally; with all the appropriations made by Congress for their re-erection after they were burned by the British, in 1814; and with all the moneys that would be required to complete them, a balance was left in favor of the city of several millions of dollars. The statement at this late day is exceedingly interesting:

Receipts by the United States.

The lots sold by the United States, in the City of Washington, to the 31st December, 1816, produced	\$689,195 12
Donations received by the United States from Maryland and Virginia.	192,000 00
Building lots unsold 9th December, 1817, were 5,195, at the average of 5,000 feet per lot, estimated at 10 cents per foot, would amount to	2,592,500 00
The freestone quarry, wharves and water lots, owned by the United States, are valued at.	40,000 00
The United States have reserved 541 acres of ground, distributed in such a manner as to give them the possession of the most valuable as well as the most beautiful parts of the city, which, estimated at the very low rate of ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ cents per foot, would amount to	4,713,192 00
	<hr/> 8,226,887 12

The Expenditures of the United States have been as follows:

For the public buildings, previously to their destruction by the British in August, 1814 — viz:	
The President's House.	\$333,207 04
North Wing of the Capitol.	479,262 57
South Wing of the Capitol.	308,808 51
Treasury Office.	43,955 28
War Office.	44,533 54
	<hr/> 1,214,291 94

For rebuilding the public buildings, appropriations, 1817:

The President's House.	\$207,970 72
Capitol, including marble quarry	324,103 32
Treasury Office.	37,262 14
War Office	31,541 86
Public buildings appropriation, January, 1818.	200,000 00
Capitol appropriation, April, 1818.	80,000 00
The center of the Capitol.	100,000 00
President's House, offices, walls, etc.	36,169 00
Two new buildings, State and War.	180,741 00
	<hr/> 1,197,788 04

Recapitulation.

Total receipts by the United States.	8,226,887 12
Total expenditures by the United States	2,412,079 98
Appropriation, 1819—For covering the old War and Treasury Office with slate.	10,000 00
	<hr/> 10,000 00

Leaving a balance in favor of the city of. 5,804,807 14

As a clincher to the argument offered by the above figures, this statement is made:

"The City of Washington combines in a high degree the requisites so desirable for the metropolis of a great nation. Situated near the centre of the seaboard line, possessing ready communication with the ocean, convenient for the intercourse with every section of the country; decidedly

* A portion of one of these reservations was authorized to be sold, and brought, at public auction, 50 cents per square foot.

superior in health (as proved by the last as well as many previous years' experience), affording the most ample conveniences as to territory, and the most beautiful situations for public as well as private edifices, it can fairly be said to vie with any spot within the sovereignty of the Union."

James Silk Buchanan, an Englishman who spent many months, in 1838, in a tour throughout the United States, penned an interesting picture of Washington, and of the life, customs and manners of its citizens at that period. He came from New York, through Philadelphia and Baltimore by railroad, the journey from the latter city, which is now made in forty-five minutes, occupying three hours. The country traversed he describes as "dreary and uninteresting." He arrived in Washington two days after the famous Graves-Ciley duel, in which the latter was killed, and gives

for the capture of runaway slaves as the best answer to the common argument of the day that "the slaves do not desire their freedom."

Buchanan had letters of introduction to the President, and was invited to a reception. His comment was, that "the party, though consisting of not less than two thousand persons, was much less brilliant than a drawing-room in England, or than a fashionable soiree in Paris; but it was far more orderly and agreeable than any party of an equal number that I ever remember to have attended in Europe. . . . The humbler classes—for of these there were many, since the only qualification for admission to the morning levee or the evening drawing-room is that of being a citizen of the United States, behaved with the



NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

a graphic description of the funeral ceremonies held in the House of Representatives, the corpse being placed on a bier in front of the Speaker's chair. (The spot is now crossed by hundreds every day as they pass through Statuary Hall.)

Buchanan delivered lectures "in the first Presbyterian Church in Four-and-a-half-street (now John Marshall Place), in that part of Washington, near the Pennsylvania avenue, where the residences of members of Congress chiefly lie." Known to hold strong opinions against slavery, he receives, a day or two after his arrival, an anonymous letter "suggesting the propriety of circumspection" in conversing on that subject. "In this great and free country," added the anonymous writer, "what is orthodoxy in New York may be rank heterodoxy in Washington." He quotes advertisements from the National Intelligencer, offering rewards

greatest propriety; and though the pressure was at one time excessive, when it was thought that there were nearly three thousand people in the different apartments, yet we never heard a rude word nor saw a rude look, but everything indicated respect, forbearance and perfect contentment; and when the parties retired, which was between eleven and twelve o'clock, there was not half so much bustle in getting up the carriages, which were very numerous, as is exhibited at a comparatively small party in England; nor was any angry word, as far as we could discover, exchanged between the drivers and servants in attendance."

The city's greatest defect at this time, as noted by this writer, was that few portions of it were built up in continuity. "The dwellings are so scattered over it in detached groups, fragments of streets, and isolated buildings, that it has all the appearance of a town rising into existence, but

gradually arrested in its progress and now stationary in its condition." This result is very justly blamed upon the early speculators in lots and upon the Commissioners, who sold lots as freely in one part of the city as in another, and made no attempt to confine the growth to the vicinity of the Capitol. Quoting the words of the Abbe Correa de Serra, the witty minister from Portugal, who bestowed upon Washington the famous title of "The City of Magnificent Distances," Buchanan says, "and it might have been added, 'with barren tracts and swampy morasses between them.'"

"Without the public buildings," he continued, "the aspect of the city would be mean in the extreme."

The western slope of Capitol Hill was at that time laid out in terraces and walks and ornamented with shrubbery. The Capitol grounds were enclosed with a low wall of stone surmounted with an iron railing and entered by well-built gateways at the several avenues. The old Capitol building was completed, and was evidently regarded with as much admiration at that time as the present building, with its great wings, is today. The decorations, the draperies, the pictures, portraits and statuary then in place are fully described. The decorations and the draperies are changed, but all else remains as then, except in location.

Of places of public worship there were then fourteen — two Episcopalian, three Catholic, three Presbyterian, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian, and one Quaker, and it was noted that all were "served by able and zealous ministers," who lived "in great harmony with each other." The two Methodist pastors were then chaplains of the Senate and House, in which they alternately officiated. In order to give each of these worthy men a vacation, during one long session of Congress, a plan was adopted which might have originated with Father Bassett, the aged door-keeper of the Senate, who died a few years ago, and who was a page at that time. The Senate clock was set ahead seven and one-half minutes, and the clock in the Representatives' hall set back the same length of time. By this means one chaplain was able to open both bodies with prayer, *promptly on time*.

Then, as now, the predominant number of boarding houses was a matter of comment. Five hotels also did a good business while Congress was in session. Three banks, a fire insurance company and a small glass manufactory were all of trade and commerce the Englishman found worth mentioning. But there were "four market houses for provisions, a slave market for the sale of human beings, a jail and two theaters," the latter open during the sessions of Congress. Forrest, the tragedian, played Othello at the principal theater, which was denounced by the Native American as one "wholly unfit to be presented in any Southern State." The very idea of a blackamoor paying his suit to the fair Desdemona was revolting and its representation on the stage an outrage which it was "the duty of every white man to resent. Even if Shakespeare, the writer of the play," said this dramatic critic, "were to be caught in any Southern State, he ought to be lynched for having written it!"

A gentle zephyr was the criticism aroused by Othello, however, to the cyclone that followed the same tragedian's production of "Spartacus, the Gladiator." The play expresses horror at the sale of Thracian captives, separating husband from wife and child. Later the gladiators and slaves revolt and gain their freedom. Anonymous threatening letters were sent to Forrest and to the manager of the theater declaring that the play must not be produced again. The matter was compromised, however, by the exclusion of all negroes, whether slave or free, from the theater. Ordinarily they were admitted to the top gallery (whence the slang still in vogue at all theaters, "nigger heaven"). In the National Intelligencer of March 15, 1838, over the announcement of the play of "The Gladiator" to be performed that evening, was placed conspicuously the following line: "On this occasion the coloured persons cannot be admitted to the gallery."

Private residences and stores were, with a very few exceptions, small and cheap looking, in striking contrast to the public buildings. More than one-half the houses were of wood and, being scattered in detached groups or wholly isolated, looked all the more miserable. Pennsylvania avenue was the only street built up with any degree of regularity, but the houses were mainly "diminutive in size and of constantly differing heights, styles, orders and description." The permanent population of the city (Georgetown not included) was estimated at about 15,000, already burdened with a debt of nearly \$800,000, on which 6 per cent. interest was paid. Revenue was derived from a 1 per cent. assessment upon all real and personal property and from licenses upon numerous occupations. The former produced about \$60,000, and the latter \$20,000 annually. Interest on the debt and the expenses of the corporation officials left little more than \$15,000 for the care of the city and for improvements. Small wonder they were so few!

War with Mexico in 1846 aroused the young men of the District of Columbia to organize a company and offer their services to the Government as "The Washington Volunteers, No. 1," and the officers chosen were: John Waters, captain; William Parham, first lieutenant, and Eugene Boyle, second lieutenant. "The Washington City Riflemen" was a rival company. Its officers were: Captain, Robert Bronaugh; first lieutenant, Phineas B. Bell; second lieutenant, William O'Brien; surgeon, W. L. Frazier; sergeants, John W. Mount, Josephus Dawes, Lewis F. Beeler and William A. Woodward; corporals, Andrew Kemp, John Kelly, Jacob C. Hemmrick and John P. White. These companies were drilled at the barracks and, together with three companies from Baltimore, sailed in the steamship Massachusetts from Alexandria, June 16th, for the Rio Grande. The Washington companies were C and D in the battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Watson, who was killed in the storming of Monterey, September 21, 1846. Company D, Captain Waters, bore a brave part in the attack, suffering considerable loss. Captain Bronaugh's company had been ordered to remain on guard duty at the camp

—a duty most unwillingly performed. A third company was organized in Washington during the winter of 1846-7 by Captain Samuel H. Walker, who had already seen service in Mexico. These departed for the seat of war on February 6, 1847. A fourth company, calling itself "Washington's Own," was organized January 22, 1847, with the following officers: Captain, John M. Thornton; first lieutenant, Edmund Barry; second lieutenant, Hume Young; orderly sergeant, David Westerfield, Jr. In April, 1847, the Secretary of War called upon the District to furnish three more companies for immediate service. These, with two companies from Maryland, formed a battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lee Jones. The treaty of peace with Mexico was ratified by the United States Senate March 10, after two weeks of debate.

deed—while everywhere private houses jostled the shops and each other.

"The White House front was the same as now, but there was neither Post Office nor Patent Office, and the curious old State and Treasury buildings—the marble pillars of whose porticos now adorn the last resting place of the nation's heroes at Arlington—looked across vacant ground to where Jefferson's little stable occupied what is now the corner of G and Fourteenth streets. Six months before fire had destroyed the western front of the Capitol, in which the Congressional Library was situated, and only by dint of the greatest exertions of the citizens, including the President himself, had the entire building been saved from the flames. Still unfinished and uncrowned, the great building seemed to mock at the scarcely more than begun Monument, and no one realized what pages of history, blood-soaked, were yet to be built among their stones.



MARINE HOSPITAL.

A most interesting description of Washington and the social conditions which prevailed here in the decade immediately preceding the civil war, is given by Miss Anna Laurens Dawes, a daughter of the late ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, in her excellent biography of Charles Sumner, from which, through her courtesy and that of her publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"The Washington to which Sumner came as a Senator in 1851 was hardly more the Washington he first saw, in 1834, than it was the brilliant center of today. It was still straggling and unkempt. Pennsylvania avenue stretched its length from the Capitol to Georgetown, unweaved in all its windy spaces by any pavement; and the few shops that served the needs of the provincial town were most of them below Seventh street—below Four-and-a-half street, in-

"Between the Capitol and Seventh street at some points, the people were almost crowded, and the fringe of houses extending along the rest of the avenue grew thicker again to the northwest of the White House, where their windows looked across the Potomac to the beautiful green hills of Virginia. Elsewhere, in every direction, were great barren spaces, swamps and creeks and cypress groves; and the fine mansions with spacious grounds on the Georgetown Heights seemed to say that no such grandeur would ever come to flat and dismal Washington. Indeed, Alexandria was still, at this time, no mean rival of its sister city, either in beauty or promise.

"Society, however, in form and substance, had largely altered. The days of the friendly boarding-house on C street were waning, and a more festive life had begun, though it was not yet very elaborate. The day of Webster and Clay and Calhoun and the Seaton's was departing. The happy time when all Washington met at the Market in

the early morning, and Webster bought the dimers which his famous cook served to brilliant companies at two or three o'clock in the afternoon; when Thomas H. Benton's almost too fascinating daughters attracted all the world to his hospitable parlors; when Henry Clay dropped in unannounced and charmed young women with his beautiful voice and manner,—these things were almost gone; but Edward Everett still lived in his stately mansion overlooking the Potomac, and guests around the hospitable board of Lewis Cass could look from the windows across to the Parthenon crowned heights of Arlington, while the Carrolls still vied with their cousins of Capitol Hill in elegant entertainment, the Ogle-Tayloes filled their Lafayette Square mansion with life both busy and gay, and all the magnates of Georgetown kept open house in the free Southern fashion

the district, where gentlemen were wont to seek satisfaction from their equals; and it was at this period that we hear of a Congressman shooting dead the waiter at the National Hotel who failed to bring his dinner promptly enough."

Society, composed largely as it was of Southerners, tabooed strictly all Northern sentiments. Yankees and abolitionists were in no favor. At a White House reception President Pierce greeted the wife of John P. Hale, but turned his back upon the Senator. The leaven of internecine strife was already working, though Daniel Webster, Secretary of State and acute observer, professed to see only the most perfect harmony in the young nation that had not long passed its first half-century.



CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

of their birth and training. General Marcy and his associates in the Cabinet, and Speaker Cobb, and many others in official station gave brilliant dinners at which they served the old Madeira we still hear of, and invited the general public to large receptions: Jenny Lind, Lola Montez and Charlotte Cushman, Burton, Bringham, Forrest and the elder Booth amused the gay world during its "seasons;" but through it all appeared a more formal tone than of old, and much more of elaboration. The manners of the time were extremely formal in the expression, and extremely fiery under the outer crust. A quick word was sure to bring fighting; and a duel was none the less fatal because it was conducted with the greatest dignity. These were the days of the recognized duelling grounds at Bladensburg, a few miles north of the Capitol and just outside

In 1850 the Northern element in Congress was large enough to make itself felt and society had split into two distinct sets—South and North, the latter being more than despised by the former, which was still the "real society," for the administration in all its sympathies was strongly pro-slavery. President Buchanan—"that stateriest of gentlemen"—held court at the White House where he and his beautiful niece, Harriet Lane, imported as many English customs as they could fit into the essentially aristocratic society about them. Never were the receptions, the dinners, the levees at the White House more elegant or more dignified. The Cabinet members vied with the President in the elegance of their entertainments and many

distinguished Senators did the same. In lavish manner were the courtesies heaped upon the representatives of the foreign governments, and these returned the favors even more lavishly, were that possible.

Miss Van Ness, granddaughter of old Davy Burns, the crabbed land owner who would have prevented the laying out of Washington upon his land if he could have done so, returned to Washington as the wife of Sir William Gore Ouseley and won back all her old-time friends with the radiance of her diplomatic position and the bounteousness of her hospitality. The Prince of Wales visited us, and shone like a star of the first magnitude in the brilliant constellations of the New World's Capital. At another time the Japanese embassy was the center of all excitement. Fanny Kemble was the delight of all theatre-goers. Anthony Trollope paid his famous visit. All the gaiety seemed to

young men of that world his son and mansake figured prominently. Mrs. Adams was the authority on etiquette for her inexperienced colleagues; but if the points they submitted were too hard for her, she would refer them to Mr. Sumner with the remark: "He knows everything of that kind." Many drawing-rooms were open every week, with a pleasant informality now wholly unknown. One might go to the Swards' on Friday nights, and Saturday nights the anti-slavery men gathered at Israel Washburn's. In the unpretentious parlors of Gamaliel Bailey, on C street, was to be found the nearest approach to a salon that Washington has ever known. Great men were happy to meet there and converse together and with clever women, and the brilliant talk was all of one mind. At this time also began those modest "evenings" in the little house on Twelfth street where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and



HANNEMAN MONUMENT.

center in the Southern set, all the seriousness in the Northern.

Senator Seward, too, gave dinners, quite the equal of those of the Cabinet officers. In particular, he introduced Lord Napier, afterwards British Minister, to the Republican circles, which otherwise might have been unknown to him. Frank P. Blair, who held the Nation greater than his State, in his home opposite the President's mansion, welcomed Republicans unreservedly, and his brilliant daughter helped her distinguished father and her famous brothers make history over many a dinner table, and in more than one confidential interview. "Charles Francis Adams, then a Congressman from Boston, was a conspicuous personage, and his wife a leader of society acknowledged by both sets—a rare distinction at that time—while among the

Miss Donaldson, from Philadelphia, (journalist) abolitionists of the deepest dye—Mrs. Tolson's frequent was obliged to do her own work because it was impossible to hire a free negro to do it. Here came Sumner, Garrison, Phillips, Sanborn and Channing, married couples who held conclaves and planned important philanthropic schemes for the benefit of the despised black race.

"In these days," said Miss Dewey, "when every man's back upon politics and smiles sweetly across the bloodlines of chasm, it is difficult to realize—surely impossible to remember—how sharp the lines were drawn between these two social sets. The Southern ladies often refused to speak to their Northern acquaintances, and difficulties turned their backs upon the 'Abolitionists'—an interposition was an affront to the aristocracy, being tantamount to the beginning of a quarrel. A single (those back-up) returns

bers wondering why this or that lady refused her hand to the child's mother; and, beginning at the **White House**, why some stately personage, of much consequence in the child's eyes, was so cool and scornful. The Northern Congressman received no invitations outside his own circle and was only endured where official reasons required that he should be bidden. His children were not much welcomed at school; his boys felt themselves aggrieved, that they could not throw stones at the little "niggers" in the street—the favorite game of their companions. And this atmosphere of anger and hate grew stronger day by day, until secession and the beginning of war cleared the air.

The social center of the city had changed somewhat since the days of Webster, and the bare spaces between the avenues were slowly filling up. The famous Brown's hotel and the National still held the Southern and Democratic contingents, but Willard's was the favorite resort of all Northern travelers. Senator Sumner, whose first lodgings were on E street, just above Sixth, found, upon his return, just before the war, an abiding place on F street,

between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, where he remained for many years. Outwardly the city was much the same. The Virginia mud, which was shortly to become such a factor in the fortunes of war, still controlled the streets of Washington, and the pigs and geese still reveled in it,—rambling up and down the most elegant neighborhoods, under the very feet of both business and society, and tangling themselves in the wheels of the omnibuses. The public buildings had not added to their number. The Washington monument was not one stone nearer completion than ten years before: and the great Dome, half finished, awaited the end of the controversy between Secretary Davis and the sculptor. Crawford, over the liberty-cap for the crown of the bronze Goddess of Freedom. 'That,' said the Secretary, 'is a badge of a freed slave; we must have a helmet;' and thus, while sacrificing beauty, he builded better than he knew, for before Liberty might bear the badge of freedom, she must go forth 'n her might to war.'⁷⁶

*Dawes, Charles Sumner. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1892.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CIVIL WAR.

SOMETHING akin to the panic of August 24, 1814, spread over this city during the dark days of 1861, between the fall of Fort Sumter and the arrival of the New York Seventh Regiment. The outbreak of hostilities between Northern and Southern States, the secession of the South if the North retained control of the government, had long been foreseen in Washington. The history of the effort to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia has been

often written. It was for years the cause of much of the acrimonious debate in Congress. All the efforts at compromise seemed to render more certain and nearer the approach of the irrepressible conflict. John Brown's insurrection at Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859, was the first wind-gust of the rapidly approaching storm. Great excitement prevailed here. Governor Wise of Virginia, escorted by the troop of Richmond Greys and the Alexandria Rifles, passed through Washington on the 18th, *en route* to Harper's Ferry. Major Berrett had called out the entire police force to be ready against any insurrection here. Virginia troops passed to and fro through the city for many days thereafter and the prompt execution of Brown, with the show of force, was believed to have stamped out the heresy he had taught.

Lincoln's secession had been followed by South Carolina's secession, the seizing of Fort Moultrie and the besiegement of Major Anderson and his troops in Fort Sumter. Governor Brown, of Georgia, ordered the seizure of the United States forts at Savannah, and Alabama took possession of Fort Morgan at Mobile. Florida also joined in secession and drove the government troops from the Pensacola forts. Louisiana took possession of revenue cutters in her waters, and many Southern Senators and Representatives resigned their seats in Congress. The seceding States joined interests as the Confederate States of America and its Congress chose Jefferson Davis president. The assassination of Lincoln was openly advocated and to prevent it the newly elected President came here to take the oath of office secretly by night, guarded by a number of faithful friends. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, met him at the station and together they drove in a closed carriage to Willard's hotel, where Senator Seward, who had been determined upon by

Lincoln for Secretary of State, was waiting to meet him. The District militia, then under the command of Major-General R. C. Weighman, was loyal to Lincoln and turned out over two thousand well drilled men upon inauguration day. Lieutenant-General Scott was in command of the United States troops and such precautions were taken that it was impossible for anyone with hostile designs to approach the President-elect. From the spot where he would leave his carriage to the central portico of the Capitol was constructed a boarded passageway, and a high board fence surrounded on three sides the platform from which the inaugural address was delivered. Mounted dragoons in close rank escorted the carriage containing the President and President-elect, and as carefully guarded it upon the return to the White House. Nothing occurred, however, to disturb the serenity of the occasion.

A month later a correspondent sent this dispatch: "The city has been the scene of the wildest excitement throughout the day. Troops marching, drums beating, flags flying, the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue. Ten companies, or one-fourth of the volunteer militia of the District are mustering to-day for inspection. Fear of an attack from an invading army under command of that celebrated Texas ranger, Ben McCullough, is the cause of these movements." The District militia were called to arms April 10 and inspected in front of the War Department by General McDowell. Eight companies were from Washington and two from Georgetown. After the inspection they were mustered into the service of the United States, several of the men however, refusing to take the oath and being dismissed. The ten companies were: Washington Light Infantry Battalion, Colonel Davis, 125 men; Company A, Captain E. C. Carrington, 100 men; Companies A, B and C, of the National Guard, about 100 men each; the Washington Rifles, Captain Ballbach, 50 men; Company B, of the Union Regiment, Captain Kelly, 60 men; the National Rifles, Captain Smead, 27 men; the Carrington Home Guard, Captain Goddard, 60 men; Potomac Light Infantry, of Georgetown, Captain McKenny, 61 men.

On the next day the storm broke. South Carolina guns were battering down the walls of Fort Sumter and the Union garrison were bravely defending. Saturday, April 13, Sumter was surrendered. When the news was received

here business was entirely suspended. People left their homes to stand in crowds about the newspaper and telegraph offices. The War and Navy Departments and the White House were also besieged for particulars. The President and his cabinet were in consultation nearly all day. Sunday was a memorable one, strangely quiet, too, when one considers the mental excitement of everyone. Lincoln was not, however, hesitating. Early Monday morning came the call to arms, the immediate demand upon the loyal States for seventy-five thousand men, and the summons to Congress to assemble in extraordinary session July 4. The call for troops was issued under the old militia act of 1795, which was passed to suppress the Pennsylvania Whisky insurrection. General Scott's flag, as commander-in-chief, was hoisted over the War Department, and in a dozen places throughout the city enlistments were being made. Over four hundred volunteers were added that day to the various militia companies of the District, martial law for the District of Columbia was proclaimed and the troops were arranged for the immediate defense of the city. Every road and bridge leading into the city was guarded by artillery, supported by infantry and cavalry.

Dispatches from the Governors of Northern States brought comfort to the President. "One regiment of Massachusetts' quota ready. How will you have them proceed?" was the first. "By rail," was the laconic reply of the Secretary of War. Rhode Island and Minnesota each tendered a regiment, and the New York legislature then in session voted three millions of dollars with thirty thousand men. Ohio offered ten thousand and "more if needed." Contemporary accounts show that an attack upon the city by Southern troops was hourly feared and the wildest rumors were in circulation. "Mortars were planted on Arlington Heights, the city was to be shelled, the public buildings blown up, and the place left a ruin that the North might find it useless to fight for, and the South be saved the cost of defending it, yet obtain all the *clat* in the eyes of foreign nations which the capture of the seat of government could afford."

Anxiously was the expected arrival of the troops from the North awaited. Crowds gathered at the station for three days before Pennsylvania's first five hundred men arrived. The Sixth Massachusetts came the next day and six days later the New York Seventh Regiment. A feeling of safety now began to supplant the terror that had prevailed, such terror that hundreds of people fled from the city in any vehicle that could be obtained at the most extravagant prices. Day after day the Northern soldiers continued to come until within a month nearly fifty thousand soldiers had arrived and were encamped in the vacant fields in and around the city. Above public buildings, every warehouse filled with troops. Pennsylvania's name daily resounded to the tread of marching thousands. The gaiety of the



LINCOLN.

inhabitants revived and on pleasant afternoons thousands of ladies with their escorts went to the various camps to witness the drills and parades. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men were bivouacked in the Capitol; the New York Seventh at Camp Cameron on the Fourteenth Street road; the Rhode Islanders at the Patent Office, the Seventy-first New York at the Navy Yard, the Twelfth New York at Franklin Square, and so on. Grand reviews took place on the "Champs de Mars," near the alms house, and more people visited that unpopulated part of the town in a day than had been there before in fifty years. Until July it was all joy and gladness. Then came the realization of what war really was. The city became one vast hospital. The whole of Judiciary Square, the asylum, the city hall, the Patent Office, the Capitol, many churches and numerous country houses were filled with the sick and wounded, friends and foes together. Gentlewomen volunteered as nurses and pity and tenderness and care were given to the



GARFIELD.

lads whose own mothers and sisters, sweethearts and wives were helplessly weeping in their distant homes.

Troops were sent into Virginia the night of May 23. The next morning Colonel Ellsworth was shot at the Marshall House, Alexandria. Upon hearing of his death the flags in the city were lowered to half mast. On Saturday, the 25th, the work of fortifying the city on the Virginia side began. These were the first of a system of forts and batteries, one hundred and fifty-one in number, mounting twelve hundred and eighty-eight guns and forming a protecting chain of defenses around the city, thirty-five miles in circumference.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made June 24 by the Washington councils for the support of families of District of Columbia volunteers. July 4 the Congress met in special session and on that day occurred the first grand review of the Army of the Potomac. General Scott determined

upon attacking the enemy July 17, known to have gathered in considerable force near Manassas Junction and along the Bull Run thirty miles south of Washington. Citizens turned out *en masse* when the troops marched away for their first battle. Carriages filled with ladies accompanied the soldiers for several miles. The battle of Bull Run was fought July 21. First came news of victory, then of crushing, overwhelming defeat. The Union army was panic-stricken, and in disgraceful flight. A mistake had been made. More drilling, more discipline was needed. The camps in and around the city increase. One hundred and fifty-two thousand men are here in October, 1861. A year later two hundred thousand were in the field and in this city alone thirty thousand sick and wounded were cared for in seventy hospitals. A bakery, to provide bread for the soldiers, was an early necessity. The ovens were built in the exterior vaults of the Capitol (now the Terrace) under the supervision of Lieutenant Thomas J. Cate and operated by him. Fifteen of these ovens baked sixty thousand loaves a day, each weighing twenty-two ounces and using one hundred and fifty barrels of flour. One hundred and seventy bakers were employed, in two forces, day and night. The Navy Yard was another scene of activity. Captain Dahlgren had at work there December 1, 1861, eighteen hundred men. By train and boat daily arrived from Southern battlefields the wounded to fill hospitals and, in too many cases, graves. The United States sanitary commission was a blessing to the cities of the North and spent in relieving the wants and distress of the soldiers. Cooks and nurses were provided for the hospitals and from the depot of the commission in this city in November, 1861, 34,481 garments were distributed. Homes for disabled soldiers were provided and every possible assistance given them.

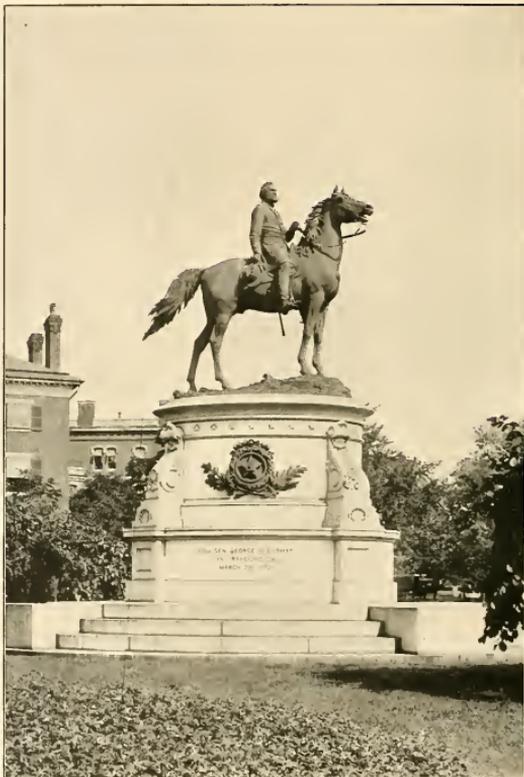
A second District Volunteer Regiment was mustered into service in February, 1862, with Isaac K. Peck as colonel. It was known as "The President's Guard" and a handsome flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Washington. Ten thousand men garrisoned Washington not far south was General Hooker, with ten thousand more at Fortress Monroe were fifteen thousand, and southwest of the city, in Virginia, was McClellan's army of one hundred and sixty thousand.

In front of the Capitol, August 6, 1862, a grand review was held. Mayor Barrett presided and among the speakers were the President, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, J. L. Christopher, Register of the Treasury, Hon. George S. Beardsall, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, General Sibley, of Germany, and General F. S. Carrington. Other speakers among the "Warriors" were all of the fame of the country's range. A grand total of 100,000 men were present. The Marine Corps were not counted.

upon the plaza to welcome the President and his cabinet. The meeting lasted five hours. Resolutions were adopted urging measures which would bear with the most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not; that the leaders of the rebellion should be regarded as irreclaimable traitors, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country; that the National Capital was eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be taken by the authorities to arrest all disloyal persons in the District; and lastly agreeing to support the families of all residents of the District who enlisted. At this time criticism was strong against McClellan, and the President in his speech said all he could to disarm it.

Slaves in the District of Columbia were set free by Act of Congress of April 16, 1862. Three commissioners were appointed to pay for all slaves liberated and they were in session nearly nine months, paying out \$914,942, including their own expenses, and giving freedom to 2,989 human beings. Each slave owner was required to take the oath of allegiance before receiving any money. One man alone owned sixty-nine slaves and for their liberation he was paid \$17,771. The commission had secured the services of a noted slave dealer, of Baltimore, to aid in valuing the human chattels, and many were the ludicrous scenes. The highest valuation allowed for one slave was \$788 and the lowest was for a nursing infant, \$10.95. Six months later, September 22, 1862, came the general emancipation proclamation, which, however, was not to take effect until January 1, 1863. On the evening of the 24th, the citizens of the District serenaded the President. In returning thanks for the honor Mr. Lincoln said: "What I did I did after very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. I can only trust in God that I made no mistake."

All through the spring and summer of 1862 McClellan waged a slow and disastrous campaign in Virginia. The attempt to capture Richmond was an utter failure. The second battle of Bull Run was fought the last three days of August, 1862, the Union forces under command of General Pope meeting defeat. When the news reached the city that thousands of brave soldiers were lying wounded on the battlefield, dying perhaps, for want of a little care and attention, there was no lack of volunteers to go to their assistance. A trainload of nearly a thousand citizens went as far as Fairfax Station, but could go no farther, the bridges having been burned and track torn up. It was fifteen miles to the battlefield and those who started to walk were ordered back by the picket lines. The next day Medical Director John Campbell asked for the names of all citizens who would relieve into their homes convalescent soldiers, in order to make room in the hospitals for the



THOMAS.

recently wounded. The response was noble, indeed; but in addition to the hospitals already fitted up, the Capitol, the upper story of the Patent Office and many other buildings were temporarily so used. Fifteen thousand wounded were brought to the city the day after the battle closed. Vehicles of all kinds were pressed into service to carry them from the boat to the hospitals. A list of the permanent hospitals, as they existed in 1863, alphabetically arranged by the names given to them, is as follows: Ascension Hospital, corner Ninth and H streets; Armory Hospital, Seventh street, south of the canal (now B street); Baptist Hospital, Dr. Samson's, Thirteenth street, near G; Baptist Hospital, Rev. Mr. Kennard's, E street, near Sixth; Caspion's House, near the Capitol; Carver's House, near Boundary street (Florida avenue, not far from the present location of Garfield Hospital); Capitol Hospital; Columbian Hospital (in the Columbian College building), on Fourteenth street;



MEADE.

Cliffburne Hospital, near Columbian College; Douglas Hospital, corner First and I streets; Ebenezer Hospital, Fourth street, near G; Eckington Hospital, near the residence of Joseph Gales, Jr., the editor of the National Intelligencer; Emory Hospital, at the barracks of the Sixth Cavalry, east of the Capitol; Epiphany Hospital, in the church on G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; Finley Hospital, Eckington; Harewood Hospital, at W. W. Corcoran's country seat; Judiciary Square Hospital; Kalorama Hospital, Twenty-first street, on the heights; Methodist Hospital (Southern), Eighth and I streets; Mount Pleasant Hospital, on Fourteenth street; Hospital near Columbia College; Ninth Street Hospital, between G and H streets; Odd Fellows' Hospital, Eighth street, southeast, near the Navy Yard; Patent Office Hospital; Ryland Chapel Hospital, Tenth and D streets; Seminary Hospital, corner Washington and Gay streets, Georgetown; Saint Elizabeth's, across the Anacostia; Stone's Hospital, Fourteenth street,

east of the College; Trinity Church, Third and C streets; Union Chapel, Twentieth street, near H; Union Hotel, Georgetown; Unitarian, or Cranch Hospital, corner Sixth and D streets, northwest; Saint Aloysius Church.

An immediate attack upon Washington was now feared. General McClellan was placed in command of all the fortifications erected for the city's defense and of all the troops stationed at the fortifications or in the city. General Pope's army, after its defeat, retreated until the city fortifications on the Virginia side were reached. This army, as well as General Burnside's, was placed under McClellan's orders. Despite this massing of the troops, the city was generally believed to be in great danger. Department clerks organized military companies and offered their aid in its defense. Capt. J. W. Edmonds of the Interior Department headed a company of 120 men; the Government Printing Office raised a company of 170 men; the Patent Office 100 men; the Post Office 87 active men and 30 reserves; the Census Office 85 men, and others to a total of 1,800 in three days. September 4, three new regiments from the North arrived: the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, and the Twentieth Michigan.

Invasion of Maryland by the troops of the Confederacy and the capture of Fredericksburg led McClellan to take the field with a large force, leaving the city's defense to General Nathaniel P. Banks. Lee was defeated at Antietam, September 17, 1862, but he was able to collect his shattered legions, recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. In December General Burnside, who had been given command of the Army of the Potomac, started again for Richmond, but was repulsed at Fredericksburg and the hospitals were again filled with the wounded. At the close of the year there were about fourteen thousand sick and wounded in the hospitals of the three cities: Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

A disloyal element existed in the city at this time, which gave the government much trouble, and aroused the wrath of those citizens who had come from the North and could not brook even words against the old flag. A hostile year meeting was held at the Capitol, on March 31, 1863, under the auspices of the two boards of the City Council. The meeting was held in the Senate Chamber, the other in the Representatives' Hall. Mayor Richard Wallace presided at the latter and Lewis Chapman and Alexander R. Stone, herded at the former. Resolutions were adopted in favor of carrying on the war energetically to a successful termination; also to the effect that there were "no causes of war" in the district, the bond and the flag, and that "we owe it to ourselves to rally round the flag and stand firm to their friends in Richmond."

In July, 1863, the District Committee was constituted and the first officers of the Hospital were appointed, viz.,

Not many days later, on the news of Lee's advance northward, eight regiments of the District militia infantry were called into service for sixty days. After the battle of Gettysburg their services were no longer needed. Another meeting of rejoicing was held July 7th, the President being serenaded and making a speech.

To repress the disloyal in the North, Congress passed the Confiscation Act. Under this act, Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, ordered the confiscation of the property of Dr. A. T. P. Garrett, Thomas D. Allen, Francis Hanna, E. A. Pollard, Charles S. Wallach, Cornelius Boyle, French Forrest, J. N. Maffit, C. W. C. Dunnington, Martin L. Smith, Daniel and Mary F. Radcliffe, E. M. Clerk, Samuel Lee, Henry B. Tyler, William F. Phillips, C. W. Havener, Lavinia Boyle and Samuel L. Lewis. These were the first confiscations. Many others followed, among them two houses owned by Cravin Ashford, at one time a justice of the peace in the city, and two lots owned by ex-Congressman George S. Houston, of Alabama.

A Ladies Relief Association was organized to aid and care for the soldiers who enlisted from the District, and their families. Major B. B. French was chosen president, Henry D. Cooke, vice-president, Lelah Squires, secretary, and Mrs. L. E. Chittenden, treasurer. Fairs were held and benefits given at the theaters until a fund of over \$17,000 had been raised. Another fund, held in trust by John H. Semmes, was established to provide substitutes for those drafted into service. Men to the number of 893 were found who were willing to enlist for bounties. Over \$47,000 were disbursed out of this fund for bounties, an average of nearly \$90 a man. The drafts were as unpopular here as anywhere in the North. The District quota under the call for 500,000 men, issued by the President July 18, 1864, was 3,865. Of the number drafted, 5,798, 1,679 failed to report, and 2,943 were exempted for various causes. The remainder with the substitutes purchased with bounty money, gave a total of 960 soldiers to the Government. Of this number, 336 were colored. The call for 300,000 more men in October, 1864, was met by another effort of moneyed men of the District to encourage enlistments by means of bounties, and \$18,720 were distributed among the families of those who took up arms voluntarily.

Washington was again thrown into a spasm of terror, by the report that General Jubal Early had invaded Maryland, with a force of 20,000 men, and was about to attack the city from the North. Grant was busy in the South and it was in the hope of distracting his attention and drawing him back to the Potomac that Lee ordered this attack upon the Capital. Early's force was actually about 10,000 men, but this included Lee's Second Army Corps, veterans of all nine field battles, with a total of forty guns



DUPONT.

and four brigades of cavalry. Apart from the sick and wounded in the hospitals, the armed defenders of the city were less than five thousand in number, and this included the District militia. The Department clerks, however, again turned out in strong force, and their services were accepted. The battle, which opened with the booming of artillery far to the northward, lasted four days. Major-General Lew Wallace, since famous as the author of *Ben Hur*, with a small force of Union troops, about 3,300, met the enemy on the banks of the Monocacy, where the railroad crosses that stream, thirty-five miles from the city. A division of the Sixth Corps under General Ricketts was hastening to his support. The Confederates were in full force at Frederick. Three bridges crossed the Monocacy, but Early marched a mile down stream, crossed by a ford and charged the Union flank. Although greatly outnumbered, Wallace and his men twice repulsed the enemy with great loss. Two

naded and at his request the band played "Dixie," as well as "Yankee Doodle," the President saying that "Dixie" was part of the spoils of war and now belonged to the Union. A more formal celebration was held on the evening of April 11, at which the President delivered his famous address on reconstruction. On the evening of April 13, by resolution of the councils, the city was again illuminated, and even more brilliantly than before. The Capitol especially was magnificent.

Like an earthquake, in the midst of all this rejoicing everywhere, ran through the city the terrible news of the President's assassination. Seated in a box, with his wife, at Ford's Theater, witnessing the popular comedy, "Our



FORD'S THEATER, WHERE LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED.

American Cousin," he had been shot in the back of the head by one of the actors, John Wilkes Booth, who leaped from the box to the stage, flourishing a dagger. As he rushed across the stage he shouted at the top of his voice, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" The audience was in a panic. Some pursued the murderer; a few went to the aid of the President, but the majority rushed madly from the theater, horror-stricken. The President was carried across the street to a private residence, where he died the next morning, not having regained consciousness. This house remains to-day as it was then, and visitors are shown through it for a small fee.

Secretary Seward, ill in his chamber, had been stabbed nigh unto death at the same hour when the assassin Booth shot down the President. That the two murderers had struck in accordance with a well-arranged conspiracy there could be no doubt. All night the streets were the scenes of the wildest excitement; but the iron hand of the government, developed through four years of civil war, was quickly at work. The entire police and military forces in and around the city were under arms almost immediately and troops of cavalry were sent to scour the country. It did not seem that the murderer could be at large twenty-four hours; yet so much were the people of Virginia in sympathy with his dastardly deed that it was not until the 26th of April that a troop of United States Cavalry found him in hiding in a barn to the south of Fredericksburg. Refusing to surrender, he was shot down by a sergeant, Boston Corbett, and dragged out of the burning barn to die. Lewis Payne Powell, the assassin of Secretary Seward, was caught and hanged. Six other men and one woman were implicated in the conspiracy. The plot was laid at the house of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and she, together with George A. Atzerott and Daniel E. Herrold, were condemned and hanged. Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Michael O'Laughlin and Samuel Arnold were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Edward Spangler for a term of six years.

Deeply draped in black crape were all the public buildings and many private ones on April 19 when the funeral services over the remains of the martyred President were held. The body lay in state in the great East Room of the White House. About the bier were gathered President Johnson and the Cabinet officers, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the generals of the Army, the Diplomatic Corps, and distinguished citizens from far and near. The services were conducted by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Hall of the Church of the Epiphany and Rev. Dr. Gurley. As the procession left the White House for the Capitol, minute guns were fired and all the bells of the city were tolled. Pennsylvania avenue was lined its entire length with mourners. Hardly a sound was heard, save the timed roar of artillery, the muffled drums, and the dirges to which the soldiers marched with reversed arms draped in black. Fifteen pallbearers, three from the Senate, three from the House, three from the Army, three from the Navy and three from civil life, accompanied the carriage containing the body. The family of the late President followed, Mrs. Lincoln's illness preventing her presence. President Johnson and the high officials of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government were followed by citizens, the entire line being over three miles in length. Under the great dome of the Capitol the body lay in state for two days, then being taken to Springfield, Illinois, for burial.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS governed the city of Washington for the first ten years of its existence, and commissioners govern it today; but it has known many changes and has had its period of storm and stress before attaining its present reputation of being the best governed city in the nation.

Congress made its first experiment in District government May 3, 1802, when it incorporated the city of Washington and provided a city council to be elected

by the people and a mayor to be appointed by the President. The first mayor was Robert Brent, and the first city council, elected in June, 1802, was composed of eight aldermen and twelve common councilmen. Later the mayor was elected annually by the council. The mayor was a justice of the peace by virtue of his office.

The twelve members of the council were elected annually by ballot by the free white male inhabitants of twenty-one or more years of age, who had resided twelve months in the city and paid taxes the year preceding the election. The justices of the County of Washington presided as judges of election. The mayor had to be an American citizen and a resident of the city. No one under twenty-five years of age was eligible to a seat in the council, which was divided into two chambers, the first having seven and the latter five members. Three-fourths in either chamber composed a quorum. Fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by the council, not exceeding \$20, were collected before a magistrate; if larger sums, by action for debt in the District court. All documents were kept by a register, and moneys collected by a treasurer. The register kept the city seal, the device of which was an edifice, supported by sixteen columns, with the words "Washington—City Seal—1802—Union." The first "Acts of the Corporation" from 1802 to 1816 were collected in one octavo volume.

An early commentator says it was found difficult to enforce some of the acts, "particularly those relating to the rates of fare for hackney carriages, though they are minutely specified. From the Capitol square to the President's house, or to the Navy Yard, or Greenleaf's Point, the price is 25 cents, or a quarter of a dollar, and half this sum for half the distance. From the President's square to

Greenleaf's Point, and also to the Hamburg Wharf, or to the western limits of the city, the rate is but 25 cents, and half the distance one half that sum. For every fifteen minutes detention 12½ cents are due; and if after eight in the evening, fifty cents are added to these charges. The driver may take in three passengers, unless three seats be engaged."

Mayor Robert Brent erected the first public fountain, the cost of which was defrayed partly by the corporation and partly by voluntary contribution. In 1806 the corporation passed an act to establish an infirmary (on square 448, north of F street), for which the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated. In August, 1810, a sum not to exceed a thousand dollars was appropriated for the support of the infirm and diseased. Squares 109 and 1026 were about this time set apart for public places of interment, being "situated at a proper distance from the populous part of the city." Two dollars was the price for a grave in these cemeteries. A sexton was also appointed to dig the graves and keep a register of the persons interred. The plats were at first enclosed with a fence, "posts and rails of cedar and chestnut," but D. B. Warden, writing in 1816, says these were "stolen by persons devoid of that veneration for the ashes of the dead—that respect for the religion of the tombs which has been shewn even by the most barbarous people."

The first meeting of the council was held in the Capitol. Outside of the newspapers no reports of its proceedings for the first five years are known to exist. The records of the sixth to the thirtieth councils, with the exception of those for the years 1846-48, 1852-53 and 1861, are preserved in manuscript and in scrap books in the office of the District Commissioners. The first printed journal of the proceedings was that of the sixty-first council. It was issued in 1864 by Gideon & Pearson, and comprised 401 pages octavo. The journals were issued thereafter annually until the abolition of the corporation government, June 1, 1871.

Mayor Brent was reappointed year after year until 1811, when he refused to serve longer. He was succeeded by Daniel Rapine, who was the last appointed by the President. Congress, by act of May 4, 1812, gave to the city council the authority to elect the mayor, and this continued until 1820, when Congress again amended the charter of the city, providing for the election of the mayor by the

people and fixing his term of office at two years; the election of a board of twelve aldermen and a board of eighteen common council, the aldermen to serve two years and the councilmen one year each. The city was divided into six wards, each of which was entitled to elect two aldermen and three councilmen.

The first ward embraced all of the city west of Fifteenth street; the second, all east of Fifteenth and west of Tenth; the third, all east of Tenth street west and west of First street west and north of E street south; the fourth all east of First street west and west of Eighth street east and north of E street south; the fifth all east of Tenth street west and west of Fourth street east and south of E street south; the sixth, all the remainder of the city.

The new corporation was loaded down with the title of "The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington." National politics played an important part in the bitter and exciting contests held annually under this charter. Except for brief intervals during the civil war, when the city was under martial law, this form of government was maintained until 1871.

Following is a list of the mayors who have presided over the city's destinies:

- Robert Brent, from June, 1802, to June, 1812.
- Daniel Rapine, from June 1812, to June, 1813.
- James H. Blake from June, 1813, to June, 1817.
- Benjamin G. Orr, from June, 1817, to June, 1819.
- Samuel N. Smallwood from June, 1819, to June 1822.
- Thomas Carberry from June, 1822, to June, 1824.
- Samuel N. Smallwood, from June, 1824, to September 30, 1824.
- Roger C. Weightman, from October 4, 1824, to July 31, 1827.
- Joseph Gales, Jr., from July 31, 1827, to June, 1830.
- John P. Van Ness, from June, 1830, to June, 1834.
- William A. Bradley, from June, 1834, to June 1836.
- Peter Force, from June, 1836, to June, 1840.
- William W. Seaton, from June, 1840, to June, 1850.
- Walter Lenox, from June, 1850, to June, 1852.
- John W. Maury, from June, 1852, to June 1854.
- John T. Towers from June, 1854, to June, 1856.
- William B. Magruder, from June, 1856, to June, 1858.
- James G. Berret from June, 1858, to August 24, 1861.
- Richard Wallach from August 26, 1861, to June, 1868.
- Sayles J. Bowen, from June, 1868, to June, 1870.
- Matthew G. Emery from June, 1870, to June, 1871.

The superintendence of the public buildings and the regulation of the city generally were, in the first instance, placed in the hands of the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of Congress of July 16, 1790. Congress assumed legal jurisdiction over the city on the 27th day of February, 1801, declaring at the same time that the laws of Maryland as then constituted should be and continue in force. On the first of May, 1802, the Board of Commissioners was abolished, and the affairs of the city confided to the direction of a "superintendent," subject to the control of the President of the United States. In addition to the superintendent, there was instituted in 1815, when the rebuilding of the Capitol became necessary because of the gross vandalism of the British, a board of

three commissioners for superintending the reconstruction of the public buildings, but in the year 1817 this board was dissolved, the office of superintendent annulled, and the supervision of the national buildings and of the affairs of the city, in which the general government was directly concerned, committed to one commissioner. This office existed until March 2, 1867, when it was abolished by act of Congress and its duties and powers transferred to the chief of engineers of the United States army.

Lots in the city of Washington, from the time it was first laid out, belonged either to the public or to individuals. The commissioner of public buildings was authorized to sell the public lots, and had power to take acknowledgments of deeds. Deeds could also be acknowledged before two justices of the peace, or before a judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. In the case of a sale of lots by a non-resident, the acknowledgment had to be made in the presence of some person competent to verify in the city. Deeds were required to be recorded within six months. Lots would be sold for unpaid taxes, but prior notice of six weeks must be given to residents, three months to non-residents, and six months to foreigners. Lots might be redeemed within two years, by the payment of the purchase money with ten per cent. interest added. If the purchaser could not be found, or refused to accept, the purchase money was paid to the clerk of the county court. Redemption not being made within two years, title was given to the purchaser, and the proprietor afterwards could only claim the surplus of the purchase money after the taxes were paid. In the case of a sale of improved lots for taxes the mayor had to give thirty days' notice to the owner or agent and the property might be redeemed within a year by the payment of the purchase money and twenty-five per cent. additional.

A health office was established in 1819, and during the first four months of its existence—September, October, November and December—the number of deaths reported were 79, of whom 36 were children.

An epidemic of cholera swept over the city in 1832. Mr. W. H. Frazier, who was a boy of five years at the time, has a most vivid recollection of the "dead carts" being driven about the streets every morning, the drivers having tin horns to announce their coming, just as the drivers of garbage wagons do now. In addition to the blowing of the horns it was customary to cry "Bring out the dead!"

A board of health consisting of five members existed during the territorial regime. Now the commissioners appoint a physician as health officer, who executes and enforces all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and upon whose recommendation sanitary inspectors are appointed. One branch of the District charities, the medical treatment of the poor, is under the supervision of the health office.

In 1820 the three judges of the District circuit court, together with the District attorney, were designated by act

of the national legislature to form a new code of laws for the whole District of Columbia. These three judges comprised a court for the trial of both civil and criminal cases, appeals from its decisions being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. There was likewise at that time an orphans' court and a register of wills, while minor criminal cases and civil suits were tried before justices of the peace appointed by the President and Senate and authorized to give judgment upon warrant for any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

What were known as the "levy courts," established by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, administered the local governmental affairs of that part of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. In 1812 the membership of the court for that part of the district

Affairs of the city were administered in a non-progressive way. Tax burdens were not heavy, and public improvements were few and infrequent.

An old picture, preserved in the Library of Congress, a copy of which is shown on page 11, represents Pennsylvania avenue as it appeared in 1834. The improvements consisted of the four rows of Lombardy poplars which had been set out by President Jefferson, with a dirt road between the two central rows. Between the Capitol and the White House were three hotels and a few scattered dwellings and shops.

That the city was so barren of improvements, apart from the buildings erected from time to time by Congress for the needs of the Government, is due wholly to the Federal Government's neglect of its only child. Although own-



CITY HALL.

derived from Maryland was fixed at seven justices of the peace, to be annually designated by the President; two from east of Rock Creek, outside of Washington; two from west of Rock Creek, outside of Georgetown, and three from Georgetown. The city of Washington, though not represented, had to share equally in the expense of these courts; and in 1848 the city was given representation by the addition of four magistrates.

Until 1820 there was no police force. In that year Peter Force wrote: "The population is orderly; and there has been hitherto no occasion for a police force." The history of the development of the city's guardians to its present high standard of efficiency has been most entertainingly, accurately and exhaustively written by Major Richard Sylvester, the present superintendent.

ing more than one-half of the new city, it made no provision for the improvement of the streets and parks reserved for the use of the nation. All that was left to the city itself, which did what it could but struggled and fell beneath the burden. The United States paid no taxes and made but small appropriations for the city, expending \$5000 from the levy court system established in 1801, the District as a whole had no form of government until 1871, and no permanent form until 1878. It was this neglect due first to the District all the part worth the name of the District, which the citizens of Alexandria successfully continued to have called back to Virginia in 1847. During those years, when the city governments existed in the District and since the Washington and Georgetown, through one of by central interests, maintained separate jurisdictions. Some

changes were wrought by the civil war. Congress recognized the District by creating for it a necessary police force. But the greatest influence of the war was the impression left in the minds of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who, returning to their homes after the bloody conflict, took with them certain feelings of loyal veneration for the Capital of the Union which they had offered their lives to preserve. No small proportion of the men who came to Congress in the next few years had taken part in that internecine struggle. A soldier was in the White House, and soldiers were among his advisers.

The creation of the territorial form of government by the act of February 21, 1871, marks the beginning of the era of greatness and prosperity in the midst of which live the citizens of today. This act created a governor, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and a legislative assembly composed of a council of eleven members and a house of delegates of twenty-two members. The councilmen were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and the delegates were annually chosen by the people. A delegate to Congress, elected by the people, was also provided.

It is to this territorial form of government, brief though its existence was, that Washington owes its glory of to-day. In addition to the governor and legislative assembly, Congress provided a board of health and a board of public works, the members of which were appointed by the President. It was the board of public works that raised the city from the slough of despond and gave it improvements worthy of the name. The paving of Pennsylvania avenue and the turning of the stream known as the Tiber into a closed sewer, instead of an open one, were undoubtedly two of the greatest accomplishments, but these were only a beginning.

The master mind, who, at this juncture, became the architect of the city's fortunes, was Alexander R. Shepherd. He was an active, energetic business man who foresaw the future of Washington as the country increased in population, and planned improvements upon an elaborate and expensive scale, which in that day was attacked not only as extravagant, but as criminal. Time, however, has vindicated Shepherd's wisdom, and the grateful citizens of the twentieth century are even now contributing to a fund with which to erect a substantial and permanent public memorial to his memory.

Among the men who were most prominent in bringing about the change in the form of government in the District of Columbia were A. R. Shepherd, Hal et Kilbourn, William B. Wood, William H. Tenney, J. A. Magruder, S. P. Brown, Isaac Pickrell, Dr. Chas. H. Nichols and Dr. Thomas. This was brought about a meeting of the citizens January 13, 1870, which resulted in appointing a committee to draft a bill providing territorial government for the District. The bill was introduced in the lower branch of the legislature and was approved by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and the upper branch of the legislature, together

with a delegate to Congress to be elected by the people. Meetings in favor of and opposed to this movement were frequent, the former, however, invariably having the greatest attendance. A committee of 150 was appointed, at a mass meeting held in Lincoln Hall about the first of February, to press the movement before Congress, and a bill drafted by this committee was sanctioned by a second mass meeting at Metzert's Hall, March 3. This bill was promptly introduced and the Senate passed it May 27, but it was not until the next session that it was acted upon by the House. It became a law February 21, 1871, taking effect June 1. Henry D. Cooke, of Sandusky, Ohio, was the first Governor appointed under this act. Norton P. Chipman was elected the delegate in Congress and the first board of public works consisted of Alexander R. Shepherd, S. P. Brown, James A. Magruder and A. B. Mullett. The two branches of the territorial government consisted of a Legislative Assembly of seventeen members and a House of Delegates, forty-six in number, the latter elected by the people. Magruder served until this form of government was legislated out of existence, but Shepherd became governor September 13, 1873, and Mullett and Brown retired in the same year, the three vacancies being filled at various times by Adolph Cluss, Henry A. Willard and John B. Blake. Norton P. Chipman, who was the first secretary of the District, was chosen delegate to Congress, and served in that capacity from April 21, 1871, to March 4, 1875. He was succeeded as secretary by Edwin L. Stanton, who held the office from May 19, 1871, to September 22, 1873, when Richard Harrington succeeded him.

The council of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia was composed of Messrs. J. H. Brooks, A. K. Brown, J. W. Baker, Samuel Cross, Frederick Douglass, Lewis H. Douglass, Daniel L. Eaton, S. M. Golden, Samuel Gedney, John A. Gray, George F. Gulick, Adolphus Hall, Charles F. Peck, Joshua Riley, Daniel Smith, William Stickney and John W. Thompson.

Members of the House of Delegates were:

- First District — Joseph Brooks and Solomon G. Brown.
- Second District — Joseph T. H. Hall, Clement A. Peck and O. S. B. Wall.
- Third District — Edward P. Berry and W. D. Cassin.
- Fourth District — John E. Cox.
- Fifth District — Charles L. Hulse and George B. Wilson.
- Sixth District — John F. Murray and Albert H. Underwood.
- Seventh District — George W. Dyer and James A. Handy.
- Eighth District — George Burgess, Thomas W. Chase and Elphonso Youngs.
- Ninth District — Robert I. Fleming, S. S. Smoot and A. S. Solomons.
- Tenth District — John F. Ennis and Matthew Trimble.
- Eleventh District — C. J. Brewer and Thomas E. Lloyd.
- Twelfth District — William Dickson and James G. Long.
- Thirteenth District — John C. Harkness and Arthur Shepherd.

Fourteenth District—Peter Campbell and Leonard Gordon.

Fifteenth District—William H. Clagett, William W. Moore and John A. Perkins.

Sixteenth District—John W. McKnight and Samuel P. Robertson.

Seventeenth District—Fred A. Boswell and W. A. Talianferro.

Eighteenth District—William R. Hunt.

Nineteenth District—John Hogan and M. E. Urell.

Twentieth District—Joseph G. Carroll.

Twenty-first District—Lemuel Bursley and Sidney W. Herbert.

Twenty-second District—Madison Davis, Josiah L. Venable and W. E. Vermillion.

A board of health was also provided, comprising N. S. Lincoln, T. S. Verdi, H. A. Willard, John M. Langston, John Marbury, Jr. Others who served upon this board in subsequent years were D. Willard Bliss, Robert B. Warden and Christopher C. Cox.

No sooner was the legislative assembly of the District organized than it received from the board of public works estimates for improvements aggregating \$6,578,307, with a recommendation for an immediate tax of \$2,000,000 and provision for a loan of \$4,000,000. The assembly passed a bill July 10 providing for improvements to the amount of \$4,000,000 and for the issue of bonds at seven per cent. interest, payable in twenty years. Judge Wylie granted an injunction against the issuance of these bonds, whereupon the assembly passed a supplemental bill which did away with all the objections raised by those who had sought the injunction and at the same time added another half million dollars to the sum total of the bonds to be issued. After the injunction had been dissolved, however, this extra appropriation was taken off. The loan was referred to the people at the next November election and was ratified by an overwhelming majority.

A herculean task lay before the new government; but it had been organized for that task mainly, and the men who had been most instrumental in the organization were in control. Their greatest work was the burial out of sight forever of the disease breeding Tiber creek; then comes the construction of ten miles of main sewer through which a horse and buggy might be driven, and eighty miles of tile sewer; the laying of 157 miles of modern street pavement, 208 miles of sidewalk, 120 miles of gas main and 133 miles of water main. The establishment of a sewer system and permanent grades for streets and avenues made possible the city of to-day. The cost of this, to be sure, was millions of dollars, but the money was not wasted, nor expended unintelligently or extravagantly. For the city's good, individuals had to suffer. These attacked, with money and influence the municipal government and in time succeeded in its overthrow, but not until its work had been accomplished. Employment had been given constantly during its existence to between fifteen hundred and two thousand men. The total of all sums expended in the city's improvements was nearly fifteen millions. Over eight mil-

lions were expended on the streets and nearly two millions in the construction of sewers. Bridges and culverts were built wherever needed. The extension of the water system cost nearly half a million. Four market houses were erected. Mount Vernon Square was cleaned of the old shanties erected there and made a beautiful park. No greater nuisance existed in the city than this filthy spot in 1871. Shepherd determined it should not be prolonged while waiting the slow action of the courts. His army of workmen demolished the buildings in a single night. Two adventurous persons, through their own folly, were struck by falling timbers and killed. This brought down another storm of indignation upon the head of Shepherd, whose life even was threatened. But where is the man to-day, who would say this improvement should not have been made. Those who now visit the new public library building, located on this square, at the intersection of New York and Massachusetts avenues, will find it hard to imagine that a little more than thirty years ago this beautiful square in the heart of the city was covered by tumble down buildings which would be a disgrace to the dirtiest alley.

In war times, Massachusetts avenue, except for a few squares in the vicinity of Thirteenth street, had no visible existence, but was a broad common pasture, and neglected vista, without any interesting object along its whole extent. When Shepherd finished with it, two miles of asphaltum had been laid, the squares, circles and intersections parked, planted with trees and enclosed. Regardless of property on either site, the avenue was graded as if for a railroad bed, deep cuts and fills arousing antagonism block by block. This happened everywhere, and bearing that in mind, it is no trouble to understand why Alexander R. Shepherd was then so execrated and why he is now so honored.

In February, 1874, a committee of investigation demanded of Shepherd why, in his improvements, he had exceeded the amount of the appropriations. He boldly declared that it had been done for the future city and that the Government should assume this excess, as it had been greatly benefited without paying taxes upon its public buildings.

Governor Shepherd, after he had been legislated out of office, went to Mexico, where by the development of some extensive mining properties, he became wealthy. He died in 1902, and his remains were brought here for burial, arriving May 4, 1903. They were received with high civic honors. The District offices and the public schools were closed as a mark of respect. Money has been subscribed for a memorial monument. At a meeting of prominent citizens held a short time after the news of death was received here, Commissioner H. B. Macfarland paid this deserved tribute:

"Governor Shepherd stands unique in the history of the District of Columbia. He was the greatest of his race, and did more for her than any of the others. Born here, and he left this city of the national capital where only



DISTRICT BUILDING.

those who have grown up in it can feel, he seized the opportunity which others did not even see, to begin the long-neglected work of making the city what its founder meant it to be.

"Nearly thirty years have passed since the young governor started the new Washington. The progress made has not only redeemed his name and given him national fame, but it has made the future as secure as the past. It is certain that the work will go on. All the resultant projects for the improvement, not only of the city of Washington, but of the region outside in the District, which were brought together at the National Capital Centennial Celebration in 1900 and in consequence developed into what is known as the Senate Park Commission plans, are the outgrowth of Governor Shepherd's work, and are based on the plans of George Washington. The new interest of the country in the improvement of the national capital, so strikingly manifested and stimulated at the time of our Centennial Celebration, guarantees the success of our great enterprise. The recent expressions in the newspapers of the country in their remarkable tribute to Governor Shepherd's memory, gave us a new evidence of the determination of all the people to make the national capital all that it ought to be as the representative of such a country. We of the District of Columbia would be, of all men, the most ungrateful if we did not raise a monument to the man who has done more than any one else to make all this possible."

The territorial government was succeeded by the present form, which has stood a test of nearly a quarter of a century and bids fair to be permanent, for it has given almost universal satisfaction. It consists of three Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One of the Commissioners must be an officer of the engineer corps of the army, with rank above that of captain, or having had fifteen years of service. All subordinate municipal or District officials are appointed by the triumvirate. The salaries paid the Commissioners are \$5,000 a year each, the engineer officer receiving in addition to his regular pay a sum sufficient to make \$5,000. He also has two assistants, both chosen from the engineer corps, one of whom has charge of sewer work and the other of highways. The Commissioners' salaries are paid out of the national treasury, all others out of the District funds. All expenditures for District government and improvements are divided between the taxpayers of the District and the general Government. The Secretary of the Treasury also handles the District's funds. All legislation for the District is by Congress.

An act of Congress of June 11, 1878, made permanent the present system of government for the national capital. The two civil Commissioners must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have claimed residence nowhere else during that period. They are also required to give bond in the sum of \$50,000 each. The term of office is three years, but it may be extended indefinitely, at the pleasure of the President.

Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland.—When President McKinley on April 27, 1900, sent to the Senate for approval the appointment of Henry B. F. Macfarland as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, he was fully aware of Mr. Macfarland's high qualifications for the responsible post which he was intended to occupy. Mr. McKinley's selection of Mr. Macfarland evoked the universal comment that he had found a man of absolute integrity, courage and capacity for this important position. Identified with the District from boyhood, a student of virtually all of its affairs, both as citizen and correspondent, Mr. Macfarland carried into the District offices a keen appreciation of the needs of the District, and has labored constantly before Congress and the country to further its already advanced position as the nation's beautiful capital, and the interests of the District Government.



HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND

Henry B. F. Macfarland was born at Philadelphia, February 11, 1834, the eldest of the six children of Macfarland, the well-known merchant. His father brought the family to Washington in the year of the civil war. Mr. Macfarland was educated at private schools, graduated at Rittenhouse, Virginia, and was for a time the chief of the late Honorable William F. W. Wood's journal, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. In December, 1871, he entered the Washington branch of the *Times Herald*, becoming chief of the bureau in 1885. Since 1888 he has been the chief Washington correspondent of the *National Geographic*. He has written for magazines and numerous periodicals, and is widely known by his pen-name "Henry Macfarland." Mr. Macfarland has one grand child, a girl, born in the civil service of Washington, and has been active in all movements for the improvement of the District. He is a successful investor in stocks, and is an officer of several

philanthropic organizations. He is a member of the Board of Trade, is a member of the Church of the Covenant, and a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was commissioned Commissioner of the District of Columbia May 5, 1900, entered upon his duties and was elected president of the Board of Commissioners May 9, 1900. Since then he has held a number of positions of honor, prominent among which being the chairmanship of the National Capital Centennial Committee in 1900. He delivered the centennial address at the White House December 12, 1900, and at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo he delivered on September 3, 1901, the District of Columbia address. He is president of the national committee on change of Inauguration Day, and of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association, of the Rock Creek Park Board of Control, and of the Washington Public Library Building Commission. He has been the orator of the District on many occasions.

In October, 1888, Mr. Macfarland married Mary Lyon Douglass, daughter of ex-Commissioner John W. Douglass. Mrs. Macfarland is also prominent in philanthropic work of Washington. They live at 1816 F street, northwest. Mr. Macfarland's mother and sister live in their house at 1727 F street, northwest. His brother, Lieut. Horace Macfarland, U. S. N., distinguished himself in Cuban waters and afterward in the Philippines.

Hon. Henry Litchfield West is but another striking example of the prominence attained in the affairs of the National and District Governments by graduates from the field of journalism. For many years a member of the staff of the Washington Post, Mr. West was one of the best known and most popular newspaper men at the national capital, and when the signal honor of Commissionership of the District of Columbia was conferred upon him on October 13, 1902, the announcement was received with universal commendation by all who had the welfare of the District at heart, well knowing the selection was a wise and singularly happy one.

Although born on Staten Island, New York, Mr. West has been during the forty-three years of his life, practically a resident of this District. His father, who had risen from reporter to be editor-in-chief of the New York Commercial Advertiser, was called to Washington to assume an editorial position on Forney's Daily Chronicle, and Mr. West, when a mere child, came with his parents to this city. He spent his childhood in Georgetown, where his father died, and where he attended a private school taught by Mr. Julius Soper, on West street. At one time Mr. A. T. Stuart, now superintendent of schools, was one of the assistant teachers in the school. Mr. West was compelled on account of the death of his father to leave school when only twelve years of age and earn his living. He began at the bottom of the ladder in the office of the Georgetown Courier, under the late J. D. Metcalf, working for \$3 a week, and did all manner of work, from writing local items for the paper to sweeping the floors and making fires. His experiences

upon Washington newspapers began with his employment as Georgetown reporter for the Washington Union, from which paper he went to The Post in the same capacity. Upon The Post he rose to be city editor and then to be managing editor, resigning the latter position to become more closely identified with political work. As the political correspondent of the paper he has attended every national convention since 1888, and his descriptions of the dramatic episodes of those gatherings have been read with interest by the thousands of Post readers. He has also reported numerous State conventions and has watched the progress of every important campaign of recent years. At present Mr. West has charge of the department of American politics in The Forum, his contributions to that magazine on political and Congressional topics having attracted wide attention.



HON. HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST

The departments now directly under the jurisdiction of Commissioner West are as follows: The metropolitan police, the street cleaning department, the assessor, the assistant assessors, and the personal tax department, the corporation counsel, the auditor's office, the bathing beach, the almshouse, the workhouse, and the Washington Asylum Hospital, the adjustment of claims against the District, the office of the collector of taxes, the disbursing office, the regulation of hacks and hack stands, the public library, all licenses, with the exception of liquor, and the surgeons of the police and fire departments.

Mr. West's identification with District interests has been very thorough. After spending his boyhood in Georgetown he purchased, in course of time, a home on Capitol Hill and later acquired a comfortable residence on Harvard street, Columbia Heights. His acquaintance with every section of the city is quite extensive, not only because of

actual residence, but because his position on the newspaper required him to familiarize himself with every locality. In addition to this, he has, in connection with his Congressional work, kept in touch with local legislation in Congress, following each detail of the District appropriation bill. Mr. West enjoys the personal friendship of the Senators and Representatives who are upon the District and Appropriation committees, many of whom joined cordially and sincerely in urging his appointment upon the President. His thorough knowledge of local conditions and his intimate acquaintance with the Congressional end of the District government exceptionally qualified him for the work upon which he has entered with so much energy and success.

Mr. West has been at times quite prominent in local events. He was among those who were interested in the reception to the home-coming District regiment after the war with Spain and made the speech introducing President McKinley to the regiment and the vast audience gathered in Convention Hall upon the occasion of the presentation of the souvenir medals. He was also one of the commissioners from the District to the Tennessee Exposition. He has for years been a member of the board of directors of the Emergency Hospital and has also been connected in like capacity with other local institutions. He is president of the Columbia Golf Club, is an ex-president of the Gridiron Club, and is president of the Men's Club of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church. He is also a member of the Capital Club, and when the Columbia Democratic Club was in existence was a member of that organization. Mr. West's family consists of his wife, two daughters, and a son, the latter being with the Fish Commission.

Colonel John Biddle.—The Engineer Commissioner of the District, Colonel John Biddle, was inducted into the office, which he now occupies with so much ability, on November 1, 1901, relieving Captain Lansing H. Beach, who had served as Commissioner from June 1, 1898, to the time of Colonel Biddle's appointment. Colonel Biddle is rightfully regarded as one of the ablest officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. During the hostilities with Spain in 1898 he was constantly in the field, engaged in important work until relieved from duty in the Philippines a few months before his appointment as Commissioner. Colonel Biddle accomplished much municipal engineering work in Cuba and the Philippines, and is thoroughly familiar with that subject.

He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1859, being the son of William Shepard Biddle and Susan Dayton (Ogden) Biddle. His primary education was received in the public schools in Detroit and Philadelphia. After finishing his education in the public schools he entered the High School at Geneva, Switzerland, and Heidelberg, Germany. He also took courses at the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy of the class of 1881. Being one of the star graduates he was appointed second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and in 1883 was promoted to first lieutenant. He served

with the battalion of engineers at Willett's Point, New York, until June 15, 1884, when he was made engineer officer of the Department of Dakota, and remained on that duty until December 15, 1887, when he was appointed instructor of practical military engineering at West Point Military Academy, occupying this post until 1891. In 1889 he had charge of post schools, and was afterwards placed on detached service at Johnstown, Pa., immediately after the great flood at that place. He had also charge from 1891 to 1898 of river and harbor works, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1892 he was promoted to captain, and in 1902 to major. With the inauguration of the Spanish war in May, 1898, Colonel Biddle was appointed chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers. He was first on duty at Chickamauga Park with Major-General Brooke. Colonel Biddle accom-



COLONEL JOHN BIDDLE

panied General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico, where he took part in the military operations with marked distinction. He was designated, with two other officers, to Major-General James H. Wilson, to proceed to Washington, taking with them the royal ensign of Spain, captured by the American troops at Coamo, for the purpose of presenting same to the President. Colonel Biddle remained in Washington for only a few days, leaving for the South, where the army of occupation in Cuba was organized. He arrived at Trinidad, Cuba, December 25, 1898, with the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, and operated in relation to the camp at that point and at Sierra Grande, making a reconnaissance of the country from Trinidad to Sierra Grande. Colonel Biddle was then ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers, December 21, 1898. The headquarters of the United States Volunteers Engineer Regiment was located at Sancti Spiritus and was placed directly

under his orders. Under the supervision of Colonel Biddle considerable engineering work was accomplished, prominent among which was the building of a dock at the camp for unloading. On this battalion devolved the honor of receiving the city and province of Matanzas from the Spanish authorities.

After having served as chief engineer officer of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, he was honorably discharged from the volunteer army May 12, 1869. He did not leave Cuba, however, but remained with General J. H. Wilson, who was in command. He made plans and estimated for cleaning and repairing streets, emptying cess pools, and for the thorough sanitation of cities and towns; for surveys of harbors, and for construction and repair of roads in the provinces; for water supply for Cienfuegos, and defenses of Matanzas. In the autumn of 1869 his field of duty was changed from Cuba to the Philippines, where the insurrection was in progress and where active services were needed. Colonel Biddle left Matanzas, Cuba, September 19, 1869, for New York, and arrived in Manila November 25. He was announced as engineer officer, Department of the Pacific, and the Eighth Army Corps. On March 29, 1900, the Department of the Pacific having been discontinued he was announced as chief engineer officer, Division of the Philippines, and retained charge of this duty until April 27, 1901, when relieved by Major Clinton B. Sears. The character of this work was both military and civil on account of the nature of the Government in these islands. Colonel Biddle submitted detailed plans and descriptions of part of the present defenses of the Philippine Islands, prepared plans and started work on the harbor improvements of Manila and carried on extensive road construction throughout the archipelago. From August 7, 1900, to the date of his relief from duty in the Philippines, April 28, 1901, he was a member of a board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to make a survey, plans and estimates for the improvement of a harbor at the island of Guam. Colonel Biddle was highly commended by General Wilson for distinguished gallantry under fire at the affair at Coamo, August 9, 1868. He was also commended by Brigadier-General O. H. Ernst for daring and skillful reconnoitering in the movement at Coamo and others.

Hon. John Wesley Ross.—Among the many names of those who spent a life of usefulness and activity in the interest of the affairs of the District of Columbia, none stands forth more boldly than that of the late District Commissioner John W. Ross, whose tenure of office extended over a period of twelve years, and whose death, so universally regretted, occurred on July 28, 1902. A resume of the life of the late Commissioner can not but prove interesting, as well as a shining example to any who elect a public life as a career.

John Wesley Ross was born June 23, 1841, at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois. He prepared for college in his native town and later attended the Illinois College,

from which he graduated in 1861. In 1864 he entered the Harvard Law School and completing the course there was admitted to the bar upon examination in open Supreme Court at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1866. He practiced law in Lewistown up to 1873, and for the last four years of this period was a member of the Illinois legislature, representing Fulton county district. In April, 1873, Mr. Ross was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and from that time made Washington his home. In 1883 Mr. Ross was appointed lecturer in the law faculty of the Georgetown University upon the subjects of torts and common-law practice. The university honored him with a degree of LL.D. in 1885. He continued to practice his profession in the city, associated with the late Mill's Dean.

He was appointed postmaster of the District in 1888 and held that position until September 30, 1890, when he



HON. JOHN WESLEY ROSS

was appointed a member of the board of District Commissioners by President Benjamin Harrison. He was for two terms president of the board of trustees of the public schools of the District. Mr. Ross was a Democrat and filled the position of Democratic Commissioner through four terms. The unwritten law has been followed throughout, that the two civil Commissioners should not be of the same political party. He was reappointed for a second term as Commissioner by President Cleveland on January 4, 1894; he was reappointed by President McKinley on April 14, 1897, and, finally, in 1900, the same beloved President once more named him for appointment. He served as president of three Boards of Commissioners.

Commissioner Ross was one of the most universally popular men who have been members of the District's triumvirate. His wonderful popularity with the citizens was due to his great and kindly heart. He was a cham-

pion of the weak and afflicted, and earnestly believed and ever carried out his belief, that no matter how humble a person might be, each one had a right to be heard with patience. Mr. Ross was a man of unapproachable integrity, and no question was brought before him to which he did not give the fullest and most careful consideration. He respected the popular wishes of the residents of the District. Mr. Ross was prominent in Masonic circles.

In June, 1870, Mr. Ross married Miss Emma Tenney, a daughter of Franklin Tenney, a New Hampshire man, but for many years known in Washington as the proprietor of the National Hotel. From this union five children were born, four of whom survive. Mrs. Ross died in January, 1879. Mr. Ross' eldest son, Lieut. Tenney Ross, of the United States Army, is at present stationed in Ohio after an extensive Philippine service. He is married, and has two children. Mr. Lee Ross, the second son, resides in this city. Mr. Ross made his home for the past few years with his two daughters on Yale street. In September, 1888, Mr. Ross married Mrs. Isabelle McCullough, of Allegheny, Pa.



HOPEWELL HEBB DARNEILLE

Hopewell Hebb Darnelle.—One of the most valuable acquisitions to the District government is Mr. Hopewell H. Darnelle, the assessor of the District of Columbia. Mr. Darnelle was born in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, October 7, 1868, and is a son of the late Benjamin J. and Henrietta Addison Darnelle. Mr. Darnelle came to Washington early in his youth and attended the public schools of this city, after which he entered Lintnithum Institute, still later taking a course in law at the Columbian University. Mr. Darnelle's first insight into public life was as a page in the House of Representatives, after which he in turn was private secretary to Representatives Plumb and Bean. At this juncture Mr. Darnelle received an appointment in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and in 1888 was promoted to a responsible

position in the office of the auditor for the District of Columbia, where he was engaged in auditing the accounts of the assessor and collector of taxes. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to the position of pay clerk. After holding this place for several years he was again promoted to the office of disbursing clerk of the District of Columbia, and when Congress a few years thereafter created the office of the disbursing officer of the District, he was chosen as its first incumbent. He held this position until the fall of 1899, when he was appointed assessor of the District of Columbia. His years of service, together with a well-trained and active mind, stand him in good stead in dispensing the manifold duties of his important as well as arduous post.

Mr. Darnelle is a Mason and belongs to Federal Lodge No. 1, F. A. A. M. Mr. Darnelle married Miss Mary C., daughter of B. Lowndes and Eliza Canby Jackson. Four children, Eliza C., Hopewell H., Jr., Mary Elizabeth, and Louise R. Darnelle, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darnelle, the last named having died while in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Darnelle reside at 2523 Thirteenth street, northwest.

Alexander McKenzie, a member of the permanent board of assessors, the eldest son of the late David McKenzie, Sr., of Southeast Washington, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, May 9, 1848. His father, being a pronounced Lincoln Republican, and party feeling being very bitter, was compelled to leave his home in Baltimore and seek refuge in Washington in 1861. In the early part of the year 1862 he brought his family to this city, where they have since resided. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Stuart Dunns. Both of his parents were born in Scotland, but came to this country when very young. Alexander McKenzie was educated in the public schools and Columbian University Law School. He has assisted in the organization and management of several successful business enterprises, and is the secretary of the Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Company, and a member of the Board of Trade. He is a Republican in politics, and has held office under the city government since 1898, serving as deputy auditor from 1884 to June 30, 1902. He has served under every auditor of the District since the creation of that office in 1870, and has enjoyed the confidence of each to the fullest degree. He enjoys the distinction of having never sought an appointment to office nor a promotion, but each appointment and promotion was tendered to him without solicitation on his part, including his recent promotion to the board of assessors. Mr. McKenzie's war record is very full, and consists of three or four days' service at Fort Lincoln during the war of the rebellion at the rank of general Butler's raid into Maryland. During this brief period he was highly promoted—from private to corporal, and then corporal to commissary-sergeant, when he was left without means to

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. McKenzie has been for some years a very active member, and has received particular attention to duty and devotion to the principles of the fra-

ternity recognition at the hands of his brethren. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 11; past high priest of Washington Naval Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6, and past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of the District; a



ALEXANDER MCKENZIE

past commander of Orient Commandery, No. 5, of Knights Templar, and the present deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the District, and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. McKenzie was married about twenty years ago to Miss Alice E., the eldest daughter of the late L. William Guinand, a prominent coal and wood dealer of this city, and president of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company. He has one son living, John Vinson McKenzie, aged fifteen years.

Francis Nye.—In no city in the world is it more noticeable than in Washington the number of important posts entrusted to the care of young men, and the progressive, as well as aggressive, policies pursued by these young men in the conduct of the affairs of the national capital. In this category may be prominently mentioned Mr. Francis Nye, one of the assistant assessors for the District. Mr. Nye, although but thirty-two years of age, has been closely identified with the office of the District Commissioners for several years, and by his earnest, painstaking work has mounted step by step the ladder of promotion, until he is now in a position which better allows a scope for his manifold capabilities. Francis Nye is a son of Luther B. and Helen S. Puffer Nye, and was born on May 7, 1870. His earlier education was gained in Washington public and high schools, after which he took a course in the College of Commerce, embracing stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

His first employment was in the offices of Edmund Hudson, publisher of the Capital, the Army and Navy Register, the United States Government Advertiser, and the National Democrat. Commissioner Macfarland was then associated with Mr. Hudson, and it was there that he first became acquainted with Mr. Nye. Upon the failure of Mr. Hudson Mr. Nye became the correspondence clerk for James L. Barbour & Son. He entered the law school of Columbian University in 1893, from which he earned the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. He was president of his class in the post-graduate year. He also served as-president of the Pro and Con Club, and is now the president of the Ingleside Tennis Club. After graduating from Columbian he took the post-graduate course at the National University Law School, from which institution he also received the degree of LL. M. He then spent one year at the medical school of Columbian University, in order to familiarize himself as far as possible with medical jurisprudence.

Mr. Nye was appointed by Commissioner Ross immediately upon the availability of the appropriation allowing secretaries to the Commissioners, July 1, 1895, and he retained that position to the time of his appointment as assistant assessor, receiving promotion in salary on two previous occasions.

Mr. Nye is a past master of Federal Lodge, No. 1, F. A. A. M., as well as a member of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Almas Temple, of the Mystic Shrine.



FRANCIS NYE

Mr. Nye is married and resides at 1507 Park street, northwest, his wife having been prior to her marriage Miss Celia Mayse, daughter of Captain Harrison and Alice Oles Mayse, of Emporia, Kansas.

Snowden Ashford was born in Washington, D. C., January 1, 1866. He is the eldest son of the late Mahlon Ashford, of Virginia, who for more than forty years was a resident of the District of Columbia and president of



SNOWDEN ASHFORD

the first title insurance company of Washington. His mother is a member of the Snowden family of Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, of this city, and the Christian Brothers Roman Catholic School. He was prepared for college at the Lehigh Preparatory School at Bethlehem, Pa., and passed examinations for a course in civil engineering in Lehigh University. He was afterward graduated from Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, having made ready for the architect's profession.

Returning from college to Washington Mr. Ashford entered the office of A. B. Mullett, ex-supervising architect of the Treasury, and later was associated with John L. Smithmeyer, architect of the Congressional Library. For two years he worked as draftsman on the plans for the Congressional Library. With the completion of that work Mr. Ashford went to West Virginia to go into the building business. In 1892 he returned to Washington and formed a partnership with Howard Sill, afterward practicing his profession of architecture. Mr. Ashford entered the District service in 1895, when he was appointed assistant inspector of buildings. He revised the building regulations of the city in 1900, and introduced the card system and other methods to increase the efficiency of the inspector's office. He prepared the plans and specifications for all school houses, engine houses and other District buildings until, partially through his efforts, such work was entrusted to architects of the city and the building work done under his supervision. Mr. Snowden is married to Miss Elizabeth G. Snowden, of Staunton, W. Va.

On December 5, 1900, he was promoted to the position of inspector of buildings, District of Columbia, to succeed the late John B. Brady. Mr. Ashford is a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; was a member of the Meridian, University, Chase and Century Clubs, and belongs to the Sigma Chi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities. He designed the music stands and arches for the Pension Building for its biennial inauguration and has served on citizens' committees on all prominent occasions. In 1896 he was appointed by the Commissioners a member of a committee to report on laws and regulations limiting the height of buildings, and prepared the draft of the act now in force.

Dr. James Ramsay Nevitt, the present coroner of Washington, is a son of Robert K. and Mary Ramsay Nevitt, and was born at "Naylor's Hold," Richmond county, Virginia, on June 25, 1807. After completing a course in the public schools of Washington, he entered Columbian University, graduating with the class of 1880. Later he returned and took his degree of medicine with the class of 1892. Electing early in life to make medicine his profession, Dr. Nevitt bent all his energies in that direction. He was appointed to the engineer department of the District in 1890, while studying medicine, and was connected with the Washington Asylum Hospital as a medical student in 1891. In 1892 was in charge of the Contagious Disease Hospital, and the same year was appointed resident physician at the Washington Asylum Hospital. A year later Dr. Nevitt



was elected coroner of the District of Columbia in 1904. In 1888 Dr. Nevitt was elected president of the local medical society, and later was one of Dr. W. J. B. Johnson's partners in the found-

gency Hospital. In 1900 Dr. Nevitt was made coroner, and also served as a medical examiner to the physicians to the poor. He received a reappointment as coroner from the President in 1902.

Dr. Nevitt is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, as well as the Medical Association of the District. On December 19, 1894, Dr. Nevitt married Miss Mary C. Hine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hine, of Washington. Two children, Mary E. and Leman Hine Nevitt, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Nevitt.

Dr. William Creighton Woodward was born December 11, 1867, at Washington, D. C. His parents were Mark Rittenhouse Woodward and Martha Jane (Pursell) Woodward, both of Washington. He was educated in the public



DR. WILLIAM CREIGHTON WOODWARD

schools of the District of Columbia, graduating from the Washington High School in 1885, and received the degrees of doctor of medicine in 1889, of bachelor of laws in 1890, and of master of laws in 1900, all from the University of Georgetown. Dr. Woodward was employed in the city post office at Washington from January 26, 1886, until July 31, 1891, serving most of that period as financial clerk; was resident physician and superintendent of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, at Washington, from the 1882, until December of the same year. At the latter date, upon the death of his father, he was appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the hospital. He resigned from the hospital position and was appointed by the Commissioners of the District as physician to the poor to the poor, serving in that capacity until July, 1897, when he was appointed coroner for the District of Columbia. This position he held until August 1, 1894, when he

became health officer of the same jurisdiction, which office he now holds. He has served as secretary of the Board of Medical Supervisors of the District since July, 1896, when that board was first organized.

Dr. Woodward is now professor of State medicine in the medical department of the University of Georgetown, and professor of medical jurisprudence in the law department of that institution and in the medical department of Columbian University; is a member of the American Medical Association and of the American Public Health Association; of the Medical Society, the Medical Association, the Washington Board of Trade, and the Cosmos Club, all of the District of Columbia. Dr. Woodward is also a member of the bar of the District.

Dr. Woodward married on February 14, 1895, Ray Elliott, daughter of Alexander and Mary Lavinia (Scaggs) Elliott, the offspring of this union being Paul Gilbert, Creighton Elliott, Doris (deceased), and Mildred. Dr. and Mrs. Woodward reside at No. 508 I street, northwest, Washington.

Hon. Louis Addison Dent.—Few persons holding public office in Washington have had a more varied, interesting and useful career than Louis Addison Dent, the present Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, which office was tendered him as a reward for his valuable services to the Government while the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Dent has held numbers of court offices within the District, and as a court reporter is without a peer.

Louis Addison Dent, born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 6, 1863, is the son of Addison and Mary J. (Suman) Dent. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Dent, who obtained a grant of land on the Potomac, opposite the present site of Washington, and called it Guisborough, after the home town in Yorkshire, England. He was one of the few Protestants in the colony, and was married to the daughter of Rev. William Wilkinson, and was a judge of the provincial court in 1659. From him descended Rev. Hatch Dent, who was a captain in Smallwood's battalion of the Maryland line, the favorite troops of Washington, which became famous for their gallant action in saving the retreat of Washington at the battle of Gowanus, L. I., under Lord Stirling. Captain Hatch Dent was wounded and languished for fourteen months in a British prison ship. He afterwards took orders in the Church of England, and was the founder of the famous Charlotte Hall Academy. His grandson, Addison Dent, father of Louis A., served in the Mexican war in Sam Walker's mounted rifles. Louis A. Dent was educated in the schools of the Christian Brothers, in Washington and New York City, finishing an academic course at fifteen years of age. Mr. Dent's natural talents and literary accomplishments are duly attested by the many prizes he has respectably filled.

A brief resume of his career cannot prove interesting. Starting early in life he was engaged as stenographer to Colonel James G. Payne, auditor of the District Supreme

Court. There Mr. Dent remained for two years, when he resigned to become an examiner in chancery, acting as court reporter at the same time, studying law the while with the firm of Hanna & Johnson, with whom he remained until 1885. During this period he was also private secretary to Hon. R. R. Hitt. During the same year, at the suggestion of Mr. Hitt, Mr. Dent served in the capacity of stenographer to Hon. James G. Blaine. For the following two years Mr. Dent was closely associated with Mr. Blaine in the preparation of the latter's various books, notably his "Twenty Years of Congress," Mr. Dent having the distinction of being the first stenographer ever employed by Mr. Blaine in his literary work. Through the influence of Mr. Blaine Mr. Dent received the appointment as official reporter of the Maine House of Representatives in the year 1886. Upon Mr. Blaine's departure for

and was later consul at Kingston, Jamaica. During Mr. Cleveland's term Mr. Dent was engaged in literary work, but in June, 1897, he was restored to his position at Kingston by President McKinley. On reaching the island he detected the existence of yellow fever, and was stricken with it. His services in exposing the conspiracy to suppress knowledge of the epidemic not only attracted the attention of the marine hospital service of the United States, but brought about many needed reforms in the medical laws and medical organization of the island and the expenditure of large sums in improving the sanitation of Kingston. During the Spanish-American war his labors were unremitting. His extensive knowledge of Cuba and its coasts and his close relations with the officials of Jamaica enabled him to render valuable services in aiding refugees to escape from Cuba, in furnishing pilots to the American fleet, in procuring special facilities from the British government for American war vessels, and in giving information of the movements of the numerous Spanish agents on the island, and of vessels engaged in the attempted provisioning of Cuba. After the war Mr. Dent took advantage of a proposed new tariff for Jamaica to bring on a controversy in the press and the legislature, which ultimately forced Mr. Chamberlain to negotiate reciprocity treaties for Jamaica and the other British West India colonies. In 1899 Mr. Dent resigned as consul to accept the appointment of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia. In accepting his resignation Secretary Hay wrote as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 4, 1899.

LOUIS A. DENT, ESQUIRE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, by which you tender your resignation of the office of Consul of the United States at Kingston, Jamaica, in order that you may enter upon the discharge of the new office of Register of Wills at Washington, with which the President has been pleased to honor you. Your resignation having been laid before the President, I am directed by him to inform you that it is accepted. In carrying out this direction, it gives me pleasure to express the President's, my own and the Department's high appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which you have performed your official duties. Especially do I desire to commend the high intelligence, the unceasing vigilance and the untiring energy with which you attended to the interests of your country at a most important post during the late war with Spain. With best wishes for your future welfare and happiness, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN HAY.

Mr. Dent was married in Washington, June 3, 1887, to Kate E., daughter of Louis H. and Catherine (Williams) Yost. They have four children: Row A. (Mrs) Eugenie; Edward Addison; and Katherine Estelle Dent. Mr. Dent is a member of the Columbia Historical Society, Columbia Lodge No. 14, F. A. A. M., Mount Vernon R. A. Chapter No. 3; Washington Commandery No. 1; American Mason Association; Carroll Institute, and was one of the reception committee of the National Capital conference, and the inauguration ceremonies attending the seating of President McKinley in 1900.



HON. LOUIS ADDISON DENT

Europe, in 1887, Mr. Dent secured a clerkship in the War Department, under the civil service laws, and a year and a half later he was made a bookkeeper in the cash room at the United States Treasury. When Mr. Blaine returned from Europe and resumed the duties of the State Department, he sent for Mr. Dent and appointed him first his stenographer and later his private secretary, Mr. Dent remaining with him for the ensuing three years of his term as Secretary of State. He was invaluable to Mr. Blaine as his literary aid, and was intimately associated with him during the last years of his life, studying with him, closely, the foreign affairs of the United States and assisting him in his important diplomatic correspondence. He twice inspected the consular service in the West Indies and Mexico, traveling particularly through the whole of Cuba, and after Mr. Blaine's retirement from the cabinet, in 1892, he acted as private secretary for Hon. John W. Foster for a short period,

Hon. John A. Merritt.— The present postmaster of Washington, John A. Merritt, may justly be termed a product of the State of Michigan. His parents, John M. Merritt and Nancy R. Albright, were both natives of Niagara, Niagara county, State of New York. Mr. Merritt was born November 24, 1851, at Tecumseh, Michigan. Eight years later his parents moved to Lockport, N. Y., where Mr. Merritt received his education, finally graduating with the highest honors from the Lockport High School. Until he reached his majority, Mr. Merritt was engaged in various pursuits of business. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York and soon after formed a partnership with A. A. Bradley, which still exists. When but twenty-four years of age Mr. Merritt was the Republican nominee for sheriff of Niagara county, New York, but failed of election. In 1880 he was elected county clerk of Niagara county and served in that capacity from 1881 until 1886. In 1890 Mr. Merritt gained his first insight into the conduct of the affairs of a Government office, when President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Lockport. He has been an active member of the Lockport Board of Education for eleven years and for five years was its president. In 1897 he was appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General by President McKinley. This post he resigned three years later to accept his present position. Mr. Merritt is also actively engaged in the manufacture of paper, being the secretary and treasurer of the Niagara Paper Mills.

Mr. Merritt is reckoned as one of the most astute and straightforward leaders of his party in his State, being a man of pleasing address and charming manners. He is

also a Free Mason, being a member of the Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Lockport, New York. Mr. Merritt married Miss Seraph A. Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David H.



HON. JOHN A. MERRITT

Hyde, of Lockport, New York. They have one son, N. Allan Merritt, who at present holds the responsible position of cashier at the city postoffice in Washington, D. C.



RUST HALL.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WHITE HOUSE.



THE year 1902 marks a new epoch in the history of the building first called "the President's House," now officially termed "The Executive Mansion," but better known the nation over as "The White House." This home of Presidents has just passed through the most extensive modernizing it has ever known, and yet today remains practically the same as that in which John Adams and his wife Abigail resided in the winter of 1800-01. It

has seen many changes, both inside and out, but the improvements just completed for President Roosevelt have been largely in the nature of a restoration. The executive offices, detached from the building, give to the home of the President something of a privacy which no other President has ever really enjoyed, while on the other hand, visitors may still obtain access to all the State parlors.

How the "White House" got its name is largely a matter of tradition. One story is that it was so called after the early home of the wife of Washington on the Pamunkey River, in Virginia. If this be true it is a little singular that it was not so named until long after Mrs. Washington's death. In the early documents, letters and newspapers it was always spoken of as "The President's House," and it is more than likely that it never had the now popular and widely known name until after it was rebuilt in 1815. British vandals left only the stone walls standing and these were so blackened by the fire that painting was necessary in order to give the outside of the building a decent appearance. White paint was used and thus it became "The White House," a name that has stuck more closely than the paint, for the latter has often been renewed. The official name of "The Executive Mansion" came some years later.

The first published mention of this building was in the Georgetown Weekly Ledger, in which appeared the following advertisement, bearing date of March 14, 1792:

WASHINGTON, in the Territory of Columbia.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OR A MEDAL of that value at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most

approved plan, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE to be erected in this city. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan, and its destination will point out to him the number, size and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure, and an estimate of the cubic feet of brickwork composing the whole mass of the walls.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

James Hoban, a young Irish architect, who, in his design copied largely from the plan of the palace of the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin, was the successful competitor. His design was approved, he received the premium and was engaged at a salary of one hundred guineas a year as superintendent of construction. Hoban was not an unknown youth, but had resided several years at Charleston, S. C., and was one of the leading architects there. He remained a resident of Washington until his death in 1831, having accumulated in the practice of his profession a comfortable property.

President Washington, Grand Master of Alexandria Lodge, laid the corner stone of the White House, with full masonic ceremonies, October 13, 1792, in the presence of nearly every resident of the District and many visitors. Construction was pushed as rapidly as possible, but owing to difficulty at various times in raising funds it was not finished inside in 1800, as shown by the previously quoted letters of Mrs. Adams. The total of all expenditures upon the building, up to the date of its destruction by the Rebels, had been \$333,207. It was rebuilt and re-furnished within an appropriation of \$300,000, and reopened to the public January 1, 1818. The walls are of Virginia freestone, the architecture Grecian. Early pictures of the building indicate that it was the intention of the architect to have it front upon Pennsylvania avenue, which was to pass the south of the dwelling. The Northern front with its lofty portico, Ionic columns and driveway, was an additional study desirable by the growth of the city to the Northwest rather than toward the Potomac. According to the plan adopted

by the first Commissioners the buildings for the Executive Departments were to be placed immediately south of the President's House, on either side of the garden, which was to extend to the Potomac, leaving the official residence visible from every quarter and giving a finish to its appearance from the South. But because the ground was too low upon these locations and too costly a foundation would be required, the first brick buildings for the State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments were erected immediately to the east and west. During Jackson's administration the Treasury was destroyed by fire, and Congress made appropriation for a new building "on such site as the President should designate." The story goes that the location of the Treasury building aroused many disputes and after a long delay, the President, while looking over the ground in com-

the White House until after the battle of Bladensburg had been fought. She carried away with her a carriage load of valuable public papers packed into trunks, and the Stuart portrait of Washington, which she removed from its frame. When she returned a few days later, only the blackened walls of the building remained.

Congress appropriated \$300,000 for rebuilding and re-furnishing under the direction of Hoban, the architect who designed it, and January 1, 1818, the building was again open to the public. The National Intelligencer did not seem to think it necessary to describe the interior, which of course everybody in Washington went to see on New Year's Day, and prints therefore on'y these few lines:

"The President's House for the first time since its restoration was thrown open yesterday for the general



WHITE HOUSE.

pany with Robert Mills, the architect, suddenly struck his cane into the ground saying: "Lay the corner stone here, right here." This location shut off the view of the White House along F street and in the next session of Congress a determined effort was made to stop the work, but it had then progressed too far. The grand Southern portico of the Treasury building is an imposing sight, but one cannot help feelings of regret that the original plan has not been carried out and that the Capitol is no longer visible from the White House and vice versa.

Little is to be chronicled about the White House until 1814 when the British marched into the city and applied the torch to the public buildings. Mrs. Madison did not leave

reception of visitors. It was thronged from 12 to 3 o'clock by an immensely large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were to be found the foreign ministers, heads of departments, Senators and Representatives, and others of our distinguished citizens, residents and strangers. It was gratifying to be able to salute the President of the United States with the compliments of the season in his appropriate residence."

Still poorly furnished was the White House when James Monroe entered it, and the furniture, what there was of it, looked out of place in such stately rooms. Outside, the debris of the fire lay scattered over the grounds. The East Room was given up to the children for a play room in stormy weather. Ashamed of the shabby character

of the furnishings Congress ordered a silver plated dinner set and also bought in Paris a stately set of furniture that had been ordered but not accepted by King Louis XVIII. Upon each piece was painted the royal arms of France, but before the furniture was shipped to this country, these were erased and the American eagle substituted. This furniture remained in the White House for more than half a century.

When John Quincy Adams became President, \$14,000 more was appropriated for refurnishing, particular attention being had to giving the East room a more hospitable appearance, as it was then used not only for receptions but also for state dinners. The Richmond Inquirer in 1827 printed a letter, purporting to have been written "by a distinguished member of Congress" who had attended the

candles held in tin candlesticks hung upon nails driven into the wall. The lighted candles dripped wax upon the floor and upon the clothes of those who chanced to pass beneath them.

President Jackson held a reception in the White House immediately after his inauguration at which it was announced refreshments would be served. Of this reception Judge Story wrote: "The President was visited at the palace by immense crowds of people, from the highest and most polished to the most vulgar and gross in the Nation I never saw such a mixture. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant." Several other writers have left reports of the disgraceful doings in the White House at this time. The President on his return from the Capitol was "literally pursued by the mob, on foot, on horseback, in carriages of every dis-



JACKSON.

New Year reception, describing "the gorgeously furnished East Room," declaring that Mr. Adams was living in a manner more befitting a prince than a President, and saying that this expenditure of the people's money was wasteful extravagance. This description was what is known nowadays as "a campaign lie," for the gorgeous furniture, outside of that bought in France for President Monroe, existed nowhere but in the mind of the writer. Nathan Sargent, in his book "Public Men and Events," tells us that the East Room at that time was most meagerly furnished. Some very large mirrors had been hung over the mantels and three marble topped tables lined the center of the room. Apart from these the furniture in the entire room had not cost \$50. There were no chandeliers, and the most primitive means of lighting were used—by sperm

script, all rushing to get into the Executive Mansion where the main supply of candles and tapers had been carried out upon the lawns. Hundreds of dollars worth of furniture were destroyed upon that day, and glass and brass broken to even a greater amount. Many great wooden boots stood upon the damask stairs and the bridle leaved them, and all manner of iron and brass were spilled upon, and trampled into the carpets, until the rooms looked more like pig stys than the abodes of the Chief Executive of the Nation. The President himself could not hold his own, was jostled and crushed against a wall and he had his companions were saved from injury by a fire of his friends who held their arms and thus formed a living barrier against them. Jackson was a man of the people.

one who disliked ceremony even more than Jefferson. He smoked his corn-cob pipe in the best parlors and his friends did likewise, but he abandoned the practice inaugurated by President Monroe of loading tables with food and drink at the public receptions, and it has never been done since. During Jackson's administration little in the way of expensive furnishings was added to the White House.

Martin Van Buren was a man of refined and somewhat extravagant tastes, as indicated by the repairs and additions he caused to be made to his official residence. Representative Tyler, of Pennsylvania, in July, 1840, made a speech in the House which lasted through several days, in which he set forth all the extravagances of the administration and declared that evil times had indeed fallen upon the nation. This speech is very good reading, even at this late day. Here is a fair sample extract:

"What will the plain Republican farmer say when he discovers that our economical reformers have expended \$13,000 of the people's cash for looking glasses, lamps and candlesticks? What would the frugal Hoosier think were he to behold a Democratic peacock in full Court costume, strutting by the hour before golden framed mirrors nine feet high and four and a half feet wide? Why, sir, were Mr. Van Buren to dash into the palace on the back of his Roanoke race-horse, he could gaze at and admire the hoofs of his charger and his crown at the same instant of time, in one of those splendid mirrors!

"Mr. Chairman, there is much truth and sound philosophy in Poor Richard's advice, 'Early to bed and early to rise makes you healthy, wealthy and wise,' but it is clear that our new economists have little faith in early rising, else they would not have laid out seven thousand dollars of the people's money in lamps and candlesticks.

"The Court fashion of sleeping out the day and waking out the night, results in keeping the palace door closed, save to persons entitled to the entree, until ten o'clock a. m.

"It was but a few days ago that an honest countryman, on his way to the fishing landing after breakfast, having some curiosity to behold the magnificent East Room with its gorgeous drapery and brilliant mirrors, rang the bell at the great entrance door of the palace. Forthwith the spruce English porter in attendance came to the door and seeing only a plain person on foot there, slammed the door in his face, saying: 'You had better come at seven o'clock. The President's rooms are not open until 10 o'clock in the morning.' Whereupon the plain farmer turned on his heel with the cutting remark, 'I am thinking the President's House will be open before day the 4th of March, to everybody, for old Tip is a mighty early riser, and was never caught napping. He will not allow supes to be insolent to free men.'"

In Zachary Taylor's administration the East Room was newly carpeted and redecorated and splendid chandeliers of gas jets supplanted the old candelabra. That was in November. In July next the body of General Taylor lay in state in this room, on a magnificent catafalque of black velvet, trimmed with white satin and silver lace.



LAFAYETTE.

At President Fillmore's request the oval sitting room, now known as the Blue Room, was fitted up as a Library and Mrs. Fillmore selected the books to fill the cases. She was a student and a great reader and the greater part of her waking hours, not occupied in social duties, were spent in this room, which affords a magnificent view of the Potomac and of the Virginia hills. Here, too, her daughter had her piano, harp and guitar.

At the close of the civil war the Mansion presented, indeed, a forlorn appearance. Throughout all the lower rooms soldiers had had free range while the necessary guards sleeping on sofas, tables and chairs and tramping over the carpets with muddy boots had wrought sad havoc with the furniture. Throngs of people visited the house daily and no public hall could have looked much worse than the East Room. Martha Patterson, eldest daughter of President Johnson, superintended the renovation that took

place in the spring of 1866, for which Congress had made an appropriation of \$30,000. Her simple, refined taste produced some of the most attractively decorated and furnished rooms the House had ever known.

When General Grant became President, however, in 1869, the White House was again completely refurnished. The East Room, "The Nation's Parlor," had an inviting look and here visitors were always made welcome as they are today. It is thus described by Mrs. Lockwood:

"A soft Turkish carpet, a present from the Sultan of Turkey, covered the floor. Heavy lace curtains draped the windows, over which hung heavy brocaded, surmounted by gilt cornices. The walls and ceilings were frescoed, and chairs and sofas were cushioned in keeping with the draperies. The three crystal chandeliers shed the radiance of myriads of miniature suns. Eight large mirrors decorated the room, and the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, John Adams, Martin Van Buren, Polk, and Tyler, hung on the walls. Clocks and bronzes made up the ornaments."

In the last years of President Grant's administration new furniture again replaced the old in the great parlor. The Blue Room was also redecorated and refurnished and its reputation for beauty spread throughout the land. The principal change in the White House during the administration of President Hayes was the banishment of all intoxicating beverages, not even light wines being permitted at State dinners.

Conservatories adjoining the White House on the west, were built by President Arthur, and added to under the Cleveland administration. Here Mrs. McKinley, too, loved to sit. These have now been torn away and a flat, one-story office building erected. The outside appearance of the House and grounds has not been improved by the changes recently made, and severe criticism, not only of the architects, but of those who accepted the result of their work, has been made in Congress and in the public press. The "renovation" has been radical in the extreme, and the people generally do not like the great departure from that to which they had been so long accustomed. Nearly half a million dollars have been spent on the alterations and additions, besides \$65,000 for the executive office. While outwardly there is little to show for this expenditure, yet the work of strengthening the foundations, the replacing of old wooden beams and girders with the best of steel has made the cost little less than it would have been if the structure had been entirely rebuilt. For some years fears had been entertained of the safety of the floors when crowded as they have been at the public receptions, and before the last social season the number of invitations issued to each reception had been considerably reduced on this account. Besides the steel joists and beams there were used in new foundation pillars underneath the mansion about 175,000 brick, enough to build a good-sized dwelling. The old



ROCHAMBEAU.

roof, too, was removed, and a new one put on. The old wooden interior has been transformed into a modern steel structure, and, except for the change in the furnishing of the rooms one can hardly realize that the history of half a million dollars has been spent in restoring these improvements.

The state dining-room has been greatly changed. The old north wall of this room having been removed and the hallway added. One hundred guests may be seated in this room. Formerly when large diplomatic dinners were given it was necessary to spit at the tables of the hallway to get the East Room, as was done when Prince Bismarck of Germany, was entertained last year. The history of the dining-room has been greatly changed. The old dining-room has been taken away, and the new dining-room has been built. The old dining-room was the only one in the White House. The new dining-room is the only one in the White House. The old dining-room was the only one in the White House. The new dining-room is the only one in the White House.

and his party by the old familiar bugle call and then "Hail to the Chief."

The floor of the new dining-room is laid in oak parquetry and the walls are of dark English oak. Upon the walls are exhibited the trophies of the President's skill in the chase, the heads of mountain lions, moose and deer. Among them is a magnificently mounted head of the finest moose ever killed in Alaska. As before, the state dining-room may be entered from the Red Parlor or from the main hallway. The President's private dining-room in the north-west corner of the building, adjoins the state dining-room. A private hallway, at the end of which is an elevator, affords access.

The Tiffany stained glass partition, which was built in the Arthur administration, shutting off the vestibule from the main hallway, has been taken away and the great hall now appears as the architect intended it.

The principal outward evidences of the renovation are the removal of the conservatories and the constructing of the two low wings which run eastward and westward from the main building. In the west wing is the executive office of the President. A portion of this wing is the foundation of the old conservatory, converted into a terrace with a colonnade along the southern side. Underneath this terrace rooms are fitted up for servants' quarters, laundry, etc. The colonnade affords a private passageway for the President from the White House to the executive office. Still another pleasing feature is a balustrade with floors of granolithic cement and parapet walls two and a half feet high which are adorned with electric lights, and where potted plants may be grouped in great profusion. In summer this balustrade, fanned by the cool breezes from the Potomac, will be a most enjoyable place. The corresponding terrace on the east side of the White House has for its main purpose the comfort and convenience of the invited guests at state dinners, receptions and other social functions. All guests now enter through a porte-cochere at the extreme eastern end of this terrace. If the weather be fair they may pass along a colonnade until they enter the White House on the basement floor; or they may enter any one of a number of doors which open from a long room upon the colonnade. This room, during receptions, is devoted entirely to the caring for cloaks, hats and wraps, accommodations for the wearing apparel of 2,500 people being provided. Passing into the basement of the White House, on either side of the hallway are dressing rooms, and a staircase twelve feet

wide leading up to the old hallway west of the East Room. At the southeastern corner of this terrace is a large room used as headquarters for the police department stationed at the White House and in the grounds.

A huge, ornamental bronze lantern, three and one-half feet square and four and one-half feet high, weighing 1,000 pounds and enclosing eighteen electric incandescent lights, has been hung in the porte-cochere of the north front. All the old iron lanterns which for so many years have ornamented the great Ionic columns, have been consigned to the scrap heap.

Amusing, indeed, are the comments which have been made upon the White House at various times in its history. In the early years it was said to be too large, too palatial, too extravagant, and even so late as when the Smithsonian Institution was organized, in 1842, a writer in *The Democratic Review*, after urging that the mansion be sold to the Institution for a museum, said: "Let the residence of the President be transferred to a more modest mansion. . . . and the only wonder would come to be how we could ever have so long tolerated to see and hear of 'the Palace of the President.'"

Charles Burr Todd, in his "Story of Washington," written in 1889, calls it "The People's Palace," and "The American Valhalla," and ends by saying: "Without doubt the White House is, as has been said, antiquated in appearance, deficient in sanitary requirements and modern conveniences, and should be superseded by a President's house more in harmony with the wealth and dignity of the Nation. But when this is done, another site should be chosen, and the present building with its fittings and furniture be preserved intact—a second Mount Vernon—for the instruction and inspiration of the people."

Many elaborate plans have been drawn for a new White House, grand palaces mainly, but the good sense of Presidents and of Congresses have prevented any attempts to construct them. The utilitarian improvements recently made, although severely criticized in Congress, as any one interested may note by examination of the Congressional Record of February, 1903, will, it is believed, prove conclusively to all that a great improvement has been accomplished, both in facilitating the transaction of the public business, and in providing the President, during his official residence in Washington with something more of the comforts of a home than was possible in years past.

CHAPTER X.

THE CAPITOL.



WASHINGTON is the Mecca of all patriotic Americans and the Capitol is the center of attraction not only to visitors, but also to residents. L'Enfant, in laying out the city, chose the most prominent eminence for the location of the "Federal House," as the early fathers of the Government styled it, and having in mind the ancient saying that "all roads lead to Rome," connected that spot by broad avenues with all existing roads, and with every point

along the river where it was proposed to locate any public work. The Capitol of to-day, surpassing in its stately simplicity, magnificence of location, and beauty of its surrounding plaza, its grassy lawns, its well-kept shrubbery, wide-spreading sycamores and winding roads and foot-paths, has been the slow growth of a century. In the earlier pages of this history have been given illustrations showing its appearance at the time when it was two detached buildings; again when connected by a low shed-like structure; later, when the rotunda was built but surmounted by a low, squat dome; then the building as it appears to-day, with its lofty dome surmounted by the gigantic bronze statue of Freedom. It is a liberal education to know all that is represented by the buildings, monuments, statues and other works of art in the national capital; and in the pictures, statues, busts, doors and stones, even, of the "Federal House" one may read nearly every chapter of his country's history. Not one book, but many, might well be written about this noble structure, the Pantheon of American Liberty. Within its walls, for more than a century, history has been made, and no noteworthy event has happened that has not been discussed in Senate House or Representative Forum by the master intellects of the time. The debates of Congress furnish a veritable treasure house for the historian, while the building itself is to all a source of inspiration as well as of admiration.

Contrast, however, the magnificent structure of to-day with the first Capitol as outlined in the following advertisement for plans published in the "Georgetown Ledger," in March, 1792:

WASHINGTON, IN THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA. A PREMIUM

Of a LOT in this city, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings to the person who before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved plan, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL to be erected in this city; and TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick and to contain the following apartments to wit:

A conference room.

A room for the representatives.

Sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each.

A lobby, or ante-chamber to the latter.

A Senate room of 1200 square feet area.

An ante-chamber, or lobby to the last.

These rooms to be of full elevation.

Twelve rooms of six hundred square feet area, each for committee rooms and clerk's offices, to be of half the elevation of the former. Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure, and an estimate of the cubic feet of brickwork composing the whole mass of the walls.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Sixteen persons, among them Stephen L. Hallett, a French architect, and Dr. William Thornton, an Englishman, submitted plans, in response to this advertisement. Thornton was merely a draughtsman, not an architect, but his plans met with favor in the eyes of President Washington, who wrote to the Commissioners January 31, 1792, quite strongly favoring Thornton's plans. Six months later, however, he was not so certain about the matter, and wrote to the Commissioners: "I would have it understood in this instance and always that I profess to have no knowledge of architecture, and think we should be governed by the established rules laid down by the professors of the art." It was finally decided to award both Hallett and Thornton the full prize of \$500 and a vote, and Hallett was appointed architect under the supervision of Ebenezer Hoban, the young Irish architect who had won the prize for the best plan for the President's House.

It has always been a much disputed question how far the plans of Thornton were followed by Hallett and Hoban, Thornton himself making the claim in an address January 1, 1805, "to the House of Representatives," that his plan had been closely followed. Hallett contended to the contrary. Certain it seems to be that the portico of the east front of the main building, one of its principal architectural features, was designed by Dr. Thornton. Hallett, however, whose salary as supervising architect was \$400 a year, did not get along well with Hoban, and in the meantime, his rival, Dr. Thornton, had been appointed one of the Commissioners of the District. Hallett, being called upon by the Commissioners to submit to them all his plans, designs and drawings relating to the Capitol, refused to comply, and as a result was dismissed from his office. The original corner stone of the Capitol was placed at the southeast corner of what was for several years subsequently spoken of as the North Building, the first Senate Chamber,—the Supreme Court and Law Library section of the present day. A large silver plate was placed upon this stone, inscribed with these words:

"This Southeast corner stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the eighteenth year of American independence, in the first year of the second term of the presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia."

Washington himself laid the corner stone, not only as President but as Most Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge A. F. and A. M. No Mason needs to be told why the Capitol, like Solomon's Temple, faces toward the rising sun; and it is amusing to read, as one may do in many books, that the hopes and expectations of real estate owners regarding the growth of the city had anything to do with it. The ceremonies were elaborate, and the Masonic, civic and military procession that formed in the square before the President's House and marched to the White House was the first of the many grand parades for which this city has become so famous. The line of march then, however, was not along the grand avenue with its smooth, clean swept asphalt pavement, but along a muddy postroad, following the high ground nearly on the line of the G street of to-day, until the Tiber had been crossed, thence south to the crest of the hill, where stone blocks and bricks were scattered over an area of several acres. The Alexandria "Times and Advertiser" published an account of the ceremonies, nearly two columns in extent, which has been so often reprinted in books and papers during the past few years as to be familiar to all who have been interested in the early history of the Capitol.

Hallett's discharge as architect of the Capitol was followed by the appointment of George Hadfield, an English-

man, who came recommended by Benjamin West, the American painter, and was a friend of Hoban, the architect of the President's House. Nearly the entire construction of the north wing, or Senate House, was under the supervision of Hadfield. It was finished, ready for occupancy, in 1800. Hadfield and Hoban fell out of friendship and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, also an Englishman by birth, but a resident of Philadelphia since 1796, was employed in 1803 to superintend the construction of the south wing. Latrobe had studied architecture in the best European schools and was the first occupant of the position who appears to have been really fitted to cope with the task. The south wing was completed in 1811, relieving the members of the House of Representatives from the discomfort of "The Oven," a low, temporary brick structure in which they had been meeting. The two wings were connected with a long, low and narrow structure of wood and brick, little more than a passageway, and generally spoken of as "The Bridge." The Capitol as it then appeared is shown in the engraving on page 6.

Although the walls of the two wings were of stone, the roofs and domes were of wood and so was much of the interior. It was anything but a fireproof building, and "the harbor of Yankee Democracy," as Admiral Cockburn derisively called it, fell an easy prey to the British and their hired vandals. The pitch-pine boards of the passageway were torn out and heaped up in the rooms of the main buildings, books, papers and public records of every description were added to the piles, which were then fired. Valuable paintings, too, were cut from their frames and flung into the flames. Latrobe, writing of the appearance of the Capitol after the fire, speaks of it as "perfectly terrifying." Except in a few unimportant rooms all the woodwork had been destroyed. The Senate Chamber had suffered most. Many of the sandstone columns were ruined. Fortunately, however, the terrific rain storm which swept over the city extinguished the flames and saved the walls. After another examination Latrobe reported the foundations and walls for the most part uninjured and easy of restoration. Latrobe is entitled to be called the architect of the restoration, although he resigned in 1817. His successor, Charles Bulfinch, was specifically instructed to carry out the plans formulated by Latrobe. Bulfinch was a native of Massachusetts and the first American to fill the office of Architect of the Capitol.

Congress met for the first session after the British invasion in Blodgett's hotel, corner of Ninth and F streets, northwest, the only building in the city large enough for its accommodation. Patriotic citizens erected a brick structure on First street, east of the Capitol, where subsequent sessions were held until the Capitol was rebuilt. This was for many years afterward spoken of as the "Old Capitol Building," and during the Civil War was used as a prison.

The plans for the rotunda connecting the two main buildings of the Capitol were executed by Bulfinch, work on the foundations beginning March 2, 1818. It was sur-

mounted by a low wooden dome, and on the west side provision was made for the Library of Congress. The restored and united buildings were completed in 1827 and the harmonious whole was generously and rightly praised. It then covered one and a half acres of ground and was surrounded by twenty-two and a half acres. The diameter of the rotunda was the same as its height, 96 feet, and the height of the dome was 145 feet. Prior to its destruction in 1814 it had cost \$789,070.08. The rotunda, dome and library cost \$957,647.35, and the entire cost, including the restoration, had amounted in 1830 to \$2,433,814.

For twenty years the Capitol, as completed by Balfinch, was ample for all the needs of Congress and few changes were made. During this time it was under the

wearing the regalia worn by President Washington in 1793. These ceremonies were witnessed by a vast assemblage, many of whom were strangers. With the usual papers, coins and other articles, beneath the corner stone, Webster deposited the following manuscript, in his own handwriting:

"On the morning of the first day of the seventy-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, in the city of Washington, being the 4th day of July, 1851, this stone, designated as the corner stone of the extension of the Capitol, according to a plan approved by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was laid by Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of many members of Congress; of officers of the



THE CAPITOL OF THE PRESENT DAY.

supervision of Robert Mills, a Washington architect. In 1850, both branches of Congress having greatly increased by the admission of new States into the Union, and the nation having grown correspondingly richer, it was decided to enlarge the Capitol by two great marble wings connected by wide corridors with the old building. The carrying out of this plan was the work of many years and resulted in the magnificent building of the present day.

A second corner stone laying was celebrated July 4, 1851, during the administration of President Fillmore, the principal oration being delivered by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State. This corner stone, too, was laid with Masonic ceremonies, President Fillmore being assisted by the District of Columbia Grand Lodge, the Grand Master

Executive and Judiciary Departments, National State and District; of officers of the Army and Navy; the corporate authorities of this and neighboring cities; many distinguished, civil, military and Masonic, officers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Institute; professors of colleges and teachers of schools of the University of Columbia, with their students and people; and a vast concourse of people from places near and remote, including a few surviving gentlemen who witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol by President Washington on the 18th day of September, 1793. It is the fervent prayer of the Masons of the District of Columbia that the spirit of the Masons of the District of Columbia be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be overthrown and this edifice be brought to the ground from its present location on this day, the Union of the United States of America, and that their contributions shall never be forgotten and with all its original nobility and glory, forever remain

day stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public or private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it, may endure forever! God save the United States of America!

" DANIEL WEBSTER,
" Secretary of State of the United States."

Thomas U. Walter, a native of Philadelphia, was appointed Architect of the Capitol to construct the extensions. A fire December 21, 1851, caused by a defective flue, did considerable damage to that part of the main building occupied by the Library of Congress. The west front was greatly injured and about 35,000 books were burned, together with many valuable manuscripts. When repairs were made, iron shelving was placed throughout the library, making it practically fire proof. The old wooden dome over the rotunda was torn down in 1856, to make room for the great iron dome that now is so marked a feature of the Capitol. This dome towers aloft three hundred and seven feet—two hundred and eighteen feet above the balustrade upon the roof—and is the center of a structure seven hundred and fifty-one feet long, by three hundred and twenty feet wide. The general form of the dome is elliptical, surmounted by a huge globe, belted with the National motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Standing on this globe is Crawford's colossal statue of Freedom, crowned with a headdress of eagle feathers. That this statue does not wear the conventional liberty cap is due to an objection raised by Jefferson Davis, who was then Secretary of War, that among the Romans the cap was the badge of an emancipated slave. The cost of this statue was \$23,796.82, of which \$3,000 was paid to Crawford for making the plaster model, which may be seen at the National Museum, and \$9,800 to Clark Mills for the casting in bronze.

The south wing was ready for occupancy December 10, 1857, and the Senate met in the new north wing for the first time on January 4, 1859. The Senate made the removal from its old hall to its new one a matter of much ceremony, and the Capitol was packed with people who came to witness it. The presiding officer of the Senate faces southward and the Speaker of the House northward. It is possible, when the main doors of both chambers are open, for these officials to see each other, although nearly one fifth of a mile apart. Most important features of the new Capitol were the systems of lighting, heating and ventilation inaugurated, and although these have been frequently altered and improved, they were, at that time, of the most approved character. The outbreak of the civil war caused a temporary interruption in the work of reconstruction of the great dome, but President Lincoln insisted that the work should go on, if for no other reason than that it would be an object lesson to the soldiers and to the people, offering a convincing proof of the stability of

the nation. It did have that effect and the statue of Freedom was raised to its position on the summit of the dome December 2, 1863. The waving of a flag from the dome as the last work upon the statue was finished, was the signal to a field battery stationed in the Capitol grounds to fire a national salute of thirty-five guns. The sixty-eight forts surrounding the city and affording protection from the hostile armies immediately replied in kind and but for the fact being known in advance, citizens must have believed the enemy was attacking all along the line. The eastern porticoes of the extensions were not completed until about a year later.

In 1865, his work being completed, Architect Walter resigned, his place being filled by Edward Clark, who held the position until his death from old age in 1902. Clark built the great marble terraces along the west, south and north fronts, which were begun in 1882 and finished in 1891. These added strength and beauty to the western facade and what was of more importance from the utilitarian point of view, gave much additional interior space, which has been occupied by committee rooms, electric lighting plants, furnaces, engines, and fuel storage. The cost of this terrace was about three-quarters of a million dollars, bringing the total cost to over fifteen millions. A new system of ventilation for the Senate was put in in 1896 at a cost of \$55,000. Electric lighting has wholly superseded gas, since 1898. On the 6th of November in that year an explosion of gas in the sub-basement underneath the Supreme Court room did considerable damage and was followed by a fire that destroyed a portion of the law library. Fortunately the Court was not in session and no lives were lost. This fire also served to call the attention of Congress to the inflammable character of the old wooden domes over the north and south sections of the old building and these were promptly replaced by steel structures of the same shape, even the old lanterns on the top of each being reproduced, so that the building has lost nothing of its familiar appearance.

In 1900 the rooms vacated by the Library of Congress were transformed into committee rooms, twenty-eight in number, which with two elevators and other improvements needed in that section, cost about \$400,000.

Elliott Woods, a young man who had grown up in the architect's office and mastered the details of the management of the great building, was appointed Mr. Clark's successor, the title of the office being changed to Superintendent of the Capitol, in deference to a protest of the association of architects that Woods, however well informed upon other matters, was not an architect. At the last session of Congress it was proposed to further enlarge the Capitol by extending the eastern portico of the main building or rotunda to the eastern line of the north and south extensions. The House voted to appropriate the money for this extension, but the Senate refused to agree thereto. A large building to contain committee rooms for the representatives, will, however, be built on the square

immediately southeast of the Capitol, facing upon B street, southeast. Tunnels will connect this building with the Capitol and with the Library of Congress.

The most important feature of the Capitol grounds is the famous statue of Washington by Horatio Greenough, in the center of the eastern plaza. For years the statue stood in the center of the rotunda, and it was the intention when it was taken out upon the plaza, that it should, after the Capitol dome was completed, again occupy that position. The far more lofty ceiling of the present rotunda removes in great part the objection formerly urged that it seemed to take up so much space, but no one now ever talks of

right hand is uplifted, pointing toward heaven. The figure is about twelve feet in height and occupies a massive pedestal, the whole weighing about fourteen tons. On three sides of the granite pedestal is carved the familiar motto, "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN." The chair is ornamented with lions' heads and acanthus leaves. At its back are two small figures, one of Columbus, the other an Indian, representing the discovery of America and its original inhabitants. In basso relievo, at the right of the chair, is Phæton in his chariot drawn by fiery steeds, an allegorical



"PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE."

Reproduced from Powell's famous painting in the Capitol.

restoring it to its old location. But for the features, which are an excellent likeness of the Father of his Country, the statue might be taken for one of Olympian Jove, and indeed some visitors, American born as well as foreign, may be heard to inquire whom it represents. Greenough is the only American sculptor who has had the courage of his convictions sufficiently to endeavor to represent the majesty of a great man apart from his clothes.

Washington appears sitting in a massive chair, nude to the waist. The lower portion of the body and the right arm are draped after the fashion of the ancient Romans. A sheathed Roman sword rests in his left arm and his

representation of the rising sun of Liberty, with the motto:

"Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo,"

the poetical English of which is

"An august course of ages starts anew."

On the left of the chair North and South America are represented by two figures from ancient mythology. Hercules strangles the serpent of tyranny, while his companion, Iphiclus, shrinks from the contest. Below is the motto:

"Incipe parve puer cui non risere parentes,"

which, as generally rendered, is

"Oh, youth, unbless'd by parents' smiles, begin!"

On the back of the chair is the following inscription and signature:

SIMULACRUM ISTUD
MAGNUM LIBERTATIS EXEMPLUM
NEC SINE IPSUM DURATURUM.
Horatius Greenough
Faciebat.

A poet has given this translation:

"This statue cast in Freedom's stately form
And by her e'er upheld."

No work of an American sculptor has created so much discussion as this. There has been no end of bitter censure and highest praise. Hon. Edward Everett pronounced it one of the finest works of modern or ancient times. Wyeth, in his "Federal City," on the other hand, says:

"It certainly does not embody a visible realization of the idea existing in the heart of the Nation of the 'great chief.' We do not think of Washington as a half-naked

"It is the birth of my thought. I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days and the freshness of my strength; its every lineament has been moistened with the sweat of my toil, and the tears of my exile. I would not barter away its association with my name for the proudest fortune avarice ever dreamed of. In giving it up to the nation that has done me the honor of ordering it at my hands, I respectfully claim for it that protection which it is the boast of civilization to afford to art, and which a generous enemy has more than once been seen to extend even to the monuments of his own defeat."

This statue of Washington was executed in Italy and finished in 1843. It pleased so well that a second commission was given to the young sculptor, that for the group "Civilization," which stands on the right-hand platform as one ascends the east steps to the central portico of the Capitol. This order had been originally given to Signor Persico, an Italian sculptor, who created the companion group, "Discovery," on the left-hand platform. The wis-



LEUTZE'S FAMOUS PAINTING "WESTWARD HO."
Reproduced from the painting in the Capitol.

Roman, sitting in God-like state, like Jupiter. The 'Father of his Country' seems near to his children; one of the same nature as themselves, though better, to whom they owe their national life; who suffered with them, and shared in the blessings as well as the perils of the fearful Revolutionary struggle."

This comprehensive eulogy is from the pen of an appreciative foreigner:

"Nothing can be more human, and at the same time more God-like, than this colossal statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter. The sublime repose and simplicity of the whole figure, united as it is with exceeding energy of expression, is perfectly classical, without the slightest abstract imitation, so that there is no mistaking the pure lineage of this statue. He has addressed his statue of Washington to a distant posterity, and made it rather a poetical abstract of his whole career, than the chronicle of any one deed or any one leading feature of his life."

Greenough himself, not long before his death, wrote as follows regarding his work:

dom of this change is now quite clear, for Greenough's allegorical conception of the settlement of this country is of the soil American, a powerful, realistic conception which no foreigner could have approached.

Chiseled from a solid block of Serravezza marble, after eight years of hard, unceasing toil, this group, consisting of five figures, presents a most vivid scene of American pioneer life. The two principal figures, the white settler and the Indian chief are engaged in a life and death struggle. Crouching at their feet, fear and hope and prayer expressed in that stone face, is the wife and mother, pressing to her bosom her helpless babe, while the faithful dog, standing as a reserve guard and ready to take part if needed, eagerly watches for the outcome of the battle. None need have explanation of this lifelike and thrilling allegory. Men there are still living in more than one section of this peaceful republic, to whom a sight of this magnificent work of art would bring memories of untold horrors.

book. In the old Chamber of the Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall, and in the rotunda, may be seen the life size figures of favorite sons of the various States, each State having been invited to furnish two statues to be placed in the National Capitol. Most of these are well and widely known; but Maryland has recently added the figures of two of her most distinguished sons to the notable collection: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and John Hanson, president of the first Congress of the American Confederation. The ceremonies attending the formal presentation and acceptance of these statues were held January 31, 1903, at which Governor John Walter Smith, various State officials, members of the legislature and prominent citizens of Maryland were present. These statues are of bronze, life size, mounted on low pedestals of pink granite upon which the arms of Maryland appear. The Carroll statue represents him just after signing the Declaration. Hanson has a cane in one hand and a paper in the other in an attitude of reflection. Richard E. Brooks, of Boston, was the sculptor of both statues. A coating of green oxide covers the bronze, in imitation of what time would eventually have supplied.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, was born near Manchester, England, in 1864, during the visit of his parents to England. His father was of English descent and his mother American. Shortly after his birth his parents came back to America, and the family established themselves in southern Illinois. Six years later they located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where Mr. Woods received his early education. Circumstances, however, compelled him to leave school, and at the age of thirteen he entered into a large manufactory to take up the profession of wood-carving. His progress was rapid, and while quite young he was engaged with the contractors to assist in the wood-carving installed in the English Opera House then being built. He continued in his profession until about the age of twenty, following with a year's service in the State government. His father being a man of considerable political power in Indiana brought the acquaintanceship to his son of such men as Hendricks and Porter, both of whom took a very lively interest in the son. This interest resulted in their sending Woods on to Washington, where he entered the Government service under Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol. This was in 1885. He entered upon his

work as a foreman, and was by reason of his former experience and studies familiar with the principles of construction. The interest Mr. Clark showed in Mr. Woods was none less strong than that of Hendricks and Porter; in fact he placed before the young man every advantage and advanced him as he progressed. During the later years of Mr. Clark's life when he was unable to get about the Capitol building, Mr. Woods carried forward the work, and upon Mr. Clark's death was promoted to his present position.—Congress overcoming certain professional objec-



ELLIOTT WOODS

tions by changing the title of the office from architect to that of superintendent for the express purpose of having Mr. Woods appointed. The construction of the new committee rooms in the western portion of the Capitol, formerly occupied by the Congressional Library, and the reconstruction of the roof of the old building and the fireproofing of the Supreme Court and Statuary Hall, are the last important works over which Mr. Woods had personal control, aided by the advice and fatherly support of the afflicted architect.

CHAPTER XI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.



CONGRESS having created, at its session just closed, a Department of Commerce and Labor, the number of the President's Cabinet advisers has been increased to nine. When President Washington assumed the duties of executive of the affairs of the young Republic in 1789, he called to his aid and counsel, five men: Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General, and Samuel Osgood, Postmaster-General. Jefferson was chosen in July, Knox in August, and the other three in September. Under the first President, these officials were primarily the executive heads of their departments, advisory duties and cabinet councils being few and far between. The office of the Secretary of the Navy was not created until April 30, 1798. President Adams selected as its first incumbent George Cabot, who, however, met his fellow secretaries at the call of the President but once and never actually performed the duties of his office.

Fifty years passed away before the country seemed to need another Cabinet office. Then the large migration of citizens westward made necessary a Department of the Interior, thereby relieving three other departments, the State, War and Treasury, of considerable work and responsibility. Congress created the new department in 1849 and President Zachary Taylor appointed Thomas Ewing the first Secretary of the Interior.

Prior to 1903 the Department of Agriculture was the youngest, its organization having occurred in 1889, under President Cleveland, whose first appointee to the new Cabinet office was Norman J. Colman.

The Department of Commerce and Labor began its work under the supervision of George Bruce Cortelyou, who is an illustration of the opportunities afforded in this republic to young men. Mr. Cortelyou was a clerk in the Post Office Department when Cleveland was President and Bissell was postmaster-general. Mr. Cleveland wanted a stenographer and said so at a Cabinet meeting. Mr. Bissell replied that he thought he knew a young man who would fill the place. The young stenographer was George B. Cortelyou. He did fill the place. Not only that, he became

indispensable to the Executive office. President McKinley discovered this and after the resignation of John Addison Porter, Mr. Cortelyou became Secretary of the Department. He was at the President's side when the assassin's bullet struck him down and during the days of anxiety that preceded the end, Mr. Cortelyou was the only man who seemed to need neither rest nor refreshment, who realized what duty needed to be done and did it. His clear-headedness and his marvellous endurance were the wonder of all. To him Mrs. McKinley turned for aid and consolation and with her he remained until the dead President's private affairs were arranged. Then he returned to his work at the White House. Almost coeval with the mention of a new Executive department was Mr. Cortelyou spoken of as its head. President Roosevelt made no secret of it and it was with a full knowledge of who would be the new Cabinet officer that Congress created the department. Mr. Cortelyou had outgrown the office of Secretary to the President. The chief of ten years ago is now the head of a department, which, although the youngest must needs be one of the most important of the nine.

Three departments, the State, War and Navy, are housed in one magnificent building, which covers nearly all the ground between Seventeenth street and Broadway avenue, west, and Pennsylvania and New York avenues. This building, in the Italian Renaissance style, was designed by the then Supervising Architect of the Treasury, J. F. Mullet. The material is granite, from Maine and Vermont quarries, and it was sixteen years in building, having begun in 1871 and not entirely finished until 1887. It is five hundred and sixty-seven feet long and three hundred and forty-two feet wide, including the projections, and four and a half acres, and contains over 1,000,000 cubic feet of space, over two miles in length, upon which are situated nearly 600 sixty-six rooms. The total cost of the building was over \$11,000,000. Rectangular in shape, it consists of two massive courtyard to which four massive granite walls connect the teams. The general plan is very simple and of fine proportions, each facing toward an interior courtyard and entered by connecting streets, but the detail of these is elaborate. Hundreds of pilasters, columns and pedestals, support the facades and the windows are arched and ornamented. The profile and detail are in the best historical style, and

the main fact to be remembered is that the stairways are of granite and bronze and the whole interior may be considered fireproof, as it should be in view of the priceless records it contains.

The United States Treasury has been twice destroyed by fire. The first brick building was burned by the British soldiers, and another, similar in character was erected on the ground now covered by the present south front. This building burned March 31, 1833. The commission to build another was given to Robert Mills, architect, and the location of it to President Jackson. "Old Hickory" is therefore blamed for the blocking of the view from the White House, down Pennsylvania avenue, a thing which L'Enfant certainly did not contemplate. Mills, it is said, urged another location, but in vain, until at last, so the legend goes, President Jackson, in a fit of vexation struck his cane into the ground on Pennsylvania avenue and said: "Right here, the corner stone shall be laid." Work was begun on the East front in 1836 and five years later it was ready for occupancy. The extensions, south and north, were built later, under the supervision of Architects Walter, Young, Rogers and Mullett. These extensions are of Maine granite, while the first building was of the old Aquia creek sandstone. Work was begun upon the South extension in 1855 and the North front was not completed until 1869. The most extensively decorated room in the building is the "Cash room," where warrants are cashed, currency redeemed and new money exchanged for old. The walls of this lofty room are decorated with the most beautiful marbles obtainable in the quarries of Vermont, Tennessee and Italy.

When the Treasury came to Washington a \$10,000 house was more than ample for its needs. When the new building was begun in 1836, it was predicted that it would accommodate the Treasury for a century at least. Although twice enlarged at a total expenditure of \$7,000,000, six large bureaus of the department are provided with quarters outside. Another large building would hardly suffice to contain all these bureaus at the present time. The bureau of Engineering and Printing alone occupies a large building immediately south of the Treasury building and not far from the Potomac. Another very important bureau of the Treasury Department, now under the new Department of Commerce, is that of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which occupies a large brick building on New Jersey avenue, between B and C streets, southeast, just across B street from the Capitol grounds. This bureau had its origin in 1807, but it was not actually organized for effective service until 1833. Until recently, in addition to its survey work it had charge of the standard weights and measures. This, however, by a recent act of Congress, is placed under the control of a new bureau. The Marine Hospital Service is also located on Capitol Hill, in a building adjoining that of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Among the other important branches of the Treasury Department are the Bureau of Statistics, the Customs and Internal Revenue, Steamboat Inspection Service, Bureau of Navigation, Life-Saving Ser-

vice, Lighthouse Board, and Supervising Architect of Government Buildings.

The Post Office Department is once again located in the same building with the city post office. Its present home is a fine modern office building on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The building has a large central court roofed with glass which affords space for the city post office on the ground floor, covering almost the entire block. Far different are these well-equipped quarters from those occupied in the old Blodgett's Hotel, described in a former chapter. The hotel was purchased by the government in 1810, and after the burning of the Capitol in 1814 was fitted up for temporary quarters for Congress. One session was held here. After that it adjourned to meet in the more commodious and convenient edifice put up for its use by private enterprise on Capitol Hill. At that time the city post office was a small one-story wooden building containing one room about twelve feet square. It was also located on Capitol Hill, not far from the present site of the Library of Congress. The old hotel afterward became the home of the Post Office Department on the ground floor, the Patent Office occupying the story above, until the building was destroyed December 15, 1830. The present building was commenced in 1839, under Architect Robert Mills, the South front being first constructed. The extension was completed under the supervision of Thomas W. Walter, General Meigs and Edward Clark, the final work being done in 1869. The structure is of white marble from New York and Maryland and the style Corinthian; its cost was over \$2,700,000. Three hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide, and three stories high, it covers the entire square bounded by Seventh, Eighth, E and F streets, and contains eighty-five commodious rooms. For a time this new building accommodated the city post office as well, but as the number of post offices in the country increased ten-fold in little more than fifty years, not only the local office but certain bureaus were forced to seek quarters elsewhere. In 1802 the city post office was located on Louisiana avenue, near Seventh street, northwest. In 1893 it had secured the ground floor in the Union Building, on G, between Sixth and Seventh streets, northwest, where a branch office is still maintained. The erection of the Post Office Building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, afforded again quarters under one roof for the general and local offices. The old building on F street is now occupied by the General Land Office.

Old residents, when speaking of the Interior Department building always call it the Patent Office. Although the Patent Office is only one of the many bureaus of the Interior Department, it far antedates the latter. Rights of inventors were protected by law almost from the first establishment of a permanent government and for many years thereafter the copyright business, together with that of patents, was under the control of the Secretary of State. In 1830 the bureau was placed in charge of a commission. The erection of a new stone building for the offices of this



DANIEL WEBSTER.

bureau and for a museum in which models of inventors could be displayed to the public, was begun in 1837 upon the government reservation of four acres, which was set apart by L'Enfant in his original plan, as the location for a national undenominational church. This building, of Virginia freestone and granite, extended on F street, from Seventh to Ninth, with a portico facing on Eighth street, a facsimile of the celebrated Parthenon. It was completed in 1842 and was 270 feet long by 70 feet deep. It has been added to until now it is fully three times its original size and covers the entire reservation between F and G and Seventh and Ninth streets. One enters from the portico into a great hall from which a double flight of marble steps ascends to a spacious gallery above. This was once known widely as the National Gallery, and here was displayed for many years the magnificent collection of natural history of the United States Naval Exploring Expedition, arranged by and under the superintendence of Commander Charles Wilkes, who was in charge of the expedition. This hall also contained, as late as 1853, many curiosities belonging to the Departments of State, War and Navy, which are now to be found in those Departments.

When the Interior Department was created in 1849, an appropriation was made by Congress for an East wing, which was completed in 1853. North and West wings were added some years later, making a perfect rectangular building surrounding a large courtyard ornamented with fountains and flowers.

The Museum of Models contains over 300,000 models of patented articles by which the most useful inventions can be traced from the crudest beginnings. Unfortunately the fire that destroyed the old Blodgett hotel in 1836, devoured the extensive collection of models which the Government had accumulated since 1890, a loss which can never be replaced. It was supposed that all danger of destruction from fire was over when the bureau was established in its new granite home, but in 1877 a fire originating among some old papers destroyed 80,000 models in the North and West halls. A quarter of a million dollars were required to restore these halls.

The Patent Office is about the only branch of the executive departments that is self-sustaining, having today to its credit in the United States Treasury over \$6,000,000. Its full complement is a force of about 1,000 clerks and 200 examiners, and is presided over by a commissioner and one assistant commissioner. An average of 150 applications for patents is filed each day, or about 50,000 a year. Nearly 700,000 patents have been granted since 1836, and about half this number rejected for want of patentability. The work is divided into thirty-six divisions; each division contains one principal examiner, one first assistant and four or five other assistants. The principal divisions are those of steam engineering, electric railways and rolling stock. A few years ago the heaviest work fell upon the division where bicycles were examined; but now, owing to the advent of the automobile and locomobile, the division of steam engineering and electricity are crowded with work pertaining thereto. The steam engineering division is today the busier division of the Patent Office, for in addition to the hundreds of inventions in perfecting the locomobile, it has all locomotive and steamboat engines and boilers.

The civil war made the Pension Office for a time at least the largest bureau of the Department in the Interior. This bureau occupied a large brick building on Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of Twelfth street, until 1885, when it removed to the present pension building on Treasury Square, built not for looks, but for use. It is a practical brick with terra cotta moldings, and is 300 feet east and west by 200 north and south. All around the building on the height of the first story is a broad band of terra cotta on which is sculptured the various scenes and incidents of a soldier's life. A vast number of steel and iron models of interior parts, which have been held securely throughout

balls. Eight large columns of brick, painted to represent Sienna marble, support the roof, while gallery rises above gallery, surrounding the court. Eighteen thousand people may easily be accommodated within this spacious hall and the building would contain sixty thousand.

The Department of Justice is at present occupying temporary quarters, awaiting the construction of a suitable building for its needs. The building opposite the North front of the Treasury, which it occupied so many years, was torn down to make place for a new one, but now it is desired to have more land and pending its acquirement, construction was not begun.

aggregates 400,000 square feet. Framed in steel with beams and girders the strongest ever made for a building of its size, designed to carry heavy loads, and with brick and terra cotta walls, it may be confidently regarded as fireproof. It is 408 feet in length on the G street side and 175 feet and 3 inches on the North Capitol front, is seven stories high, besides cellar and loft, the latter to be used as air space in connection with the ventilation system. The highest point of the building is 135 feet from the ground, the cornice being 125 feet from the sidewalk. The brick and steel walls are two feet seven inches thick throughout the entire height. In the construction 12,000,000 bricks have been used, 14-



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
Building owned by Caleb C. Willard.

Agriculture was represented first in 1862 by a Bureau and a special commissioner. Since then its scope has greatly enlarged. Its head became a Cabinet officer in 1889. It has outgrown its present quarters and Congress has voted a million and a half dollars for a new building, near the site of the old one.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The United States has the largest Printing Office in the world, in point of floor space, in number of employes and in output of work. The working floor space provided in its new building, just completed at a cost of \$2,400,000,

000,000 pounds of steel, 2,500,000 pounds of cast iron, and 45,000 barrels of Portland cement. Of the 12,000,000 bricks, one-fourth are faced bricks, one-third of this number being enameled, a great many of these going into the interior finishing. No plaster was used, bricks being utilized instead. The floors are of hard maple wood blocks, nicely finished. The doors are an asbestos composition and the door and window frames of cast iron. The roof is tile, laid in asphalt. Plate glass windows adorn the North Capitol and G street fronts. The principal entrance is on North Capitol street, opening upon a grand stairway, the whole finished in marble.

Granite pillars stand on either side the entrance. Two large passenger elevators are enclosed with artistic bronze gratings. Thirteen other elevators are provided to facilitate the work upon the various floors. For the comfort of employes refrigerating and filtration plants have been installed and pure cold drinking water may be had at fountains placed in generous numbers throughout the building. Eight boilers of 300 horse-power each are provided for four engines, two of 800 horse-power, one of 400 and one of 250. A traveling crane is a part of the engine room equipment.

Despite the fact that the price of labor has increased from 20 to 30 per cent. since the plans for this building were drawn, it has been finished within the appropriation,

the creation of a national printing office, but its recommendations were not realized until nearly fifty years after. Instead of adopting and acting upon the committee's report, Congress adopted another resolution, providing that each House should elect its own printer, and designated how the work should be done and the prices to be paid. This was in 1819, and from that year until 1850 practically all government printing was done by election or contract.

In 1852 a law was passed providing for a superintendent of public printing, to be appointed for a term of two years, and to receive a salary of \$2,500 a year. The law also provided for the election of a public printer for each House of Congress, "to do the public printing for the Con-



NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

with a few thousand dollars to turn back into the treasury.

The first mention of public printing in the records of Congress was in the form of a report presented in the tenth session of the First Congress in 1789, held in New York City. The report recommended that proposals be invited for "printing the laws and other proceedings of Congress."

The first proposition to appoint a printer to the House was made by Mr. Randolph, in December, 1801. The proposed addition to the offices of the body found little favor, however, only a small minority voting for the measure.

In December, 1818, a joint committee was appointed to consider and report on the question of printing to be done for both Houses. This committee was the first to advocate

for which he or they may be chosen, and such printing for the executive departments and bureaus of the government of the United States as may be delivered to him or them to be printed by the superintendent of the public printing." Composition for each page of bills or resolutions was to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a page, and half the rate provided for the same work in the resolution of 1810, and paid for a number of years subsequent to that early date.

John T. Fowers, afterward mayor of Washington, was the first public printer. A. G. Searson, George W. Freeman, and John Hearsel, in the order named, succeeded Mr. Fowers. Mr. Hearst took his office March 23, 1893. Gen. Robert Armstrong was elected printer to the House

and also to the Senate under the new law. Horace Greeley was one of the candidates against Gen. Armstrong. Cornelius Wendell, founder of the Government Printing Office, was elected Senate printer in 1856, serving two years. The demands of the government had increased to such an extent by this time that no single establishment in Washington was capable of handling all the printing required, with the result that a variety of styles prevailed in the printed documents, giving general dissatisfaction, and producing much inconvenience. Mr. Wendell improved the situation somewhat by the erection of a large establishment at H and North Capitol streets on the site of the present Government Printing Office. Five years later, in 1861, the government became the owner of the property.

John D. Defrees, of Indiana, was the first superintendent of public printing after the purchase of the building and machinery. He assumed charge March 23, 1861. Mr. Defrees reorganized the office, and did much toward inaugurating the system out of which the present one has been evolved. The office at that time numbered 300 employes. Mr. Defrees was succeeded in 1866 by Mr. Cornelius Wendell. Congress at the next session, however, changed the mode of appointment, and the name of the office, and Mr. Defrees was elected by the Senate and restored to his old position under the title of the Congressional Printer.

Almon M. Clapp, of this city, superseded Mr. Defrees April 15, 1869. Mr. Clapp remained in office until June 1, 1877, when he was succeeded by Defrees, his predecessor, the title of Public Printer having in the meantime been adopted by Congress. The salary at that time was \$3,600.

Sterling P. Rounds, of Illinois, followed Mr. Defrees

during President Arthur's administration. The office then paid \$4,500 annually. Under President Cleveland Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, filled the office. Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Benedict, making way for the latter with the return of Mr. Cleveland to the executive office. Under the administration of President McKinley Mr. Palmer was returned to the office he had held under President Harrison.

The employes now number about 4,000, of which about one-third are women. The book bindery, as a part of the Government Printing Office, employs about 900. Compositors number about 1,200. One hundred pressmen and 200 press feeders, in all branches, are employed. There are about 600 folders and 260 stitchers. Of stereotypers and electrotypers there are fifty-five. The remainder of the force includes hydraulic pressmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, boxers, counters, watchmen, helpers, and laborers.

The work to-day, as well as the force employed, is the greatest in the history of the office. The last session of Congress made a larger demand for printing of all kinds than any preceding it, and it is reasonable to expect that the work will, as it has in the past, continue to increase and with it the facilities for printing and the number of employes. The new building, it is estimated, is large enough for present needs, with little provision for growth. Public Printer Palmer hopes to be able to have the present old Printing Office building, at North Capitol and H streets, torn down and a new structure erected on its site. During 1894, 1895 and 1896 enlargements and repairs were made to the old Printing Office. The site of the new building was purchased in 1898 and 1899.



CHAPTER XII.

LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON.

THE Library of Congress — The National Library, as many people prefer to call it, had its beginning in the removal of the seat of government to the banks of the Potomac. While in New York, Congress made good use of the then very excellent library of the New York Society; while in Philadelphia (1791-1800) the use of the books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia and of the Loganian Library, which were freely tendered for

its use, afforded sufficient store of knowledge to satisfy the needs of our then legislators. If Congress or its committees possessed law books or books of reference, they were so few in number as not to be mentioned and when the archives of the Government, and such furniture as it owned and deemed worthy of transportation, was brought

around in sailing vessels, no mention was made of books. That Congress was dependable in some considerable degree upon the libraries of Philadelphia clearly appears in an act of April 24, 1800, making "further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States." By this act the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress at the said city of Washington, and for fitting up a suitable apartment for containing them." It was also provided that a joint committee of the Senate and House should select the books to be purchased under this act. From this small beginning has grown the great Library of to-day, with a grand total, in 1902, of 1,114,111 books and pamphlets (including nearly 100,000 volumes of the Law Library at the Capitol), and possessing the finest building, with the most modern equipment for



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

library purposes, in the world. In addition to its books and pamphlets the Library possesses of manuscripts, 99,533 pieces; maps and charts, 64,921 pieces; music, 345,511 pieces; and prints, 127,002 pieces. Nor are the copyright deposits which are not in actual use in the library included in the above figures. These would swell the total by over 320,000 books and pamphlets and counting periodicals, music, maps, prints, photographs and miscellaneous items, would add nearly another million of pieces to the vast collection. The total accessions to the Library in the last fiscal year,—books, pamphlets and miscellaneous collections—numbered 84,971.

The Library Building was erected 1886-1897 at a cost of \$6,344,585.34, excluding site, which contains 10 acres.

It is free for reference use to all persons without introduction or other formality. The main reading-room has accommodations for 266 readers. The periodical reading-room, where 325 newspapers and some 2,500 periodicals can be freely consulted without formality, and over 4,000 other periodicals are available on application, has a seating capacity of 250. There are special reading rooms for the consultation of prints, maps, manuscripts, music, and books for the blind. The number of visitors to the building averaged 2,711 daily for an entire year.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, who was the Librarian of Congress for nearly 40 years and whose valuable knowledge and services the Library still enjoys, gives this history of its slow but steady growth:



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MAIN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

The building has nearly 8 acres of floor space, and its ultimate capacity is estimated at 4,500,000 volumes. The Library staff consists of the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, twelve Chiefs of Divisions, and 242 subordinates, including 49 persons in the Copyright Office, which is under the Librarian of Congress. The care of the building and grounds employs in addition a Superintendent and 115 subordinates. For the year ending June 30, 1902, the appropriations were: Salaries (including Copyright Office), \$225,212.77; increase of Library, \$69,800; contingent, \$7-300; printing and binding (allotment), \$75,000; total, \$407,312.77. An additional appropriation of \$155,945 is made for the care of the building and grounds, for furniture and equipment.

The Library is open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

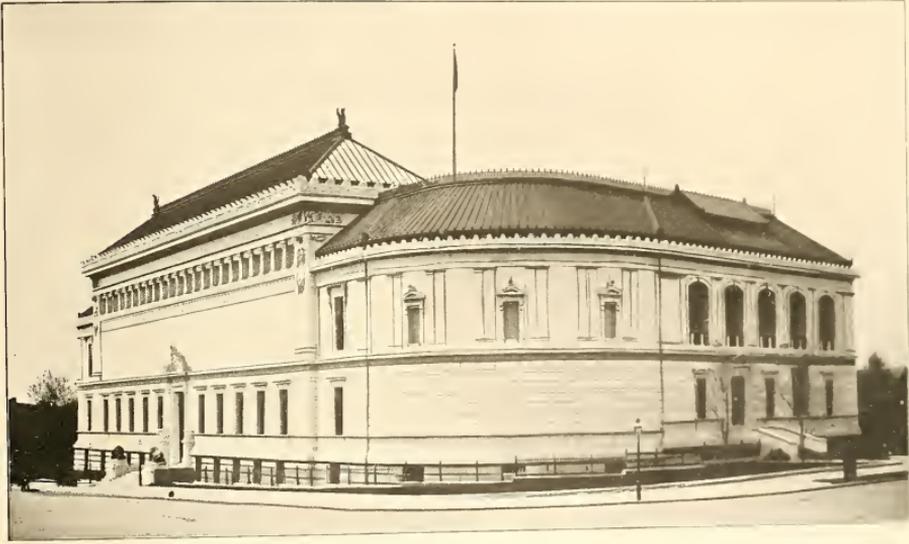
" President Jefferson, who always took an earnest interest in the library, recommended in December, 1801, that a statement should be prepared respecting the books and maps purchased under the appropriation. At the same session a joint committee was appointed to consider and report upon the proper means of taking care of the new library, and its report (made by John Randolph, of Virginia), formed the basis of the systematic statute approved January 26, 1802, for the administration of the Library of Congress. This act placed the librarian and the collection of books under the supervision of a joint committee of both Houses, composed of three Senators and three Representatives, an arrangement which still exists.

" During the earlier years, there was no titular librarian appointed, the books being in charge of the clerk of the House of Representatives, who was librarian ex-officio with a clerk detailed by him to superintend the service of books. The collection had grown by slow accretion under small appropriations (never exceeding \$1,000 yearly) until it

reached three thousand volumes in 1814. In August of that year it was burned, with the Capitol, by the British army, during their one day's riotous possession of the federal city—a piece of vandalism common enough in wars, but never yet repaired, if I read history aright. The next month, Thomas Jefferson wrote to his friend, Samuel Harrison Smith, M. C. (first publisher of that historic newspaper, 'The National Intelligencer'), offering to sell his private library of six thousand seven hundred volumes to Congress, as he was encumbered with debt. A bill for the purchase, at the price of \$23,950, was finally passed, but not without strenuous opposition—some members declaring that there were too many different editions of the Bible in the collection, while another wiseacre proposed that all works of a skeptical tendency should first be weeded out and returned to the owner at Monticello. It is notable that the catalogue of the collection, prepared by Mr. Jefferson's

when a fire, occasioned by a defective flow, scrapped the wooden shelves and the library itself in flames. Only twenty thousand volumes were saved, and among them about one-half of the Jefferson collection. The whole of the important divisions of jurisprudence, political science and American history and biography were saved, but all the books in general history, geography, art, natural science, poetry and belles-lettres were destroyed. Congress, however, with praiseworthy liberality, took efficient measures to restore the library, appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the immediate purchase of books and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars for reconstructing the library rooms with solid iron shelving, finished in a highly decorated style, and furnishing the first example of any public building interior constructed wholly of iron.

"In 1865, the collection having quite outgrown the space devoted to it (a hall ninety-two feet in length, by



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

own hand, and printed in 1815 in a thin quarto volume, bears the title 'Catalogue of the Library of the United States.' Such, indeed, it was, and is, for it has been purchased and maintained at public expense and is freely open to all.

"In 1815, Mr. George Watterston was appointed Librarian of Congress; in 1829, John S. Meahan; in 1861, John G. Stephenson; and in 1864 Ainsworth R. Spofford. After Mr. Watterston's appointment, the Library was located for a time, with Congress, in the Post Office Department, removing later to the temporary brick house of Congress on Capitol Hill, until 1824, when it was transferred to the quarters which it occupied until 1897 in the west front of the central Capitol building. It continued to grow under annual appropriations of two thousand dollars, increased to five thousand in 1824, which was continued yearly for about thirty years. Mr. Jefferson's modest nucleus for a national library had grown to fifty-five thousand volumes in 1851,

thirty-four in width and thirty nine in height), provision was made by Congress for enlargement, by appropriating adjacent space occupied by committee rooms and clerical offices to add two spacious wings of equal size to the existing library, and of greater capacity for books. The year following (1866) was signalized by the accession of the large Smithsonian scientific library, especially rich in the transactions and reports of the learned academies of America and Europe. These were made the joint property of Congress and regents of the Smithsonian Institution, a permanent deposit in the library of the Government. They had been fortunately saved from the fire which society destroyed the Smithsonian building the same year. The next year, 1867, witnessed the purchase by Congress of the extensive historical library of Henry Clay, the treasury patriot and patriot of the 'Whiff' and 'Globe.' This collection (for which the sale of one thousand two hundred dollars was paid without opposition to Congress), so thoroughly

satisfied was that body of its great value as materials for history), embraced over sixty thousand titles of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and other periodicals, maps, manuscripts, etc., relating to the discovery, colonization and history of the United States. This timely acquisition saved from dispersion one of the most important private libraries ever gathered by a single hand in this country.

"The law library forms one of the richest departments of the Library of the Government. Situated in the basement of the Capitol, in the room formerly occupied (until 1859) by the Supreme Court of the United States, it contains nearly one hundred thousand volumes, and is very largely used, not only by Congress and the several United States courts at the Capital, but by the bar of Washington, and attorneys from all parts of the country having business there."

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 2.30 p. m. the new public library building on Mount Vernon Square, the gift

of noble or millionaire. The free library, maintained by all the people, for all the people, knows neither rank nor birth within its walls. Even he who honors us to-day by his august presence, the holder of the highest position upon earth, the elected of the majority of the English-speaking race, a position compared with which all inherited positions sink into insignificance, even he within these walls has no privilege which is not the right of his poorest and humblest fellow citizen. Free libraries maintained by the people are cradles of democracy, and their spread can never fail to extend and strengthen the democratic idea, the equality of the citizen, the royalty of man. They are emphatically fruits of the true American ideal. To hear that there are promptly to be close to this library two manual training schools, one of these for the colored people, and also a business high school, making this an educational center with the library serving all, enables me to assure myself that here beyond doubt is a wise use of surplus wealth and that is reward enough."



WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. (GIFT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.)

of Andrew Carnegie, erected at a cost of \$350,000, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. President Roosevelt, with his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Commissioners of the District and many Senators and Representatives greeted the donor upon this occasion, and participated with him in the exercises. Bishop Satterlee offered the opening prayer and Commissioner Macfarland, president of the Library Building Commission, presented the library to the people of the District, in whose behalf it was accepted by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, on behalf of the permanent trustees of the library. The donor also spoke at some length, explaining his gifts of public library buildings to every city able and willing to maintain them by taxation. Mr. Carnegie said in part:

"This is the palace of the republic of letters, a hierarchy in which the supreme masters, almost without exception, have come from the cottage of the poor, not from the palace

For more than ten years the press of the District and some interested individuals had been urging upon Congress the establishment of a free public library. The great storehouse of literature, the Library of Congress, afforded no opportunities to the student who did not have time to go there, and it was not until very recently that access to it could be had after 4 p. m. and only since last fall on Sundays. Congress finally created a free library, June 3, 1896. The first appropriation for it was contained in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1898, providing \$0.720 for the salaries of a librarian and two assistants, and for rent, fuel, lights, etc. The Commissioners at once appointed nine trustees, Messrs. Theodore W. Noyes, who was elected chairman, S. W. Woodward, B. H. Warner, J. B. Lamer, Ainsworth R. Spofford, J. T. DuBois, R. R. Perry, C. J. Bell and R. H. Thayer. An unoccupied dwelling at 1326 New York avenue was leased, and 15,000 volumes of books

placed in it. The nucleus of this collection was the books of the old incorporated Washington City Free Library. Fifteen hundred volumes were donated by the Anthony Pollok estate. Cash donations for the purchase of books were made by Woodward & Lothrop, \$1,000; Crosby S. Noyes, \$1,000; John R. McLean, \$250; Charles C. Glover, \$250; and James T. DuBois, who donated the interest on \$2,000, which he has agreed to increase later to \$5,000, the fund to be known as the "Henry Pastor Memorial Fund," and to be devoted to the purchase of scientific periodicals.

The Carnegie library building is the outcome of a visit made by the millionaire ironmaster to the White House in January, 1899. While waiting in the ante-chamber to see President McKinley, he engaged in conversation with Mr. B. H. Warner, a member of the Library board of trustees, who had also called to see the President. The needs of the Capital City were impressed upon Mr. Carnegie, who then and there offered to donate \$250,000 for a library, provided a suitable site was secured and the necessary support guaranteed. In April he increased it to \$300,000, and in September, 1899, to \$350,000, in order that a building might be erected commensurate in architecture with the site selected for it.

Congress was at once appealed to by the library trustees to accept the gift and within three months agreed to give the use of Mount Vernon Square, stipulating that the building be begun within twelve months and completed within three years. The supervision of the erection of the building was delegated to a commission composed of the District Commissioners, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds and the president of the library trustees. Competitive designs were advertised for and twenty-four American architects submitted plans. Ackerman & Ross, of New York, were the successful competitors. Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the Building for the Library of Congress, was selected to superintend the construction.

The library building is of Greek and Roman architecture, combining their beauty and dignity. It consists of a rectangular building 12 feet wide and 90 feet in length. Wings of equal size are extended east and west. These wings measure 64 feet by 50 feet, thus giving a floor space to the building of 17,307 square feet, or about seven-eighths of Mount Vernon Square. In the construction of the exterior of the building white marble was used entirely, and the effect is one of great beauty. The entrance and the entire facade of the central pavilion contrasts in its richness of design with the more retired appearance of the two wings. The central portion consists of three Ionic columns, approached by broad steps.

Arrangements for the preservation of books while in the library and for their proper display are excellent. Book



REPRESENTATIVES' READING ROOM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

stacks of iron occupy the wings as well as the comfortable and well-lighted reading rooms. The stacks were modeled after those in the Library of Congress, and are the latest improved pattern. The interior of the central pavilion is occupied by a fine hall, approached by fine traffic ways. The galleries in the wings are devoted to resting rooms.

The free public library movement, which has thus received such an impetus, bids fair to revolutionize the world. Mr. Carnegie has offered to provide the District of Columbia with a library as it will provide sites for and maintain a good application for the establishment of similar libraries. A similar application has already been received from the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. George A. Townsend, Director of Construction in the District, has secured an appropriation for the building of a public library in the city of Washington.

The proposed site is one square north of the Eckington school and one square east of the new school on Lincoln avenue. Citizens of Brookland have decided to purchase a site at the corner of Providence and Twelfth streets.

The departmental libraries of the District, too, afford a splendid opportunity for students in almost every field of investigation. Probably there is no finer medical library in the world than that of the Surgeon-General's Office. For technical literature the library of the Patent Office is unsurpassed, and in diplomacy the bureau of rolls and library of the State Department excels. The libraries of the War and of the Navy Departments cover thoroughly the science of making war, and the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of American Republics, the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture all have libraries in which the arts of peace, trade and commerce are fully represented. All these are supplemented by the great collections of the Library of Congress and all are now working in accord to build up unitedly in this city the grandest collection of human recorded wisdom the world has ever known. In quantity, undoubtedly some of the collections of the old world surpass those of the new republic, but in modern general usefulness, when one considers the resources of all the special libraries for every department of human research that have been collected here, it is safe to say no city in the world can equal it. By the co-operative system of cataloguing inaugurated by Mr. Herbert Putnam, the present Librarian of Congress, the location of all books in the departmental libraries will be made known at the central collection, whence the student can go to the library which has the book he seeks, or it may be brought to him at the central library.

Bernard Richardson Green, civil engineer, is at present in charge of construction of the new National Museum building and of the building and grounds of the Library of Congress, furnishing and fitting up the building as the library develops and expands, and acting as disbursing officer for the entire library organization, including the Botanic Garden, etc. He is a son of Ezra and Elmina Minerva (Richardson) Green, and was born in Malden, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, December 28, 1843. After preparation in the common schools and a private academy, he took the civil engineering course at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and received the degree of S. B. Thence he went directly, in 1863, into the service of the United States Government, where he has since remained continuously in the practice of his profession on various engineering works, principally those of construction. Beginning with the sea coast fortifications of Maine, during the civil war, he continued there, with more or less connection with the fortifications of Portsmouth and Boston harbors, associated with prominent officers of the United States Corps of Engineers, for fourteen years. In all the duties he was most intimately connected with and much relied upon by the officers, and naturally had much to do with all the works of divers classes, experi-

ments and investigations that they had in charge, including lighthouses, fog-signal experiments, harbor and river improvements, and the management of men. Being a skillful draughtsman from years of experience, and a good surveyor, his range of duties and opportunity in the wide field of civil engineering was unusually large and diversified.

In the spring of 1877 he came to Washington and took charge of the construction of the building for the State, War and Navy Departments under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel (later Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers) Thomas Lincoln Casey, to whose hands it had just been transferred, and under whom he had been originally employed for some years on the Maine fortifications. Only the north wing and a portion of the east wing of the building had then been built. The State Department was occupying the south wing, but no drawings nor other important preparation had been made for the continuance of



BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN

the building or to provide for the needs of the other departments. All these had to be taken up at once, and some sorely needed improvements in the management and system of operations introduced. Precedent, existing contracts, and grossly expensive methods of construction, not to mention clumsy architectural design, were existing conditions most difficult and in some respects impossible to overcome. By caution, however, and constant pressure the rates of cost were gradually reduced until, finally, when the building was finished in 1888, having been built by successive wings under the law instead of as a whole, the total cost had been reduced some two and a quarter millions of dollars below what it would have been if the previous rate had continued. The north wing alone was built for one and a half millions of dollars less than the south wing. While engaged mainly on this work, Mr. Green acted as

professional adviser and assistant to Colonel Casey in all the engineering works in his charge, including, particularly, the Washington Aqueduct and its projected conduit extension, and the Washington Monument. For the monument he devised the general method adopted for the underpinning and strengthening of the foundation, and designed in detail the necessarily unique construction of the marble pyramidion, or pointed cap of the shaft. He also laid out and supervised much of the construction of the great earth mound around the base. About the same time he supervised the construction of the Army Medical Museum, and for several years was in charge of the construction of several of the principal buildings at the United States Soldiers' Home, including central distributing heating system and the new water works, which he planned. On the completion of the State, War and Navy Building, in the spring of 1888, he was called by the Senate Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, and by the commission for the construction of the new building, to take charge of the construction under the immediate direction of the latter, while the architect confined himself to the preparation of the plans and specifications. This he accepted and laid the first half of the foundation during the summer, but the funds were low and Congress was investigating the unsatisfactory character of the previous operations and uncertainties of the scheme. This resulted on October 2, 1888, in an act which set aside all previous proceedings and organization

and placed the entire control under new conditions in the hands of Brigadier-General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, to report directly to Congress. He at once put in complete local charge, under his direction, Mr. Green, who entirely reorganized the office and building force, remodelled the plan with the assistance of architects employed for the purpose, and conducted the work rapidly so within a year of completion, when, on the death of the general, he succeeded to the entire charge by act of Congress. The building and grounds were completed in 1897 within the limits of design, cost and time originally submitted by General Casey to Congress, and Mr. Green has continued in charge of the building until the present time. He also built the new Washington Public Library building, and has been, as he still is extensively consulted for the construction of important private and public buildings in this city and elsewhere.

Mr. Green is a member and past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; treasurer of the Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Sciences of Washington; member and past president of the Cosmos Club; trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; chairman of the trustees of All Souls' Church, and member of several other important organizations. At Malden, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1868, he married Julia E., daughter of Marvin and Asenath (Brooks) Lincoln. Their children are: Bernard Lincoln, civil engineer; Julia Minerva, physician; William Ezra, violinist and music teacher, and Arthur Brooks Green, a student.



COSMOS CLUB.



BOND BUILDING. CHARLES H. BOND, SOLE OWNER,
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF WAITT & BOND (INCORPORATED),
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER XIII.

PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

TRULY NOBLE were the words used by Jefferson when writing to Washington, in praise of the latter's success in securing so large an amount of land from the original property owners, to be reserved for the use of the people. It was to the far-seeing mind of this first and greatest American statesman, therefore, that we owe the beautiful city of to-day. Jefferson was the first President to attempt anything in the way of beautifying the city.

This he accomplished by planting along Pennsylvania avenue four rows of Lombardy poplars. These trees, no longer in existence, for more than half a century stood as a monument to the planter, adorning the only avenue in the city worthy of the name.

The first reservation to receive the attention of the landscape gardener was that around the Capitol. In early years the roadway up Capitol Hill wound around close to the building itself and gave to it an overgrown, ungainly appearance. "A" streets existed on either side the Capitol in those days and on these were rows of brick buildings facing the Capitol. No more important improvement was ever made than that which swept these buildings away and reserved the space for a park, paving the way for the beautiful grounds of to-day. The nucleus of the present Botanic Garden was a rare and curious collection of plants brought to the city in 1850 by William D. Breckinridge, a Scotch botanist who accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition round the world. To house this collection Congress made an appropriation for a greenhouse on the north side of the Patent Office. This was too small for growth and Congress then provided a larger greenhouse along the bank of Tiber creek, in the Mall. Not long afterward a terrific hailstorm which swept over the city, ruined the greenhouses and broke nearly all the two-inch plate glass in the roof of the Capitol. An appropriation to repair the damage proved to be more than sufficient and a spacious addition to the greenhouses was constructed. Mr. Breckinridge had for an assistant a young man, William R. Smith, who became his successor and to whose skill and knowledge the Nation is greatly indebted. Not only has he brought the Gardens themselves to a state of perfection but he has sent broadcast, through members of Congress, rare plants

and seeds of his own propagating, until every State in the Union owes to him a debt that it can never repay. To Mr. Smith this has been a labor of love and it is to be hoped that he may be spared many years to continue his work.

The White House grounds were planned and laid out by another of Mr. Breckinridge's assistants, A. J. Downing. His ideas were at least fifty years in advance of his time and remind one much of the ornate and very expensive plans laid before the Senate District Committee in 1862. Mr. Downing evidently had in mind the creation of parks, boulevards and monuments that would far surpass the magnificence of Paris. He planned a grand Arc de Triomphe for the Fifteenth street entrance to the White House grounds and a lake in the center of the grounds, which were to be beautified with trees, shrubbery, flowers, fountains, etc. Unfortunately an unusually damp season followed the beginning of this work and Mrs. Pierce, the wife of the President, suffered from malaria the greater part of the time. She denounced Mr. Downing's beautiful lake of water as a dirty, disease-breeding horse pond, and the President gave a peremptory order to fill it up. This was done much to the landscape gardener's disgust, and he declined to continue the work. His plans were left at the White House, where the legend hath it that they were played with by the children and cut up to make paper dolls.

That portion of the Mall before the Smithsonian building was laid out as a park by Mr. Downing and Mr. John Saul. At the time this improvement was begun the reservation had been used as a cattle yard, from its proximity to the market, and was reeking with filth. This reservation extended as far west as Fourteenth street. During the night was completed Mr. Downing lost his life, in 1872, by the burning of a steamer, in which he was a passenger, on the Hudson river. A monumental vase of granite, in the form of a column stands in the easterly portion of the grounds as a memorial to Downing's memory by the American Park and Garden Society. His place was filled by George R. Brown, the present landscape gardener of the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Rock Creek Park, embracing 1,688 acres of forest and stream, hill and valley, extending on either side of the lovely stream that gives it its name, from the Longacre Park bridge (the northern boundary of the Geological Survey) to a point near the District line, consists of the most beauti-

ing natural locations one could imagine. As a somewhat strange coincidence it has been noted that the stream is the dividing line between the two geological formations of the Potomac valley. Artists and poets have used their talents for many years in endeavors to depict and describe the wondrous beauties of this vast secluded retreat, but none have been able to impress upon the mind any such idea as a visit to its fastnesses will give. One would hardly believe that so near to a populous city, the Capital of the Nation, exists so extensive a haunt of Nature, where her lovers, undisturbed by the rudeness of civilization, may listen to her varied language. That it has been, by act of Congress, purchased from private owners and set aside for a government park and that it is the intention to preserve

million, two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by act of Congress approved September 27, 1890, to purchase the territory. The actual expenditure for this purpose was \$1,174,511.45. Half of this was to be paid by the District. To effect the purchase the President created a commission composed of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Engineer Commissioner of the District, Mr. R. Ross Perry, General H. V. Boynton and Prof. S. P. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The purpose of the act was to establish within the District a great National Park for the benefit of the people of the whole country, as well as to preserve for future generations the great natural beauty of this region. The commission was empowered to institute condemnation proceedings in the Supreme Court



FARRAGUT.

it so far as possible in its pristine glory, is to every devotee of Nature, a cause for congratulation.

In a map prepared in 1867, in response to a Senate resolution, by Major Michler of the Engineer Corps, this territory was set off as a park, but although the subject of so doing was occasionally agitated, no action was taken toward acquiring it until about 1889. Even then, however, it was the fear that pollution of the head waters of the stream might be a grave menace to the health of the city, rather than a desire to give the city a great and beautiful park worthy of it, that caused Congress to act. The clinching argument was the showing that the pollution of the stream might cause a much greater expenditure than the price for which all the land could be purchased. One

of the District for acquisition of the land, and after months of patient and earnest work, during which the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court by some of the dissatisfied landowners, the commission at last succeeded in acquiring all the property desired. The purchase accomplished, the control of the park passed into the hands of the permanent commission created by the same act, consisting of the Chief of Engineers, the three District Commissioners and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, *ex officio*.

The National Zoological Park comprising 167 acres adjoins the Rock Creek Park and extends southward toward the city as far as the Woolley road. It was purchased in 1890, the Nation and the District sharing the cost, as

they now share the expense of its support. The Park and its collection of animals, birds, fish and reptiles are under the control of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other prominent parks are Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, Franklin Square, Lincoln Park, one mile east of the Capitol, Washington Park (better known as the Monument Grounds), Farragut and McPherson Squares, Judiciary Park, and Iowa, Scott, Thomas, Dupont and Washington circles.

The most important addition to the park improvements in Washington in 1903 is that of Mount Vernon Square, where once stood the unsightly and unsanitary old market buildings which Alexander R. Shepherd ordered a gang of men to tear down one night, when all the District judges were out of the city, so that no injunction stopping it could be secured. Many citizens can remember the bowl of indignation that went up when Shepherd thus successfully defied the interests of property owners, and can recall the filthy appearance of the square in 1870. What a contrast to the present! There now stands the imposing Carnegie public library, and soon the square all around the building will blossom as the rose. Upon the beautifying of this square will be expended this year about \$15,000. A handsome stone coping will surround the grounds, while similar granite work will line the various walks running through the park parallel to the building. The grounds have been graded roughly and sown with grass, and some planting of shrubbery will be done soon. The work is under the immediate direction of Mr. George H. Brown, the landscape gardener of the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds. When completed, the Carnegie Library grounds will be among the most beautiful in the city, and will compare favorably with those of the Library of Congress.

Sheridan Circle, the new park on Massachusetts avenue extended, northwest, and Truxton Circle, at North Capitol street and Florida avenue, are among the heretofore blank spaces which will be made to bloom this year with flowers and shrubs.

It is no exaggeration to say that the parks of Washington are among the most beautiful in the world. The work of aiding Nature in the art of beautifying a city has been for the past six years under the supervision of Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. He has just been succeeded by Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps. With the growth of the city this work constantly increases and this year it is upon a much larger scale than ever before. New parks have been added to the general system, and new plants and flowers are being continually propagated for the work by government experts. This task of beautifying a city is by no means an easy one. There are 310 public reservations, containing about 4,035 acres, of which 106 reservations, comprising 353 acres, are highly improved. Fifty-three smaller reservations, or 23 acres are partially improved.



PEACE MONUMENT

leaving the remainder at present unimproved. It is sometimes spoken of as Uncle Sam's farm, and while grain is not raised, hay is, enough to feed the government horses in the District.

These are all produced in the government experimental gardens, where also are raised the cabbages for the White House. Every day in the year, and at intervals, about \$250 worth of the choicest flowers are sent to the White House. Not many are required in the summer, but in the fall, demands during the social season of 1902, for the occasion. The cost in flowers alone of a state dinner at the White House is quite an item. At a recent dinner this magnificent garden supplied over \$300 worth of table flowers, roses and blossoms. Eight hundred red geraniums, six hundred white ones, six hundred red lilies, seven hundred yellow spikes of white lilies, three hundred lilies of the valley, three hundred sprays of carnations, and twelve hundred fronds of marigolds, were sent to the dinner table.

To beautify the reservations immense quantities of seeds and bulbs are used annually. In October about 50,000 tulip and other bulbs are put in the ground. These begin to bloom in March and continue to beautify the parks through April. About the first of May these are replaced with the summer blooming plants. To keep the parks beautiful during the long, hot season, fully 750,000 plants, one-third of which are flowering, are required. From forty to fifty different varieties are used, no pains being spared in propagating to produce the very best results.

A report made in 1902 to Colonel John Biddle, Engineer Commissioner of the District by Mr. Trueman Lanham, Superintendent of the parking commission, gives a statement of the total number of the various kinds of trees planted in the streets of Washington and the suburbs. The grand total of street trees in the District is 84,487. These are divided as follows:

American ash, 735; catalpa (in parkings), 600; cypress (in parkings), 26; elms, 7,765; horse chestnut, 250; Kentucky coffee, 105; lindens, 6,880; honey locusts, 1,050; silver or soft maples, 25,390; Norway maples, 7,080; red maples, 925; sycamore maples, 375; sugar maples, 7,680; negundos, 1,800; pin oaks, 580; red oaks, 417; swamp white oaks, 50; upright English oaks, 82; willowleaf oaks, 24; Carolina poplars, 6,540; Atencian poplars, 750; Turkestan poplars, 42; mixed poplars, 1,200; sycamores, 11,065; sweet gums, 230; Salisburias, 540; tulip trees, 2,020; miscellaneous, 300.

In addition to the above there are 1,144 trees in the subdivision of Petworth. These trees, while not included in the official count, from the fact that they were set out by private individuals (the original developers of the property), have for the last six or seven years been trimmed, cultivated and cared for generally by the District parking commission. These trees added to the official count bring the grand total of street trees in the District up to 85,631.

The principal feature of the principal public reservation is today, as it always will be, the great stone shaft, 555 feet high, which commemorates the greatness of Washington. It occupies the site chosen by Washington himself for the erection of the equestrian statue authorized by Congress in 1783, near the intersection of north and south and east and west lines drawn through the White House and Capitol respectively. After Washington's death it was proposed by a resolution of Congress to erect a marble monument, under which his body should lie. The widow acquiesced, from "a sense of public duty," but no further action was taken. In 1833 Chief Justice John Marshall headed a movement of citizens which resulted in the formation of the "Washington Monument Society," to solicit funds in every city of the Union. Robert Mills, architect, was the successful competitor among a large number who submitted designs for a memorial structure. His plan consisted of an obelisk of about 500 feet in height, surmounting a colonnade of Doric columns, called a pantheon, in which it was proposed to deposit revolutionary relics, statues of famous American warriors and statesmen, etc. The estimated cost of the obelisk was \$552,000, and of the entire structure, \$1,122,000. Engravings of Mills'

design were scattered far and wide to influence subscriptions for the monument fund, and as early as May, 1854, the sum of \$231,000 had been received and was increasing at the rate of about \$2,000 a month. About \$12,000 of this was raised in the District of Columbia, and a large number of people made "annual" subscriptions, promising to contribute a stated amount each year.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, delivered the oration upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone (weight twelve tons) of the great monument, on July 4, 1848, in the presence of twenty thousand people. The implements used were those used by Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. Work progressed until 1855, when it stopped for want of funds, at a height of 156 feet. Thus it remained, an ugly looking stub, for more than twenty years. Congress united in 1876 with the old society to complete the work, a commission being appointed consisting of the President, the chief of engineers of the army, supervising architect of the Treasury, the architect of the Capitol and the first vice-president of the Washington National Monument Society. The commission then appointed Colonel T. L. Casey, of the engineer corps, as engineer in charge of construction. Examination of the foundations showed clearly that they would not bear the additional weight which it was proposed to place upon them. It was evident that settlement had already occurred, although so uniformly that the shaft was but very slightly out of plumb. With the aid of Bernard R. Green, his assistant engineer, who had had considerable experience in contract work, Colonel Casey devised a plan for strengthening the foundations and straightening the monument, which was adopted and carried out with the fullest success. Small tunnels were dug under the old foundation, one at a time, and filled with concrete, the effect upon the great shaft being watched daily with plumb lines and levels. Three years were occupied in this work, and when it was done the old foundation, which was 80 feet square, had been fortified and extended to 126 feet square. Upon this new foundation the engineers were agreed the structure could be carried up to its originally intended height. The Mills design was adopted only so far as it provided for the great central obelisk, the proposed pantheon, with its Greek colonnades, being abandoned. In the original design the shaft was left with a nearly flat top, but this was changed to the more artistic pyramidal peak.

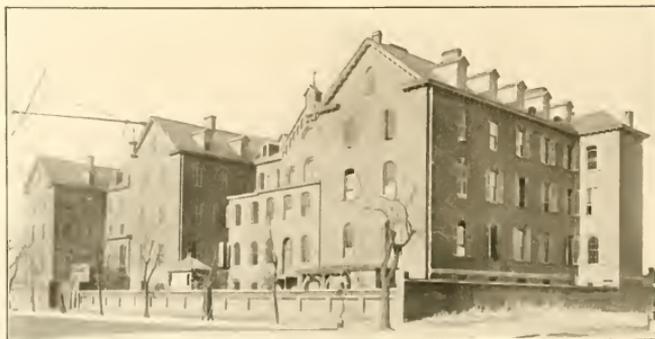
The first stone of the continuation was laid by August 7, 1880, and the work progressed so rapidly that the great keystone, weighing two and one-half tons, was swung into position November 18, 1884. The capstone, weighing 3,300 pounds, was set December 6, and the event was celebrated by a national salute of artillery. Above the capstone is the apex, a solid pyramid of aluminum, five and one-half inches square at the base and nine and one-half inches high. The acceptance of the monument by the Government and its dedication took place Saturday, February 21, 1885, the eve of the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Washington's birth.

Greenough's statue of Washington has been fully described in the chapter relating to the Capitol. A third statue—the long-postponed equestrian one—for which Congress appropriated, in 1853, \$50,000, occupies the center of Washington Circle, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire avenues and Twenty-third and K streets. It is by Clark Mills, cast in bronze, and represents the commander-in-chief surveying the field just after rallying his troops at the battle of Princeton. The face is modeled after the famous bust by Houdon. The bronze was donated by Congress in the form of captured cannon. Mills was also the sculptor of the Jackson statue, in the center of Lafayette Park, opposite the north door of the White House. Among other monuments and statues not elsewhere described may be mentioned the Naval Monument, on Penn-

sylvania avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill; the Garfield Monument, on Maryland avenue; the Emancipation Statue, in Lincoln Park; the Lincoln Column, before the City Hall, and the Lafayette and Rochambeau Statues, in Lafayette Square. Generals Green, Scott, Hancock, Thomas and Logan are honored with equestrian statues. Others to Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan have been ordered. Statues to Generals McPherson and Rawlins and to Admirals Dupont and Farragut adorn various squares and reservations. At the foot of the Capitol terrace is Story's beautiful bronze statue of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States for thirty-five years. Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Martin Luther and Professor Joseph Henry have also been commemorated in outdoor statues in marble or bronze.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.



1. ST VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

2. SIBLEY HOSPITAL.

3. LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

CHAPTER XIV.

GEORGETOWN, MOUNT VERNON, ALEXANDRIA, AND ARLINGTON.

PATENT or grant, by Henry Darnell, keeper of the great seal of the State of Maryland, conveying to Colonel Ninian Beall 705 acres, dated November 18, 1703, is the first record of private ownership of the land on which Georgetown was located. This tract, embracing more than a square mile of territory, was then known as the Rock of Dumbarton.



Sixty acres of land, owned by George Gordon and George Beall, constituted the original site of Georgetown. In 1751 five commissioners, appointed by the Maryland legislature, Henry Wright Crabb, John Needham, John Claggett, James Perry and David Lynn, laid the town out "on the Potomac river above the mouth of Rock Creek in Frederick county, Maryland." Gordon and Beall, the owners, refused to sell their lands, and by the authority conferred upon the commissioners by the legislature, it was appraised at £280 currency and condemned. In addition to the appraised value the owners were each given the privilege of selecting two lots in the new town. Beall was exceedingly wroth at what he termed this high-handed method of forcing a man to yield up his property and at first refused to accept anything, or to recognize the commissioners in any way. Advised, however, by friends that the whole proceeding was strictly legal, he yielded but with a written protest, which is still in existence:

"If I must part with my property by force, I had better save a little than be totally demolished; rather than have none, I accept of them lots said to be Mr. Henderson's and Mr. Edmondston's. But I do hereby protest and declare that my acceptance of said lots, which is by force, shall not deter me from future redress from the commissioners, or others, if I can have the rights of a British subject. I ask no more. God save King George.

"GEORGE BEALL.

"March 7th, 1752."

The lots chosen by Captain Beall were No. 72, fronting 67 feet on Water street by 339 feet on High street; and No. 79, fronting on the river. Sixteen jurors condemned the land for this town site. Their names were William Pritchett, Ninian Magruder, Nicholas Baker, James Beall, Nathaniel Magruder, Charles Claggett, James Holman, Charles Jones, Thomas Claggett, Zachariah Magruder,

James Wallace, Basil Beall, William Williams, Alexander Magruder, William Wallace and John Magruder. Eighty lots comprised the limits of the town and the streets were named by the commissioners. As the property increased in value and the demand for lots grew, additions were made to the town, two by Captain Beall, and one by Threlkeld and Deakin, the latter in 1785.

Christmas Day, 1789, Georgetown was incorporated as a city. Robert Peter, Esq., was appointed mayor and John Mackall Gantt, recorder. The aldermen were Brooke Beall, Thomas Beall, son of George, Bernard O'Neale, James Macuhbin Linghan, John Threlkeld and John Peter.

The first records of council meetings extant are those of 1791 when ordinances were passed to prevent the running at large, within the town, of geese or swine. The fashionable part of the town in its early years was below Bridge street (now M street). Cherry Alley was the name of the principal residence thoroughfare and along this, in quaint little two-story houses, built of brick brought from England, with sloping roofs, queer shaped gables, and rows of dormer windows, dwelt the aristocratic families of Balch Beall, Wham, Peter, Key, Mason, Foxall, Bronaugh, and Forrest.

Georgetown was incorporated into the city of Washington a few years ago, and at last the ambition of her early inhabitants to be the Capital of the nation has been gratified, although in that achievement her identity is being gradually lost. The older inhabitants still talk of Georgetown, while the newcomers generally say West Washington. Even that slight distinction must soon pass, for the streets are now numbered and lettered in conformity with those on the east side of Rock Creek, and a project is under serious consideration by Congress to conduct the waters of the creek through a tunnel by the most direct route to the Potomac, filling up the old channel to the level of the high banks on either side. For many years the banks of Rock Creek have been dumping grounds for the refuse of the city, until what was once a wide canon is now a very narrow one, with only a small, sluggish, useless stream at its bottom. No more valuable improvement to the city could be made at this time, and competent engineers have estimated that the cost of the tunnel would be little if any more than the value of the property that would be injured

immediately available for public and private use. It is only a question of time when it will be done, and Rock Creek will be as much of a memory to the citizens of Washington of the twenty-first century as the Tiber is to those of the twentieth.

Above Massachusetts avenue Rock Creek is still picturesquely beautiful, winding through the natural vistas of dense foliage that line its grassy banks in the Zoological Park and northward into Maryland, but its ancient beauty as it curved along between the old town and the new, when the nineteenth century was young, has forever passed away. The sooner it is here buried in a culvert the better.

Many of the old homes of Georgetown possess a striking air of stateliness, albeit not now so well kept as in the

who barely escaped with his life to America. James Murray Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and Commissioner of the Confederate States to France and England, was born on Analostan Island.

This typical old Southern home was long years ago burned to the ground, and it is now no easy task to find any trace of the foundation ruins, so overgrown are they with thickly interwoven vines and brambles.

MOUNT VERNON.

America's most sacred shrine of Liberty and Patriotism is Mount Vernon. Here lie the ashes of the nation's first and greatest President, and in the old mansion where he died, now restored to its original appearance, have been



MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

past. Yet one sees many rare trees and shrubbery still growing in the old lawns that crown the heights, and the overgrown box hedges and winding walks so long disused that they are hardly discernible through the grass, all tell a tale of departed grandeur and loveliness.

Few of the old colonial places in the District of Columbia now remain. The old Semmes Tavern, on High street, Georgetown, where General Washington stopped many times, was torn down in 1808. It was probably in that inn that he signed the proclamation which made Washington the permanent seat of government of the United States. Opposite Georgetown is Analostan or Mason's Island, now a wilderness of bushes and weeds, once the home of John Mason, son of Colonel George Mason, a member of Parliament under Charles I, whose estates were confiscated and

collected ancient furniture and pictures, which present to the visitor a scene as near as may be like the days when Washington and his family were happy within its walls. This work of restoration has been done by a Board of Lady Regents, representing every State in the Union. These are the executive officers of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, incorporated in 1850, to buy the Washington estate and hold it in perpetuity. Two hundred acres were purchased from John Augustine Washington for \$200,000, which sum was raised by voluntary contributions from all parts of the United States. In 1887 Jay Gould bought and donated to the association a desirable tract of 33½ acres. The Governor of Virginia, by virtue of his office, had a supervisory authority and at the annual meetings of the

board at Mount Vernon, the Governor and his staff are always present.

Mount Vernon was originally the home of Lawrence Washington, the General's elder half-brother, and was named after Admiral Vernon, a British commander under whom Lawrence had served. The elder Washington, at his death, bequeathed his estate to George, who was then about twenty-one years old. No more beautiful spot could be found. It is about sixteen miles from Washington, on the western shore of the Potomac, in Fairfax county, Virginia. The mansion, with a wide portico along its entire front, stands upon the crest of the high bank, a beautiful lawn of five or six acres, with groves here and there, stretching down to the river's very edge. Lawrence Washington

studded door—and the new tomb, wherein now repose in massive marble sarcophagi, the bodies of George and Martha Washington, side by side. Iron gates, unlocked only upon special occasions, prevent visitors from entering the tomb and vandals from defacing the sarcophagi. Upon the lid of that containing the body of Washington is simply wrought the American emblems and the name. Upon the other one reads, "Martha, consort of Washington." Venerable old oaks cast their shadows upon this hallowed spot, and evergreen cedars wave silently over it with every breeze. One who has not visited this lovely place, where memories can not fail to strengthen patriotism, should not fail to do so at the first opportunity. The small fee of twenty-five cents is collected at the entrance to the grounds, and



TOMB OF WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON.

built the central part of the house; his brother added the wings. It is 96 feet in length, apparently two floors in height, but really of three for the tall roof affords ample room for another suite of chambers. It was in this attic story, indeed, that Mrs. Washington established herself after the death of her husband and in one of the rooms, overlooking the Potomac and the General's tomb, she died. The ground floor contains six large rooms, the northeast one containing that magnificent marble mantelpiece sent to General Washington from Italy.

Trips to Mt. Vernon from Washington may be made either by steamer or by electric cars. Large numbers of visitors go daily. There one may see the old tomb—a mere excavation in the hillside, closed with a wooden, nail-

despite the heavy annual cost of repairs of its long and unproductive an estate, it is done by these small, but frequent contributions of the visitors.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, founded in 1748, once the largest city on the Potomac, now a town of historic interest, and no longer a part of the District, is nevertheless more closely related to Washington than ever. The easy communication by train and boat makes it possible for many residents of the capital city to have their homes in Alexandria, where land and rents are so much cheaper. It will not be surprising, therefore, to find a few years hence that Alexandria will become a popular residence suburb of Washington.

if, indeed, the reclamation from Virginia of all that portion of the old District lying south and west of the Potomac, now being agitated, does not become an accomplished fact.

Even so late as the middle of the nineteenth century Alexandria enjoyed a considerable foreign commerce as well as a home trade with the Eastern and Southern States. Reminiscences of the past are closely cherished and one who enjoys historic places and their inseparable legends, will be delighted with a day spent in Alexandria. Here five colonial governors met by appointment with General Braddock and determined upon that famous expedition into western territory. Near the old Episcopal Church, then surrounded by woods, the tents were pitched and

Since the civil war, the Marshall House, the scene of the assassination of Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, is also regarded as one of the "sights" of the town.

ARLINGTON.

Across the river, in a southeasterly direction from the Capitol, and soon, let us hope, to be connected with the city by a magnificent memorial bridge, along the line of New York avenue, lies Arlington, the home of the adopted son of Washington, of Robert E. Lee, and now the last resting place of thousands of brave men who laid down their lives in that great inter-necine strife, which, awful as it was, has resulted in cementing the union of States into the greatest republican nation the world has ever known.



ARLINGTON, THE HOME OF LEE.

the route which the army took over the western hills has been known ever since as Braddock's road. Rich, too, is the city in stories and legends relating to the every-day life of Washington. His letters and addresses are filled with complimentary references to "his old and valued fellow-citizens," his "kind and cherished neighbors and associates." In Alexandria met the first public assembly in jubilation over the ratification of the Federal Constitution. Christ Church, dedicated in 1765, with the burial ground around it, is an object of much interest to visitors. Washington was a vestryman in this church and the large double pew which he occupied with his family when President and after is the one to which visitors are usually conducted.

Glorious are these stately hills of Virginia, on whose grassy and wooded slopes stand the monuments to patriotism and valor, which to the later generations are at once a lesson in history and a warning to our national pride. Mighty oaks are there, spreading their branches far toward the sky, which were no more than saplings when the first stone for the great Capitol on the opposite shore was laboriously swung into place. No human being who saw the beginning of that great work, lives on this earth to-day, but Nature's handiwork still exists, the silent witness of the city's growth for more than a century.

Arlington, as it is still known, and ever shall be, is part of a grant made in 1669 to Robert Howson, by Sir William

Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and the name given to it by its first owner, was in honor of the then Earl of Arlington. Howson conveyed the tract to Columbus Alexander, for whom Alexandria, first called "Beall Haven," was afterwards named. Direct descendants of Alexander still own certain portions of the original grant.

John Park Custis, stepson of President Washington, was the next owner of Arlington, and at his death it became the property of his son, George Washington Park Custis, whom Washington, being childless, adopted as his own son. Custis' daughter, Eliza, married Robert E. Lee, lieutenant in the United States army, on June 30, 1831. She inherited the estate on the death of her father, and the greatest general of the South was therefore living in that beautiful home

water, and is visible from every part of Washington affording a correspondingly magnificent view of the city. A grassy, wooded lawn slopes sharply toward the river, at the foot of which stand the handsome marble columns that once adorned the entrance to the old War Department building, and now forms the principal entrance for pilgrims to this hallowed spot. Electric cars running between the city and Fort Myer pass the entrance every fifteen minutes, and present a striking contrast to those hospitable days when George Washington Park Custis welcomed guests who came by boat and landed at the little wharf near Arlington Spring. This spring, in the early days of Washington, was renowned far and wide. The purest of waters, deliciously cool in the hottest days of summer, gushed from the roots of a large



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN, ARLINGTON.

Containing the remains of 2,011 unknown soldiers gathered from Bull Run and other Southern battlefields.

within sight of the National Capital when the disputes between the North and South resulted in open rupture, and State pride and loyalty forced Lee to resign his commission from the Government that had educated him, to take up arms against his former classmates and friends. Visitors to the Arlington National Cemetery, as they write their names in the great book that lies invitingly open in the old drawing room, may feel a greater interest in knowing that the wedding of Lieut. Robert E. Lee and Miss Custis took place in that very room, the Rev. William Mead, who afterwards became Bishop of Virginia, officiating.

The old mansion, with its magnificent Greek portico, modeled after the front of the great Parthenon at Athens, stands almost at the summit of the hill, 250 feet above the

oak standing near the center of a beautiful wooded park. With great-hearted good will the owner not only invited visitors to these grounds, but put up buildings for the accommodation of the public—a storeroom, a kitchen, a dining hall sixty feet long and a dancing hall of the same size. Only two rules were required to be observed: "No alcoholic liquors to be sold on the premises, and no gambling allowed on the Sabbath." It was the Maryland Hall of those days. A little boat called the "City of Plover" ran between Washington, Alexandria and Arlington during the summer months and passed through the river. In the winter of 1814, following the British invasion the Government (then sold) and Federal troops were ordered

on the ice for many days. There was great suffering among the poor in Washington because of the scarcity of fuel and these were given freedom to cut in Arlington forest, without charge, and carry home wood enough to keep them warm during the winter.*

The present manor house was built in 1802 by G. W. P. Custis and in it he lived until 1854. Here, at the age of 23, he brought his bride, Mary Lee Fitzhugh, a charming maiden of 16. The building, a copy of the temple of Theseus, at Athens, consists of a center 60 feet long, two wings each 40 feet, and a portico, 60 by 25 feet. The weeping willows on the grounds are descendants of cuttings brought to America in 1775 from a tree near the villa of Alexander Pope, the poet, at Twickenham, the parent stock of all like trees in England, as those of Arlington are said to have been of all in America. Here came Lafayette, with his son, George Washington Lafayette, on his second visit to America and in those spacious halls were entertained nearly all the notable people who came to Washington during the days between 1812 and 1860.

An erroneous statement has frequently been made that the United States became the possessor of this property through the general confiscation act. It was sold for unpaid taxes January 11, 1864, and the United States gave over three-fourths of its assessed valuation, notwithstanding it had greatly deteriorated during the war. Originally the estate contained about 1,100 acres. The National Cemetery

embraces about 200 acres of this, surrounding the manor-house. Here lie buried the bodies of more than 16,000 soldiers who fell upon various battlefields during the civil war. Immediately in front of the mansion, in full view of the Potomac and the Capitol, is the stone that marks the grave of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. Just south is a granite sarcophagus which is placed over a vault 30 feet deep by 220 feet in diameter in which were deposited the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered from Bull Run and other Southern battlefields. Here also lie many who were killed in the war with Spain. A beautiful memorial has been erected to the martyrs of the Maine. In the southeastern corner of the cemetery are two plain marble tablets, marking the graves of the former owners, the father and mother of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, by whom these memorials were there placed. Surrounding them are the graves of several hundred Confederate soldiers. The two tablets bear names and dates and this inscription: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Congress has practically endorsed the accepted plans for the memorial bridge, which every citizen of Washington hopes to see speedily built, but has not yet appropriated money to begin its construction. During the recent G. A. R. encampment the Stone-Cutters' Association caused to be prepared a huge block of granite, with suitable inscription, the future corner stone of the bridge. This stone now lies in the vacant lot opposite the Lafayette statue, adjoining the site of the old Department of Justice building.

* Mackall, "Early Days of Washington."



LOUISE HOME.

CHAPTER XV.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.



WASHINGTON is a city in which every individual who directly or indirectly contributes to the support of the general government, can take pride. It differs from all other cities in that its sole reason of being is a Nation's Capital, a District specifically set apart for the central Government, over which every State, through its representatives, exercises equal jurisdiction; where all meet upon neutral soil, so far as politics are concerned, and from

which the noisy excitement incident thereto is wholly banished. Deprivation of the elective franchise works no hardship to its inhabitants, the great majority of whom come here from neighboring or distant States, and, even if they continue to reside here eleven months out of the year, much prefer to retain their citizenship in their former Congressional districts.

For three-quarters of a century it was the "fashion" among the inhabitants of the more populous centers of the North to speak always of Washington with a tone of derision, referring to it as a "city of magnificent distances," of "extravagant pretensions never to be realized," of "muddy or dusty streets and of poverty-stricken people," and during all that time efforts to remove the Capital to some other location were again and again renewed. Governor Alexander Shepherd and his associates changed all that by removing much of the cause, and by the immediate expenditure of several millions of dollars made the city what the genius of L'Enfant had imagined it, and gave the needed impulse to personal pride and financial self-interest which has resulted in its steady growth and beautification from that day to this.

Senator Southard, who represented the State of New Jersey from 1833 to 1842, spoke of Washington as "the only child of the nation." The term is apt, but the metaphor will not bear examination. The city has been far from petted and spoiled and Congress has always given rather grudgingly than otherwise. But the dawn of a new era has already come. A greater city even than L'Enfant planned is already spreading northward and westward along the rolling hills. Forests have been torn away, hills cut down and valleys filled, and the whole "face of Nature" has been changed. Within the past year, moreover, elaborate

plans for a Greater Washington have been prepared, and national improvements will, it is hoped, be carried out hereafter in accordance therewith. Appropriations are increasing with the prosperity of the nation. The result, which may be confidently left to time, will be the most magnificent system of public buildings and parks the world has ever seen. As railroads have made the geographical location of the Capital unimportant, so has electricity removed the ancient slur upon the "city of magnificent distances," and the wisdom of the ancient plan has been acknowledged by all. The question of the removal of the national capital will never again be seriously considered.

Congress is growing more liberal in its appropriations, insisting only on the established rule that the District shall bear one-half the expense of improvements. The estimated repairs and alterations at the White House in 1902 are to be followed by general and special repairs at the Capitol this year to the extent of \$362,050. The cost of lighting the Capitol alone annually is \$42,500. An increase of \$40,000 for the expenses of the White House, making the total \$80,500, is carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill this year. The appropriation for lighting the building, and its grounds is increased to \$20,000. The maintenance of the Zoological Park costs \$00,000, the National Museum \$250,000, the Monument \$11,000 and the Senate capitol \$5,500 annually. For charitable and educational institutions the following sums are given: Hospital for the Deaf, \$491,720; Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$51,500; Howard University, \$39,100; Garfield and Providence Hospitals, \$00,000 each. These are only a few items of the many thousands of dollars annually spent in the District.

January 15, 1902, the Senate District Committee received the report of an expert commission appointed to formulate a general plan to cover the future public improvements in the District for many years. The members of this commission were Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, Captain Geo. D. Sted, Jr., of Bowling Green, Frank J. Myers, of New York, and Augustin Sarracomb, the architectural engineer. The commission was greatly assisted by its work in the clerk of the Senate District committee, Mr. Charles Moore. The report was most comprehensive, and was accompanied by nearly 200 illustrations and descriptive matter. At the city, one as it were, and the report is the commission's proposed

it shall be. These models have been displayed for several months in one of the long galleries of the Library of Congress, where they have been viewed by thousands of visitors.

The commission has suggested not only improvements in the parks of the District, but also what, in its opinion, constitute the most desirable location for public buildings to be erected for the future wants of the Government. After commending the original plan of L'Enfant, which it declares has met universal approval, it is added that "the departures therefrom are to be regretted and wherever possible remedied." The following excerpts from this report are well worthy of the consideration of every resident of the District:

"Aside from the pleasure and the positive benefits to health that the people derive from public parks in a capital city like Washington, there is a distinct use of public spaces as the indispensable means of giving dignity to governmental buildings, and of making suitable connections between the great departments. When the city of Washington was planned under the direct and minute supervision of Washington and Jefferson the relations that should subsist between the Capitol and the President's house were carefully studied. Indeed, the whole city was planned with a view to the reciprocal relations that should exist among public buildings. Vistas and axes; sites for monuments and museums; parks and pleasure gardens; fountains and canals; in a word, all that goes to make a city a magnificent and consistent work of art, were regarded as essential in the plans prepared by L'Enfant under the direction of the first President and his Secretary of State. Nor were these original plans prepared without due study of great models. The stately art of landscape architecture had been brought from over seas by royal governors and wealthy planters; and both Washington and Jefferson were familiar with the practice of that art. L'Enfant, a man of position and education and an engineer of ability, must have been familiar with those great works of the master Lenotre, which are still the admiration of the traveler and the constant pleasure of the French people. Moreover, from his well-stocked library Jefferson sent to L'Enfant plans 'on a large and accurate scale' of Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, Strasburg, Orleans, Turin, Milan and other European cities, at the same time felicitating himself that the President had 'left the planning of the town in such good hands.'

"It has so happened that the slow and unequal development of the city during the century of its existence has worked changes in the original design, and to a certain extent has prevented the realization of the comprehensive plan of the founders. As a result there has been a lack of continuity in the parks, and spaces like the mall, that were designed for development as a unit, have been cut into pieces, some of which have been improved, some have been sold to private persons, and some have been diverted to uses so absolutely at variance with the original idea as seriously to detract from the dignity of the buildings these spaces were intended to enhance.

"Happily, however, nothing has been lost that cannot be regained at reasonable cost. Fortunately, also, during the years that have passed the Capitol has been enlarged and ennobled, and the Washington monument, wonderful alike



MARBLE AND MOSAIC MANTEL
In Representatives' Reading Room, Library of Congress.

as an engineering feat and a work of art, has been constructed on a site that may be brought into relations with the Capitol and the White House. Doubly fortunate, moreover, is the fact that the vast and successful work of the engineers in redeeming the Potomac shores from unhealthy conditions gives opportunity for enlarging the scope of the earlier plans in a manner corresponding to the growth of the country. At the same time the development of Potomac Park both provides for a connection between the parks on the west and those on the east, and also it may readily furnish sites for those memorials which history has shown to be worthy a place in vital relation to the great buildings and monuments erected under the personal supervision of the founders of the republic.

"The question of the development of these park areas forces itself upon the attention of Congress. Either this development may be made in a haphazard manner, as the official happening to be in charge of the work for the time may elect; or it may be made according to a well-studied and well-considered plan devised by persons whose competence has been proved beyond question. Such a plan, adopted at this time and carried out as Congress may

make appropriations for the work, will result in making Washington the most beautiful city in the world."

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the permanent seat of government in Washington had for its keynote the improvement of the District of Columbia in a manner and to an extent commensurate with the dignity of the American nation. At the time this celebration was in progress the Institute of American Architects, also in session in Washington, was discussing the subject of beautifying the capital city.

After a detailed examination of the topographical features of the District of Columbia, the commission drew up preliminary plans. They were then forced to the conclusion that an adequate treatment of the park system depended upon the exclusion of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad from the mall, so as to give that dignified approach to the Capitol for which the mall was originally designed. The occupation of the mall by the railroad dates back about thirty years.

The commission, in order to make a closer study of the practice of landscape architecture as applied to parks and public buildings, made a brief trip to Europe, visiting Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, London and their suburbs. Attention was directed principally to ascertaining what arrangement of park areas best adapts them to the uses of the people and what are the elements that give pleasure from generation to generation, and even from century to century.

While the commission was in London the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreed to withdraw altogether from the mall, and unite with the Baltimore & Ohio Company in the erection of a union station on the site established by legislation for the new station of that road, provided suitable legislation could be secured to make some compensation for the increased expense such a change would involve, and provided, also, that the approaches to the new site be made worthy of the building proposed to be erected. Congress sanctioned this at its last session.

A station nearly 100 feet wider than the Capitol is to be erected, the building to be of white marble, the facade to be classical in style of architecture, and the construction and arrangements to be so planned as to make this station superior to any structure ever built for railway purposes. Facing the Capitol, and yet not too near that edifice, the new station will front upon a semicircular plaza, 600 feet in width, where great bodies of troops or large organizations can be formed during inaugural times or on other like occasions. Thus located and constructed, the union depot will be in reality a great and impressive vestibule to Washington.

Fountains are urged by the commission. Regarding these it says: "In Rome, throughout the centuries, it



MAIN READING ROOM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

has been the pride of emperor and of pope to hold fountains to promote health and to give pleasure. A mile after mile of aqueduct has been constructed to gather the water even from remote hills, and bring great living streams into every quarter of the city; so that from the approach of winter, the eternal city until the time of departure the second is scarcely out of sight of beautiful jets of water, some flowing upward in great columns to add life and dignity to St. Peter's; or again gushing in the form of cascades from some great work of architecture or sculpture; or else again dripping refreshingly over the basin of a fountain. For the Forum is in ruins, basilicas and baths have been transformed into churches, palaces have been converted into prisons; but the fountains of Rome are both unimpaired and plentiful.

"If all the fountains of Washington presented a large, lifeless and inert as they are during summer, the time should be set playing at their rich cascading, they would not run the amount of a water-burst from the world famous fountain

of Treve or splashes on the stones of the piazza of St. Peters. At the Chateau de Vaux-le-Vicomte, near Paris, the great landscape architect Lenotre, built cascades, canals and fountains using 5,000,000 gallons of water per day; all the fountains of Versailles are the wonder and delight of the French people.

"The original plans of Washington show the high appreciation L'Enfant had for all forms of water decoration, and when the heats of a Washington summer are taken into consideration, further argument is unnecessary to prove that the first and greatest step to be taken in the matter of beautifying the District of Columbia is such an increase in the water supply as will make possible the copious and even lavish use of water in fountains.

"Scarcely secondary in importance to fountains are public baths. An instructive lesson in this respect is to be found in the experience of the metropolitan park commission by taking over and equipping Revere Beach, immediately north of Boston. There the squalid conditions prevailing in former years have been changed radically, and a well-kept and well-ordered beach, sufficient in extent to accommodate over 100,000 persons, is publicly maintained; no fewer than 1,700 separate rooms are provided for bathers, and bathing suits are furnished at a small expense. The receipts are sufficient to pay for maintenance and yield a surplus of several thousand dollars for repairs and extensions.

"In Washington the extensive use of the present bathing beach shows how welcome would be the construction of modern buildings with ample facilities. Moreover, the opportunities offered by an extended river front should be utilized in furnishing opportunities for free public baths, especially for the people of that section of the city between the mall and the Potomac."

The location of public buildings received the very careful consideration of the commission. In general terms their conclusions are:

"FIRST. That only public buildings should face the grounds of the Capitol.

"SECOND. That new department buildings may well be located so as to face Lafayette Square.

"THIRD. Buildings of a semi-public character may be located south of the present Corcoran Art Gallery, fronting on the White lot and extending to the park limits.

"FOURTH. That the northern side of the mall may properly be used by museums and other buildings containing collections in which the public generally is interested, but not by department buildings.

"FIFTH. That the space between Pennsylvania avenue and the mall should be occupied by the District Building, the Hall of Records, a modern market, an armory for the District militia and structures of like character.

"The mall, originally designed to form a park-like connection between the Capitol and the White House, was laid out in such a manner as to emphasize the character of Washington as the capital city. The predominating ideas in its treatment were dignity and beauty. The entire space was intended as a grand setting for the two great buildings of the nation. The new plans aim to restore these relations and to carry to their logical conclusion these intentions. In the plans for the improvement of the mall, therefore, the



GALLERY STAIRCASE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
Showing Vedder's Famous Mosaic "Minerva."

commission have endeavored to point the way to a realization of the greatest possible beauty and the utmost possible dignity.

"In outline the commission propose, by a simple device of planting, to bring the monument into the Capitol vista, so that the observer standing on the western terrace of the Capitol shall look off over a green carpet, bordered on each side by four rows of elms, to the monument, rising from a plain. Walks and driveways, shaded by the elms, give access from east to west, while the streets continue on the surface level from north to south. Behind these trees should stand the white marble buildings devoted to the scientific work of the Government.

"The distance from the Capitol to the monument is about one and one-half miles, and the reclamation of the Potomac flats has added nearly a mile to this space, thus giving opportunity both for an extension of the treatment accorded to the mall and also for a new and great memorial to stand on the axis of the Capitol and the monument, near the bank of the Potomac. Abraham Lincoln is the one name in our national history that the world has agreed to couple

with Washington's, and as no adequate memorial of him exists at this capital the place and the opportunity would seem to agree in setting apart this great site as an eminently suitable spot for a Lincoln monument.

"Again, by placing a garden directly west of the monument the plans not only give added impressiveness to that structure, but also create an axial relation with the White House; and in this simple and direct manner the L'Enfant idea of placing the Washington memorial on the axis of both the Capitol and the White House is realized. Moreover, this garden, surrounded by terraces carrying groves of elms, becomes the gem of the entire park system.

"South of the monument the space is devoted to out-of-door sports—to gymnasiums and playgrounds, to swimming pools in summer and skating parks in winter. Here, too, is a great round-point which fittingly may carry some symbolic figure typical of the republic.

"In the new plans the Lincoln memorial site becomes a point of divergence from which proceed the driveway leading southwesterly to the Potomac Park, the memorial bridge directly to the mansion house at Arlington, and the embankment carrying the driveway to the mouth of Rock Creek, whence the driveway leads through the picturesque valley to the Zoological and Rock Creek Parks.

"Obviously it is impossible to make any detailed estimate of the cost of carrying out the plans submitted. Yet is such an estimate necessary. From time to time new public buildings must be constructed, public spaces must be secured and improved, and those facilities which city demands must be supplied. So fast as those needs shall be realized let the work be done in accordance with plans that are at once comprehensive, simple, adequate and dignified. In such manner only can there be a development of the District of Columbia worthy of the nation."



WASHINGTON.



COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.



GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOME EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.



WASHINGTON might well lay claim to the title "The City of Churches," for no other city in America has finer temples for Divine worship or supports more for the same population. The development of religion has kept pace with the growth of the city in other ways, and as little suburban communities have sprung up, chapels have been built there, growing as the surroundings have grown, until scores of handsome churches are to be seen to-day. Sixty

years ago nine sects only were represented here, by twenty-nine churches; to-day seventeen sects are represented by one hundred and sixty-three places of worship, of which ninety-two are for the colored race. The greatest increase in the establishment of new churches has been noted in the last decade, thirty having been organized within that period. Within the same time many important changes in the older churches have taken place. Many have been enlarged, remodeled, and so changed as to be almost unrecognizable. The encroachment of business houses upon F, G and H streets, has driven out several of the older churches, most recently, Foundry M. E. Church on the corner of Fourteenth and G streets and St. Matthew's, on H street, near Fifteenth. Handsome new edifices will be erected in the residence section and an office building, now well under way, will occupy the corner where Foundry Church so long stood.

The Episcopalians head the list in point of numbers of churches, having 31; the Methodist Episcopal comes next with 27, followed by Presbyterian, 22; Catholic, 17; Baptist, 16; Lutheran, 15; Methodist Episcopal South, 6; Methodist Protestant, 6; Congregational, 4; Christian, 4; Friends, 4; Reformed, 2; Hebrew, 2; Swedenborgian, Unitarian, United Brethren and Universalist, one each. In addition to these there are also three organized societies of Christian Scientists, two Spiritualistic Societies, one Progressive Brethren and two non-sectarian—the People's and the United States Christian. The aggregate membership of all these organizations is considerably over 60,000.

The oldest church in the district and the most picturesque in point of location is St. Paul's, of Rock Creek parish, not far from the western entrance to the Soldiers'

Home. This church was built in 1719 upon land donated for the purpose by John Bradford to be held in perpetuity. The bricks of which it was built were brought from England in sailing vessels. Although the church has been remodeled in recent years, the old walls remain, with little sign of decay. It is surrounded by an extensive church yard in which have been laid at rest the mortal remains of many generations of those who have worshipped within those walls. Many of the stones that mark the graves bear dates of the eighteenth century and here, too, may be seen some of the most famous monuments of modern art. This little church antedates by forty-six years the more famous Christ Church of Alexandria, and by twenty-seven years, the ancient St. Paul's, at Norfolk, Virginia.

The honor of being the first place of worship in what is now the city of Washington is claimed by the Lutherans. When the Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown was laid out in 1769, Col. Charles Beatty set apart, for the benefit of a colony of German Lutherans who had settled on the banks of Rock Creek, a lot at the corner of Fourth and High streets, "provided that they would build on it within a reasonable time a house of worship, which would conduce to diffuse piety, to enhance the value of his property, and to adorn his addition to Georgetown." This lot is marked upon the original plat preserved in the records of Frederick county, Maryland. In the same year a log church was built and a little later a steeple and a bell added. Colonel Beatty never gave a deed to this lot, but in 1820 the United States Supreme Court confirmed the church's title to it. Three buildings have been erected on this site. The corner stone of the present one was laid September 2, 1897.

Christ Church, near the Navy Yard, is the oldest house of worship within the original city limits. It was built in 1795, three years after the city was laid out. The several years this church had a real struggle for existence, but it last surmounted all obstacles. In 1807 the members of this parish with some outside assistance established the Washington Parish Burial Ground, comprising a tract of 4,000 ten acres along the shore of the Anacostia River. A few years later Congress selected this burial ground for the interment of its members who should die with honor, and upon the sessions, for in those days it was by no means an easy task to transport a dead body to a distant place of

it is now. From that time henceforth it has borne the name of "Congressional Cemetery." It was laid out with much taste, being adorned from the earlier years of its existence with many beautiful trees and shrubs and some very imposing monuments. Congress also provided a spacious receiving vault for the remains of those of its members whose friends might subsequently wish to remove them. The area of this cemetery has since been greatly enlarged. A visit to this city of the dead cannot fail to inspire patriotism and admiration for American statesmen and heroes whose deeds are here commemorated in long enduring granite and marble. Two of the most imposing monuments are those erected to the memories of George Clinton, by his children, and to Elbridge Gerry, by order of Congress. In the opposite corner of the cemetery is a fine marble shaft upon a square pedestal reared by Congress to the memory of Major General Jacob Brown, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1775, died February 24, 1828. Near this stands a monument erected by the officers of the medical staff to the memory of Surgeon General Joseph Lovel, born 1788, died 1836. A pyramidal monument erected by Commodore Rogers is inscribed to the memory of his son, a midshipman in the Navy who lost his life at the age of seventeen years, in a noble though vain effort to save the lives of two of his companions. Another, dedicated to the memory of Commodore Beverly Kennon and Abel Parker Upshur, bears this inscription: "The lamented men who lie together beneath this stone were united by the ties of friendship, which commenced in youth, and experienced no interruption till the awful moment when the lives of both were terminated by the explosion of the great gun of the Princeton frigate. United in life, in death they were not divided." A shaft of white marble, representing the broken mast of a ship, is to the memory of George Mifflin Bache, and his associates who perished with him in the hurricane of September 3, 1846. The inscription reads: "The gulf stream which they were engaged in exploring has received their bodies; this monument has been erected to their memory by their shipmates who shared their perils, but escaped their fate." A touching memorial bears the name of Captain Burrell Ashton Terrett, who died at Fort Scott, Missouri, March 17, 1845, just two days after the death of his infant son, aged one month. In many another monument one may read stories of the early history of the city and its inhabitants. Plain, unpretentious sandstone monuments, along shaded avenues tell the numbers of members of Congress whose terms of service have been suddenly terminated by death.

St. John's, the second Episcopal Church in the city, where many Presidents have worshipped, was erected in 1810, the plans being drawn by the distinguished Architect Latrobe. For many years it was the finest church edifice in the city. It has been recently remodeled, but its outward appearance is unchanged. From the days of Madison, who worshipped there, one of its pews has been set apart for the President of the United States. President Arthur was

the latest regular attendant to occupy the pew. James Silk Buchanan, an Englishman who spent some months in this country in 1838, attended divine service here. He speaks of it as "The Episcopalian Church of Dr. Hawley," and notes that "it being near the President's house and most of the public offices, a large portion of the congregation is composed of the families of members of the Cabinet and heads of departments. The President (Van Buren) walked into the church, unattended by a single servant, took his place in a pew in which others were sitting besides himself, and retired in the same manner as he came, without being noticed in any greater degree than any other member of the congregation."

The third Episcopal Church in order of erection was Trinity, at the corner of Third and C streets, northwest. Other prominent Episcopal churches are the beautiful Ascension, corner of Massachusetts avenue and Twelfth street; Epiphany, on G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth; Incarnation, Twelfth and N streets; St. Andrew's, Fourteenth and Corcoran; Holy Cross, Eighteenth street and Massachusetts avenue; Trinity, Third and C streets, northwest, and Saint Alban's, on the site of the great Cathedral which will before many years overlook the city from the heights north of Georgetown. Massachusetts avenue extended will afford a direct thoroughfare to the very door.

The Presbyterian churches have large memberships. The oldest is First Church, on John Marshall Place, where President and Mrs. Cleveland worshipped, while perhaps the most fashionable is the Church of the Covenant, corner of Connecticut avenue and N streets. The First Presbyterian Society in Washington was organized in 1795 and its meetings were then held in a little temporary structure on the White House grounds, known as the Hall. When the Senate building of the Capitol was completed permission was granted to the Presbyterians to hold their meetings every Sunday in the Senate Chamber, the little room now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States. When the south building was finished, the place of meeting was transferred to the Representatives' Chamber, now Statuary Hall. When the British burned the Capitol the society was without a meeting place during the next two years. At the end of that time a fund was raised and a small chapel was built, just south of the Capitol. Here they worshipped until 1828, when a more commodious building was put up in Four and a Half street, on the present site. This did service until 1859, when it was rebuilt. The church as it appeared during the civil war, is the structure of to-day. Presidents Jackson, Pierce, Polk and Cleveland have been attendants. During his first term President Jackson attended service at the Second Presbyterian Church, now known as the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Here also Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln were communicants. Among other prominent churches of this denomination are the Metropolitan, Fourth and B streets, southeast; Central, corner Third and I streets, northwest, and Fourth Church, on Ninth Street, northwest.

Georgetown, however, had a First Presbyterian Church as early as 1783, the Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch being the pastor. The original church stood on the corner of Washington and Bridge streets. Dr. Balch was not only popular as a man and a preacher, but at that time there was no other Protestant church nearer than St. Paul's, on Rock Creek. His congregation, therefore, rapidly increased and the church was enlarged in 1793, again in 1801 and again in 1810. General Washington, when visiting the Federal City, attended services in this church as did later Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin, all of whom were contributors to the enlargement of the church building. President Jefferson's donation was \$75. A few weeks after the death of General Washington, Dr. Balch gave notice that he would speak of the life and services of the beloved Father of His Country. The sermon was delivered in the open air to a congregation of more than a thousand persons. His text was from the last verse of the tenth chapter of the Book of Esther.

Dr. Balch was pastor of the church for fifty-three years, until his death September 7, 1833. Many houses in Georgetown were draped in mourning, places of business were closed and bells tolled as the body was carried to the church. The reverend doctor had three wives, the Christian names of the first two being Elizabeth. The tombstone which he placed to mark their graves did duty for both, recounting the virtues of Elizabeth the first and Elizabeth the second. In 1879 the church was moved to West street, and a new building erected. The lot adjoining the old church was used as a burying ground and in Mackall's "Early Days in Washington," it is said that "at the time the church was moved these bodies were dug up, many of them put in boxes and placed in the chapel cellar of the Presbyterian cemetery, where they were knocked about in every direction, the boys in the neighborhood enjoying playing football with some of the skulls."

Prominent for educational and religious work in the new city stands the Catholic Church. Established in the Georgetown College and Convent in the eighteenth century, the pioneer church in Washington was erected in 1804, on G street, northwest, where St. Patrick's Cathedral now stands. The latter edifice was dedicated in 1884. Among the largest Catholic congregations are those of St. Matthews, St. Aloysius and St. Dominic's. One of the largest colored churches in the city is of this denomination, St. Augustine's, on Fifteenth street, near M, northwest.

The First Baptist Church was organized March 7, 1802, by Rev. William Parkinson with six members; Joseph and Sarah Burrows, John Buchan, Cephas Fox, Charles P. Poik and Charles Rogers. In the November following services were held in the incompleting church which they erected on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and I streets. In 1833 a church was built on Tenth street, between E and F streets, northwest, a site now historic, since the church was succeeded by Ford's Theater, where President Lincoln was as-

sassinated. This denomination has grown rapidly and its churches are in every section of the city.

Methodists of Georgetown organized a church in 1792, although the creed had been taught there as early as 1772. The first meetings were held in a cooper shop, near the corner of Congress and Gay streets. A small brick chapel was built in 1795 on Montgomery street. In 1830 the present Dumbarton Avenue Church was built, the old church being sold for a school. This was the parent congregation of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the District. At Greenleaf's Point several Methodists organized a church, meeting in one of the row of houses at the corner of South Capitol and N streets, known as the "Twenty Buildings." In 1807 the place of meeting was changed from "the Point" to Dudley Carroll's barn, on New Jersey avenue, just south of E street. The present home of this congregation is on Fourth street, southeast, between South Carolina avenue and G street.

Foundry M. E. Church, recently torn down, at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, northwest, to make room for a modern office building, was established in 1814 by Rev. Henry Foxall, at whose foundry were cast many of the heavy guns used in the war of 1812. He bought the lot, erected a building and presented it to the church. President Hayes worshiped at this church.

The Metropolitan M. E. Church was organized in 1853 for the purpose of accommodating strangers and the seats were free. The corner stone of the present edifice on John Marshall Place was laid in 1854, but for want of funds it was not completed and dedicated until March 7, 1867. Its cost at that time without tower or steeple was \$225,000. When these were built a chime of sixteen bells was put in. The organ is the gift of Carlos Pierce, of Massachusetts. The bronze fountain, representing Hagar in the wilderness, was modeled by Clark Mills. Two mural tablets, near the pulpit, commemorate the attendance upon this church of President Grant and Gen. John A. Logan.

All Souls, the one Unitarian Church, of Washington, was established in 1820. Its first place of worship was dedicated June 9, 1822. The bell was the first church bell in the city. It was cast at the Paul Revere foundry near Boston, and John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun were among those who headed the subscription list for its purchase. Rev. Edward Everett Hale was pastor of the church from October, 1844, to March, 1845. Rev. Marston Daniel Conway was minister during 1855-1856. Rev. William Henry Channing was pastor during the civil war, and was the first to manifest loyalty to the Government by offering the use of the church for hospital purposes. This being accepted, the congregation was offered the use of the Senate Chamber for Sunday services, and in 1862 Mr. Channing was chosen chaplain of Congress. By the latter invitation, a colored preacher, Rev. Mr. Carroll, held services in the Hall of Representatives February 22, 1861.

Garfield Memorial is of the Unitarian denomination. It was originally the Vermont Avenue Unitarian Church,

organized in 1843 in a small frame schoolhouse on Maryland avenue, southwest, by Rev. Dr. Barclay. In 1869 the society bought an old church from the Southern Methodists and moved it from its first location on M street to Vermont avenue. President Garfield attended services in this church, and after his assassination the members appealed to their churches throughout the United States to contribute funds for the erection of a Memorial to the martyred President. The present edifice is the result.

In 1820, with a population of about 12,000 people, there were in the city ten churches—two Episcopal, two Baptist, two Methodist, and one each of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Associate Reformed and Society of Friends.

With a population of 40,000 in 1850, of which 30,000 were whites, 8,000 free negroes and 2,000 slaves, the city, not including Georgetown, supported twenty-nine churches, divided among the various denominations as follows, locations and pastors also being given:

Episcopal: Christ Church, Rev. W. Hodges, G street, between Sixth and Seventh, southeast; Church of the Ascension, Rev. Levin Gillis, H street, between Ninth and Tenth, northwest; Church of the Epiphany, Rev. John W. French, G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, northwest; St. John's, Rev. Smith Pine, Sixteenth and H streets, northwest; Trinity, Rev. C. M. Butler, D.D., Third and C streets, northwest.

Methodist Episcopal: Ebenezer, Rev. Thomas Myers, Fourth street, between F and G, southeast; Foundry, Rev. L. F. Morgan, corner Fourteenth and G streets, northwest; Wesley Chapel, Rev. W. B. Edwards, corner Fifth and F streets, northwest; McKendree Chapel, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Massachusetts avenue, near Ninth street, northwest; Ryland Chapel, Rev. J. S. Gorsuch, Maryland avenue and Tenth street, northwest.

Presbyterian: First, Rev. Mr. Ballantine, Four and a Half street, between C and D, northwest; Second, Rev. J. R. Eckard, New York avenue and H street; F Street Church, Rev. James Laurie, D.D., and Rev. D. Junkin Christian, F street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, northwest; Fourth, Rev. John C. Smith, Ninth street, between G and H streets, northwest.

Catholic: St. Matthew's, Rev. James B. Donelan, H street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, northwest; St. Patrick's, Very Rev. William Matthews and M. Slattery, assistant, F street, between Ninth and Tenth, northwest; St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. Lanahan, Second street, between C and D, southeast; St. Mary's, Rev. Mr. Alig, Fifth street, between G and H, northwest.

Baptist: First, Rev. S. P. Hill, Tenth street, between E and F, northwest; Second, corner Four and a Half street and Virginia avenue; E Street Church, E street, between Sixth and Seventh, northwest; Shiloh, Virginia avenue, between Four and a Half and 6th streets, near Navy Yard.

Lutheran: English—Rev. Mr. Butler, Eleventh and H streets, northwest; German—Rev. Mr. Finckel, G street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, northwest.

Methodist Protestant: Rev. W. T. Eva, Ninth street, between E and F, northwest; a second church of this denomination was located at Virginia avenue and Fifth street, southeast.

Unitarian: Rev. Mr. Dewey, corner D and Sixth streets, northwest.

Methodist Episcopal South: Rev. Mr. Bennett, Eighth street, between H and I, northwest.

Friends: A small house of worship on the north side of I street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

The foregoing extract from a directory of 1850 is given in order that the rapid growth of the past fifty years may be the more readily seen and understood.

D. J. Stafford, D. D.—Among the many learned and talented divines in the Catholic Church in this and other



D. J. STAFFORD, D. D.

countries, it is doubtful whether, at so young an age, any man has acquired the eminent distinction and wide reputation as has the Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C. Dr. Stafford, by his remarkable literary and oratorical ability in presenting theological and philosophical subjects, has made a record for himself which commands the admiration of Christian people of all denominations, and will give his name a prominent place in the lists of the great preachers and lecturers of the century. Dr. Stafford is a profound thinker and a perfect elocutionist, and is graceful in all his manners. He has a marvelously sweet and powerful voice, and is a thorough master of expression. The reverend doctor possesses an unusual knowledge of Shakspeare, his conception of that author's work being profound and poetic. He has one of the finest Shakspearian libraries in the country, and makes a speciality of lecturing upon subjects pertaining to that

great master. It is unusual for a priest of the Catholic Church to address audiences composed of others than members of that church, but Dr. Stafford has delivered lectures before infidel societies, Free Thinkers, Jewish congregations, labor assemblies, and Young Men's Christian Associations. He was also one of the orators at the World's Fair.

Dr. Stafford is the rector of St. Patrick's Church, the oldest, wealthiest, and most influential Catholic congregation in this city, the history of the church dating back to 1794, when the Rev. Father Caffrey purchased from the United States Government several lots of ground on the square bounded by F, G, 9th and 10th streets. Upon the death of

(Whitehead) Stafford, His entire education was received at St. John's College, District of Columbia, and St. Charles' College, Maryland, thereafter entering Niagara University. He was ordained in Cleveland in 1885, and spent four years at the cathedral in that city. He was pastor of Massillon, Ohio, for eleven months. His degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Georgetown University after a special examination. Before coming to Washington, about seven years ago, Dr. Stafford was assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church in Baltimore. He has traveled extensively here and abroad, and has been the honored recipient of special audiences granted him by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Father Gloyd, in March, 1901, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, recognizing the high qualifications for the responsible post, appointed Dr. Stafford administrator, and in September of the same year, rector of the church. Dr. Stafford's appointment as pastor of St. Patrick's was in response to a practically unanimous request on the part of the members of the parish. Dr. Stafford is a young man for so important a charge, but Cardinal Gibbons recognized his ability and had great confidence in his judgment.

The greater part of Dr. Stafford's life has been spent in Washington. He was born in this city on November 3, 1860, as the son of John George Stafford and Ann Mary

Dr. Stafford, besides being an admirer of art and architecture, has one of the finest private libraries in the city. His duties are manifold and responsible. He is the president of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Madonnas, and a member of charitable and other organizations. Dr. Stafford is very popular not only with Catholics, but with the people of other creeds, and his advice and influence are sought by people irrespective of creed, nationality or color. His former St. Patrick's rectory, is always ready to extend a welcome to anybody who may call.

Rev. Samuel Harrison Greene, D.D., LL.D.—Able, eloquent, energetic, and public spirited are a few of the characteristics of the Rev. Samuel Harrison Greene, D.D., LL.D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H streets, northwest. Since the beginning of his present pastorate, in 1879, his work has been signalized by the harmonious and healthy growth of the church in all directions. Nearly three thousand persons have been received into membership; an independent church organized, equipped and sent out; the Sunday School developed, until in both membership and organization it is one of the few great schools of the world, with a membership of two thousand, and a Sunday School house costing \$100,000, while the entire property has increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000 in value. It would be difficult to find a happier, more progressive and generous people.



REV. SAMUEL HARRISON GREENE, D.D., LL.D.

Dr. Greene is the son of Rev. Columbus and Martha D. Greene, his father being a well-known clergyman of northern Vermont. He was born in Enosburg, Vermont, December 25, 1845. He was early a student in the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, Vermont, and Norwich University. He was later superintendent of public schools in Montgomery, Vermont, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. After deciding to enter the ministry he entered Colgate University, graduating in the class of 1873, and from Hamilton Theological Seminary in the class of 1875. In 1875, Dr. Greene was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church, Cazenovia, New York. Here he was greatly prospered, remaining until December 1, 1879, when he resigned to accept a unanimous call to Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Rochester, Colgate and Norwich

Universities, and that of doctor of law by Columbian, Norwich and Howard Universities. In 1889 Dr. Greene was made a trustee of Columbian University, later was chairman of its board of trustees, and during the years 1894-5, and 1900-1-2 was acting president of the University. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, American Society of Archaeology, National Geographic Society, and the National Academy of Science. Dr. Greene married Miss Lucia A. Buzzell, daughter of Rev. J. W. Buzzell, of Montgomery, Vermont. One son, Samuel H. Greene, Jr., M.D., is the result of this union. Dr. and Mrs. Greene reside at 1320 Q street, northwest.

Calvary Baptist Church was organized on June 2, 1862, under the name of the "Sixth Baptist Church, of Washington." The Rev. J. S. Kennard was invited to act as temporary pastor until October, 1862. On September 24, 1862, the church was recognized by a council and the sermon was preached by Rev. Reuben Jeffreys, D.D. On the 8th of January, 1863, a call to the pastorate was extended to the Rev. T. R. Howlett, of Trenton, New Jersey, which was accepted. One of the largest and most beautiful edifices of the city was erected at the corner of Eighth and H streets, at a cost of \$115,000, the Hon. Amos Kendall, senior deacon of the church, being a large contributor to the same. This edifice was dedicated the first Sabbath in June, 1866, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia. The constituent members of the church were thirty-five in number. Prominent among its early membership were the Hon. Amos Kendall, Henry Beard, William Stickney, and Robert C. Fox. December 15, 1867, this fine edifice was burned. With characteristic enterprise and generosity it was immediately replaced by the new edifice, which was dedicated July 11, 1869. After a pastorate of a little more than six years the Rev. Dr. Howlett was succeeded by the Rev. J. W. Parker, D.D., who after a term of service of six years was followed by the Rev. A. F. Mason, D.D., who served for a little less than three years.

In 1879 the Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D., accepted the unanimous call of the church, and has continued its pastor until the present time—twenty-four years. From its very beginning, Calvary Church has been blessed with many broad-minded and large-hearted men and women, whose consecrated services in its various undertakings have been faithful and efficient. During Mr. Kendall's life he provided for the organization of Kendall Chapel, a Mission School, at Thirteen and a Half and D streets, southwest, and left an endowment for this school. This organization has since grown into the prosperous Kendall Church, located on Ninth street, between B and C streets, southwest, owning a fine property worth \$25,000, with a membership of three hundred and a prosperous Sunday School. The Rev. Theron Ontwater is its pastor. This is the first child of the mother church. Mr. Kendall also organized and provided for Memorial Chapel, corner Fifth and P

streets, northwest, where later his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. William Stickney, erected a fine Memorial Chapel in honor of their son, William S. Stickney, who died while its superintendent in 1880. The school numbers at present about four hundred.

Step by step, by its sacrifice and toil, Calvary Church has come to stand among the very first of our city. Appreciating its opportunities, it has enlarged its work with commendable zeal, and its endeavors have been rewarded with large success. On January 1, 1893, a subscription, amounting to \$157,000, was made for the enlargement of its work. As a result of this, a new Sunday School house, adjoining the church, was erected at a cost of \$100,000. The church edifice was remodeled and its capacity greatly enlarged at an expense of \$40,000, and a fine house of worship purchased and presented to the new Kendall Church, its present occupant. This great movement found its beginning in the generosity of Samuel Walter Woodward, who made an original subscription of \$70,000, which was later increased to nearly \$100,000. With the new equipment, growth has come to every department of the church, until the membership is now fifteen hundred; the Sunday School, two thousand; Memorial Chapel, four hundred, and the Chinese Sunday School, ninety. Among the worshipers here are many men well known in the business and professional life of Washington, and not a few distinguished men in public life.

The receipts and expenditures of this organization now average about \$30,000 per annum, of which nearly one-third is given for missions at home and abroad. Its property is valued at \$300,000. With the best of locations for a large work, united, generous and hospitable, it is not strange that one of the largest and most enthusiastic congregations of the city worships here. The material progress of Calvary Baptist Church has been no mean contribution to the material growth and adornment of our city, while its spiritual work has added largely to those forces which purify, uplift, and save society. Three have gone from its membership as missionaries to foreign fields, two have graduated from the Missionary Training School in Chicago for home mission work, and three of its young men have entered the ministry in our own country. In location, organization, equipment and spirit, this church seems fitted for a continually enlarging work.

Its present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D.D.; trustees, David A. Chambers, S. W. Woodward, L. E. Payson, Charles W. Needham, William S. Shallenberger, Henry P. Sanders, E. C. Rice, G. G. Scibold;



CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

clerk, D. S. Foster; treasurer, W. E. Evans; deacons, E. B. Curtis, H. G. Jacobs, J. B. Kinnear, H. H. Kimball, S. S. Everett, N. S. Faucett, J. R. Mothershead, F. A. Swartwout, F. H. Stickney, George J. Drew, E. G. Masch, and John C. Welsh; superintendent of the Sunday School, W. S. Shallenberger; superintendent Chinese Sunday School, Samuel T. Smith.

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe. Occupying a high position among the many eminent divines in Washington was the mentioned Wallace Radcliffe, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which charge he has held since 1895. Dr. Radcliffe was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on August 10, 1812, and lost part of his eyes and hearing (Wallace) Radcliffe, who came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland. He is the founder of the Sunday-Schools (and so distinguished and effective in the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the nation. He was graduated from Yale (since united with Washington) college in 1836, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1839. The Rev. Dr. Radcliffe was ordained by the Synod of Maryland.



REV. WALLACE RADCLIFFE

phia and installed as pastor of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, a new church enterprise in West Philadelphia, which under his pastorate of four years erected its present stone edifice. From 1872 to 1885 Dr. Radcliffe was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Reading, Pa., and for the next succeeding ten years his charge was the First Presbyterian Church, at Detroit, Michigan, resigning that charge to accept the call to this city. Dr. Radcliffe was the recipient of the degree of doctor of divinity by Lafayette College in 1882, and that of doctor of laws by his alma mater, Jefferson College, in 1902. He has filled nearly every important post in the Presbytery of this country, among them that of commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1874, 1883, 1880, 1891, 1892, 1898 and 1899. His service at these assemblies attracted the general attention of his colleagues, and he was chosen a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian Councils held in London, England, in 1875 and 1887, and in Washington in 1890. He was moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania in 1870, and of that of Michigan in 1889, and of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1898. In 1887 Dr. Radcliffe organized the Lappan Presbyterian Association of the University of Michigan, an organization for shepherding the Presbyterian students in attendance upon the university. He secured grounds and buildings at a cost of \$40,000, including a library and gymnasium, outlined its training course in Presbyterian doctrines and work, and during his stay in Michigan was its president, and with others conducted, every winter, its lecture course.

Dr. Radcliffe's pastorates have all been characterized for their comprehensive and effective organization. In the pulpit his manner is brilliant, dramatic and forceful, and his style lucid, strong and characteristically epigrammatic. He is preeminently a preacher of the Bible, a wise counsellor, and a distinctive feature of his pulpit is his impressive conduct of the public worship. He is an authority upon Presbyterian law, ecclesiology and liturgies. Dr. Radcliffe, on May 4, 1887, married Jessie, daughter of Hon. E. C. Walker, of Detroit, Mich.



LUTHERAN CHURCH AND MONUMENT.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

No other city of the Union can be found so many opportunities for the student. From the kindergarten to the Smithsonian Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," nothing seems to be lacking to fit one for any walk in life. Beyond the instruction that may be had in the various schools and institutions of learning are the great libraries of Congress and of the executive departments, and the museums that can supply invaluable object-lessons supplemental to the text-books.



Foremost, not only in this country but in the world, stands the Smithsonian Institution. Beside it, not as a rival, but as a co-laborer, is the recently created Carnegie Institution, richly endowed by the millionaire steel magnate whose name it bears, aiding with its thousands of dollars annually the pursuit of additional information in many fields of human research. The one has reached its present proud eminence through slow but steadfast endeavor; the other springs forth full-fledged, as came the Goddess of Wisdom from the front of Jove. Of the latter institution, so lately has its work been organized and begun, little can be said other than that the men selected to carry out the wishes of its founder are scholars of the foremost rank, and confidence may be reposed in them until results appear.

The Smithsonian Institution was founded upon the bequest of James Smithson, an Englishman, natural son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford and was a scientist of some repute. His admiration for the principles avowed in the American declaration of independence led him to bequeath his fortune, after the life use of a relative, to the United States for "the increase of knowledge." When the English Court of Chancery paid this bequest in 1838 it amounted to \$515,160. It was not until 1846, however, that Congress carried out the intentions of the testator, and created a board of regents to conduct the affairs of the institution. This board comprised the President and his cabinet, *ex officio*, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House and some private citizens. The cornerstone of the building was laid by President Polk, May 1, 1847, and nine years later the building was completed at a cost of \$450,000.

Prof. Joseph Henry of Princeton, was the first secretary. A bronze statue to his memory erected in 1883 stands in the Smithsonian grounds. By a system of international exchanges the Smithsonian Institution has accumulated a magnificent collection of scientific literature from all parts of the world, a goodly portion of it being placed in the Library of Congress as the Smithsonian deposit.

In order to care for and preserve the exhibits made at the Centennial Exposition by foreign Governments and afterwards presented to the United States, Congress created in 1879 the National Museum, which has since become a general place of deposit for all gifts to the nation, and for collections of all departments of the Government. Although the present building covers nearly two and one-half acres, it is already overcrowded and at its last session Congress appropriated \$3,500,000 for the erection of a new National Museum building. Only general plans have at this time been decided upon. The appropriation becomes available July 1. About four years will be required to complete the structure.

The great National University projected by Washington has never materialized; but so much of what he intended has already been provided in other forms, that it no longer seems necessary. A great university has been established by the Catholics in the northeastern suburbs and in the northwestern section, near Fennelltown, is the American University, established by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The oldest educational institution in the District—Georgetown College—the modest old buildings surrounded by new and more stately ones, stands like an ancient fortress on the lofty heights back of the city. Founded by John Carroll, of the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop of Baltimore, its doors were thrown open to students in 1789, since which time they have never been closed. The observatory of this college, founded by Rev. James Lewis Curley in 1842, is one of the oldest in the United States. That at Williams College, in Massachusetts, is over 100 years older, while the Naval Observatory of the Government has established a most at this time.

The first college was a high building consisting of three stories, 153 feet long by 42 feet deep, and was placed on

the reception of two hundred students. The terms of tuition were as follows: Students above twelve years of age, \$250; under that age, \$200. Parents and guardians who furnish the students with clothes are allowed a deduction of fifty per cent, but the college expressly stipulated it would not be responsible for the clothing. Ten dollars were paid on entry, for bed linen, table service, books, etc. Extra charges were made for medical attendance and medicine, postage and extra lessons. A uniform was required, consisting of "a plain coat and pantaloons of blue cloth,

ished by confining them to their rooms and studies during the period of vacation. Age of admission was from eight to fourteen years. An elementary class received even children who could not read or write.

Immediately adjoining the Georgetown College grounds is the Convent of the Visitation, the mother-house of that order in the United States, with its widely known academy for young ladies. Founded in 1798, it has for more than a century borne the reputation of being one of the finest Catholic educational institutions in the United States. Fifty



FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

with yellow buttons, and a waistcoat of red cloth, or kersymere." Roman Catholics only were admitted as boarders, but any Protestant boy might attend the classes. The non-boarding pupils paid \$100 a year and furnished their own uniforms.

Students were instructed in "the English, French, Latin and Greek languages; in geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and the different branches of classical education." Public examinations were held four times a year, prizes given to the industrious, and the idle pun-

ished by confining them to their rooms and studies during the period of vacation. Age of admission was from eight to fourteen years. An elementary class received even children who could not read or write. Immediately adjoining the Georgetown College grounds is the Convent of the Visitation, the mother-house of that order in the United States, with its widely known academy for young ladies. Founded in 1798, it has for more than a century borne the reputation of being one of the finest Catholic educational institutions in the United States. Fifty

Private schools flourished in Washington in its first quarter of a century and continued to thrive, even after the establishment of a system of public schools, as they do to-day. One of the earliest of the private schools was established by Rev. David Wiley, in 1803, and was known as the Columbian Academy. A Mrs. Reagan kept a "Young Ladies Academy" in F street, adjoining the residence of Hoban, the architect, in 1806, where she taught "tambouring, embroidery, open work, marking, all kinds of plain sewing, filigree, painting, waxwork, French, music, dancing, reading and writing."

Near the Seven Buildings not far from the President's

James D. Cobb, D. Hewett, Mrs. E. M. Haven, R. Kirkwood, Z. D. Brashears and James Caden. All these were prior to 1830.

In 1811 the Lancasterian school system was introduced into the United States, the first school of this character being established in the District of Columbia. Ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the school were conducted by the Mayor of Georgetown. Mr. Henry Beatty delivered an oration. This system is easily explained by saying that it was intended to have each school teach itself, under the superintendence of a head master. The older and better educated pupils were selected as monitors and instructors



EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL.

House, Hugh Maguire a professor from St. John's College, in Maryland, opened an academy in 1807, where he taught "Latin, Greek, mathematics, geography and book-keeping for \$40 per annum; English grammar, reading, writing and arithmetic for \$24 per annum."

Rev. A. T. McCormick established a school in 1802 on Capitol Hill, for the teaching of the common branches and the higher mathematics. Other early educators were John McLeod, Francis Donnelly, J. Sewell, Charles Bowman, D. McCurdy, Charlotte Ann Taylor, Ezekiel Hildreth, Edward Ferris, Dr. Horwitz, William Elliott, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Fales, Mr. and Mrs. Webber,

and placed in charge of the others. The size of the academy, therefore, was limited only by the capacity of the building. The one erected in Georgetown, upon plans sent over from England, was 32 by 70 feet, and accommodated 350 pupils. Robert Ould, recommended by Mr. Lancaster, was the first principal. A report made at the end of the second year says: "The opening of the school occurred November 18, 1811. During the first two years a few pupils were admitted, 242 have left for various employments, 18 students have been sent to various parts of the country to instruct in the Lancasterian plan."

This school was incorporated by Congress in 1812. The trustees, as named in the act of incorporation, were: John Laird, Henry Foxall, Stephen B. Balch, Robert Beverly, Robert Munroe, John McDaniel, Jr., David Wiley, Walter D. Addison, Daniel Bassard, Francis Scott Key, Walter Smith and John Abbott.

One section of the act provided that a child might be indentured to the school, and the trustees in such case must bind themselves to provide the apprentice with a'l necessary food, clothing and lodging, teach him writing and arithmetic, and place him "in the service of, and under the control and management of, some discreet and fit person, competent to instruct and educate the said apprentice in some trade or employment, which may enable such child or children to earn a living by honest industry."

clerks, it is now in a most prosperous condition. Its new school of diplomacy and international law has become deservedly popular, and will also continue to be so, here at the seat of government. Recently the university has entered upon a new era of advancement. Students of the Washington high schools are to be taken into the university upon their certificates of graduation, and plans are being perfected to utilize the Government libraries and laboratories. More ground and more buildings are needed. President Needham says he will have them, and that before very long. He is also inaugurating a system of work within the institution, under which a student from the time of entering college will be under the direction of but one professor, thus preventing the student from losing time by changing teachers from year to year. The division of classes will



WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL.

At Georgetown, also, in the early part of the last century, was a girls' boarding school, kept by Madame du Cherray, a native of France. Boarders paid in advance \$50 per quarter. Washing, dancing and music were extra charges; dancing from \$12 to \$15 per quarter; drawing, \$8 to \$10; music, seventy-five cents a lesson. Arithmetic, geography and English grammar comprised the school's curriculum.

Columbian College was established in 1822, and incorporated as an university in 1873. Its location until 1885 was on "Meridian Hill," not far from Fourteenth street, Situate now at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, northwest, in the very heart of the city, and maintaining evening classes for the advantage of Government

be made henceforward according to studies, instead of departments, with a head professor for each branch.

Howard University, established by act of Congress in 1867, for the higher education of colored students, received its name from Gen. O. O. Howard, who was its president for the first six years of its existence. Although especially intended for the colored race, it is open to all, and white students are not infrequent, since tuition is free in the preparatory, normal and college departments, and little more than nominal for the higher branches of education. The medical school is especially well attended, the Freedmen's Hospital connected with the university affording opportunities for clinics. The present president is Rev. T. S. Hamlin. An able corps of instructors is employed.

Earlier public schools of the District were modeled upon those of Massachusetts, comprising primary and district schools and a high school. In 1852 there were fifteen primary schools, in which twenty teachers were employed, only three of whom were men; and four district schools, each of which had a principal and one assistant, the latter women. To each teacher was entrusted the education of seventy pupils.

The public school system of the District of Columbia, under the present management, has the reputation of being the finest in the United States. It is managed by a

1,391 teachers were employed. The total number of schools, including grammar, primary, county, and kindergarten, owned and rented, is 683, of which 337 are for colored pupils. Additional schools already authorized, and in many cases nearly constructed, will accommodate over six thousand additional pupils.

The McKinley and Armstrong manual training schools were occupied for the first time in the present school year. These schools, architecturally notable even in this city of celebrated buildings, and complete in their modern equipment, are among the most interesting points for visitors



McKINLEY MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

board of eleven trustees, appointed by the District Commissioners. The trustees receive no pay. They control all disbursements for the schools, and make contracts for materials and buildings. Pupils in the graded schools are furnished necessary books of instruction free. The total cost of public education in the District during the last fiscal year was \$1,222,383.90, including all repairs and improvements. The average cost per pupil (including all high, normal and manual training schools), taking the whole enrollment, 48,432, was \$25.23, and taking the average attendance, 37,996 the much higher individual rate of \$32.17. To teach this small army of children and youth,

that can be found in Washington. Here are workers in iron, workers in wood, decorators, designers, students of steam engineering, of electrical development of electric work, and a variety of other practical subjects related to these. Throughout the grade schools also there is much practical education. Special instructions are given in book-keeping, sewing, physical training, drawing and music. The night schools maintained in the District are increasing each year in importance, and improving in the character of the attendance. In these schools last year were enrolled 682 white and 1,124 colored pupils. The Armstrong Manual Training School, an incorporated part of the public school system of the District in 1868, and there are now maintained



HENRY VAN NESS BOYNTON

Henry Van Ness Boynton.—With a most enviable record as a journalist, war correspondent and soldier, serving his country in the latter capacity throughout the civil war and latterly in the war with Spain, no one could be better equipped to fill the responsible post of president of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia than the present incumbent, Henry Van Ness Boynton. General Boynton has long been one of Washington's most picturesque figures in the journalistic world, and the charming letters from his facile pen, that have found print in the journals he so ably represented at the national capital, have always carried the weight of the convictions of so forcible

and able a writer. Born on July 22, 1835. General Boynton is a son of Charles Brandon and Maria Van Buskirk Boynton, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, his birthplace. His education being acquired at Woodward College, Cincinnati, and the Kentucky Military Institute, young Boynton early elected to choose journalism as a profession. Showing a marked aptitude, originality and aggressiveness in this bent, after a three years' service in the field, he was made the war correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette, on December 24, 1864, serving his paper faithfully and well for the ensuing year. On the same date the following year he was appointed Washington correspondent for the same paper, a promotion justly earned, since during those stirring times none but a man of rare tact and integrity could be entrusted with so important a post. Here General Boynton remained as the Cincinnati Gazette's representative until January, 1883, when he became correspondent for the Commercial Gazette, continuing in that capacity for it and its successors until 1896.

Although always a Republican General Boynton has never sought or held a political office. His record during the civil war is one justly to be proud of, winning both his spurs and promotion for gallant conduct on the field. From April 13, 1861, until July 26, same year, he was engaged in drilling troops at Cincinnati. He then joined the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment as major, afterwards commanding the same regiment as lieutenant-colonel. During this period he took an active part in the battles fought at Corinth, Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Tunnel Hill, Georgia. At Chickamauga he commanded four regiments in the final repulse of the Confederates at Snodgrass Hill. At the storming of Missionary Ridge he was severely wounded while ascending the slope in advance of his regiment, which pushed on to the crest, capturing three of the enemy's field pieces.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.



ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

For his gallantry he was brevetted brigadier-general, for good conduct at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and afterwards received the Congressional medal of honor for his splendid work at Missionary Ridge. While General Boynton did not play as active a part in the war with Spain, his services were none the less valuable, because of his wide experience and knowledge of the necessities essential to thorough equipment. On June 17, 1898, he was appointed brigadier-general and remained on duty at Camp Thomas, Georgia, until the treaty of peace was signed. He was in command of that camp and post of Chattanooga until the troops were mustered out.

General Boynton originated the plan for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the first to give equal and impartial recognition to both sides for the part played in the bloody conflicts that ensued in those vicinities. He drew the bill establishing the park, has been connected with the commission in charge of the work and has been its chairman since 1897. General Boynton's name figures no less prominently in the affairs of the national capital. He was a member of the Rock Creek Park Commission of the District of Columbia, and since February, 1901, has been the honored head of the Board of Education. General Boynton is a prominent factor in the city's social affairs, and is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Gridiron Club, of which he served one term as president; corresponding secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion; of the Military Historical Society, of Massachusetts; Southern Historical Society; the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, of which he was vice-president one year. General Boynton married on June 1, 1871, Helen, daughter of Timothy Battelle Mason. General and Mrs. Boynton reside at 1321 R street, northwest.

Dr. Richard Kingsman, whose attractive home and offices are at 711 East Capitol street, is a Washingtonian by adoption, but one who has taken an active part in the city's affairs since his residence here, which dates from 1876. Richard Kingsman was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on May 31, 1855. After completing a course in the public schools of his native city he served as an apprentice in the composing room of the Louisville Courier-Journal, where he qualified himself as a first-class printer. He removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and secured cases on the Indianapolis Journal, leaving there to accept a similar place on the LaFayette Journal. Returning to Indianapolis, he



DR. RICHARD KINGSMAN

shortly afterwards secured an appointment in the Government Printing Office, in this city, where he remained for five years, resigning to accept a post in the office of the paymaster-general of the United States Army, which he also held for five years, during which time he studied medicine, graduating in March, 1886. In 1889 he resigned the clerkship and since that time has engaged in the general practice of medicine.

Dr. Kingsman, despite the large practice which monopolizes the greater portion of his time, has taken a keen interest in public affairs, and is at the present time a member of the Board of Education. He is a Republican in politics and took an active part in the affairs of his party in Indiana, and was an officer in the Government Printing Office Republican Club, during the Garfield-Arthur cam-

ried Miss Katharine Shaeffer, in Cincinnati. They have one daughter, Edna B. Kingsman.

Alexander Tait Stuart.—For many years past it has been the earnest wish of those with the success of Washington sincerely at heart to make it the model city of the world. In no one branch has this been more successfully accomplished than in her educational institutions, and today her public schools are proverbial, both in the manner in which they are conducted and from an architectural standpoint. No one has striven more earnestly to bring them up to their present high degree of excellence than has Mr. Alexander T. Stuart, whose appointment as superintendent of public schools dates from July 7, 1900. Since that time many radical changes have been effected in the government of the public schools, as well as in their curriculum. Mr.



M-STREET HIGH SCHOOL.

paign. Dr. Kingsman is one of the trustees of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and for two years was president of the Methodist Union, as well as a trustee of the Methodist Home for the Aged. He is a member of the Columbia Historical Society, District of Columbia; LaFayette Lodge F. A. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, director in the People's Fire Insurance Company, was president of the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Club in 1902; member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and was president of the latter society during the year 1900, as well as a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and for six years was a member of the medical staff of the Homeopathic Hospital. On October 7, 1876, Dr. Kingsman mar-

ried Miss Katharine Shaeffer, in Cincinnati. They have one daughter, Edna B. Kingsman.

Stuart's advent into his present office was at the time when the Senate committee appointed a new Board of Education, with instructions to enforce many reforms as suggested by that august body, which have been carried out to the letter. No one could be better equipped for the office of superintendent of public schools than Mr. Stuart, if a life spent in the schools counts for anything. His experience is thoroughly practical, as he has been connected with the District schools from the time he first attended them as one of the smallest pupils. His experience as a pupil renders him a fit critic to judge between the old and present educational methods, and his years of service as a teacher brought him in heart to heart contact with his pupils, and therefore no one better knows the attributes that go toward making a successful teacher than he. With Mr. Stuart's induction

into office a thorough renovation was inaugurated. A close study of the courses prescribed by grades led him to believe that in many instances studies were allotted to the children which were in advance of their years, and in consequence they were grappling with subjects they could not properly grasp, to the detriment of many rudimentary subjects. These faults were quickly remedied, and a new curriculum arranged, which redounded to the advantage of both pupil and teacher. Mr. Stuart is a firm believer in the universal use of text books, which had grown in disfavor prior to his regime as superintendent. Space alone prevents a recital of the many changes wrought by the new board of education through its superintendent, and contrary to the rule of precedent all these changes have been effected without the slightest friction, and have been the means toward the end of making the public schools of the District of Columbia equal in efficiency to those of any city in the United States.

Alexander Tait Stuart is veritably a product of the District of Columbia. He is a son of Donald and Mary Maury Stuart, and was born in this city on August 28, 1848. After successfully passing through the various grades of the public schools, he entered Columbian University, and there took his degree of Ph.B., with the class of 1869. A year later Mr. Stuart received an appointment as a teacher in the public schools. For two years he was the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, resigning to return to his chosen profession of teaching. In 1876 he was elected supervising principal of the fourth division of South Washington, which honor he declined, but a year later he accepted that of supervising principal of the third division in East Washington. In this capacity Mr. Stuart remained until he was made superintendent.

Mr. Stuart has taken no part in politics, nor has he ever held political office. His undivided time has been devoted to educational matters, and he has allowed of no interruptions to this end. He is a member of the Archeological Society of Washington, and of the Washington Board of Trade. Mr. Stuart married Miss Mary Ellen Burris, of this city, and with their two daughters, Mary Elliott and Elizabeth Antoinette, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart live at 16 Fourth street, southeast.

The Columbian University, in the city of Washington was chartered by Congress in 1821. It comprises the following departments: Department of arts and sciences (undergraduate and graduate); department of medicine; department of dentistry; department of law; department of jurisprudence and diplomacy. This institution, now in its eighty-second year, holds properties valued at \$1,387,000; it has one hundred and ninety-four officers of government and instruction, a student body of over thirteen hundred, gathered from forty-nine states and territories, and maintains at the present time schedules of class-room and laboratory work aggregating each week five hundred and forty-nine hours. This organized educational force is at the very center of the city's life.

The main building of the university is a four-story modern structure, built in 1884, situated on the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, northwest. It is 121 by 94 feet, with an annex extending on the south line 150 feet; it contains a hall, seating five hundred; a library, lecture rooms, laboratories and offices. This building is devoted to administration and the department of arts and sciences. Adjoining this on H street is Law Lecture Hall, a well-appointed building, erected in 1878. It contains three commodious lecture halls, two moot-court rooms, a large and well-lighted library-room, containing a law library of over 4,000 volumes. The building is devoted exclusively to the departments of law, jurisprudence and diplomacy.

Two new buildings have recently been completed for the departments of medicine and dentistry and for the university hospital, respectively. The new medical and dental building is 50 by 144 feet, five stories in height, with four large lecture halls accommodating from two hundred to three hundred and fifty students each, large laboratories, lecture halls, professors' rooms, museum and reading room, and study rooms. Every facility is given, hereafter, for the best of theoretical and practical work. The new hospital building, 60 by 80 feet, five stories in height, is fire-proof in construction. It contains thirty-eight private rooms and accommodates forty beds in the wards; it has the most modern private and public wards, with private baths and all modern improvements for ventilation and heating. These two buildings are situated on H street, between Hurr and Fourteenth streets, one square distant from the main building of the university.

The ideals of Columbian are distinctively American, and it aims to be national in its constituency. This thought, prominent in the minds of its founders, secured for the institution in the early years of its history the approval and aid of President James Monroe, who signed its charter, of President John Quincy Adams, who funded Columbian \$20,000 and gave the institution \$7,000; and of President Andrew Jackson, who expressed personal and official interest in its welfare. During the administration of President Jackson Congress granted Columbian city lots in Washington to the value of \$25,000. Columbian was helped at the beginning by subscriptions obtained by its founder, Luther Rice, in nearly every state of the Union, amounting in 1852 to about \$150,000. In addition to this the gifts of John Withers of Alexandria, Virginia, amounted to nearly \$70,000. The development of the university in these fifty years has been chiefly due to the beneficence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran. In 1865 he gave a building for the manual school, valued at \$30,000; at a later time he gave an oval school worth \$85,000; in 1883 he contributed \$3,000 to the main building, and in 1880 he gave \$25,000. Mr. Corcoran's generous gifts, including the interest, amount to the present time to \$225,000. The Columbian College and the Medical School were established in 1825. The Law School was organized in 1824, and consolidated in 1865. The University Scientific School was opened in 1884; the Dental School in

1887, the School of Graduate Studies in 1893, the School of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy in 1898.

The presidents of Columbian have been the following: Rev. William Staughton, D. D., 1821-1827; Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., 1828-1841; Rev. Joel Smith Bacon, D. D., 1843-1854; Rev. Joseph Getchell Binney, D. D., 1855-1858; Rev. George Whitefield Samson, D. D., 1859-1871; James Clarke Welling, LL. D., 1871-1894; Rev. Benaiah L. Whitman, D.D., LL.D., 1895-1900; Rev. Samuel H. Green, D.D., LL. D., acting president, 1894-1895 and 1900-1902; Charles W. Needham, LL. D., 1902. The board of trustees is: Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, LL.D., chairman; J. J. Darlington,

LL. D., ex-Secretary of State; the Hon. David J. Hill, LL. D., first assistant secretary of state; the Hon. Stanton J. Peelle, LL. D., judge of the United States Court of Claims; the Hon. Willis Van Devanter, assistant attorney general; the Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL. D., ex-minister to Spain; the Hon. John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam; the Hon. Martin A. Knapp, LL.D., chairman interstate commerce commission; the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, LL. D., commissioner of the Department of Labor; the Hon. William A. Maury, LL. D., member Spanish treaty claims commission; the Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, LL. D., assistant librarian of Congress, and the Hon. William T. Harris, LL.D., commissioner



COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

LL.D., John B. Larner, Thomas R. Jones, Otis T. Mason, LL.D., J. Ormond Wilson, Colonel M. M. Parker, Theodore W. Noyes, Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, David A. Chambers, Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D.D., LL.D.; Samuel W. Woodward, President Edward M. Gallaudet, William F. Mattingly, LL.D., Eugene Levering, John Joy Edson and George O. Manning.

There are connected with the university as members of the faculty and as lecturers public men, among whom are the following: the Hon. John M. Harlan, LL. D., and the Hon. David J. Brewer, LL. D., associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Hon. John W. Foster,

of education; many other distinguished men and educators lecture and teach in its departments.

President Needham, since entering upon the presidency in June, 1902, has effected a reorganization of the university by which the college, the Corcoran scientific school, and the school of graduate studies are merged in the department of arts and sciences. The curriculum has been brought into a closer correlation with the high school system of the United States, making the standard of requirement for admission to the department of arts and sciences a certificate of graduation from an approved high school. The regular undergraduate course for a degree, consisting

sixty units of credit, may be completed in three years of twenty hours per week, instead of in four years of fifteen hours per week, thus fulfilling the requirements in a shorter time by increasing and intensifying the work. A further saving of time is effected for students continuing their studies in the professional departments by accepting the first year of professional studies to the extent of ten hours per week as a part of the third-year electives in the undergraduate course. Thus the time required for liberal and professional study is shortened by two years without involving sacrifice of culture or professional training.

The bulletin of the university, issued in February,

days have brought a still widening outlook which presages the fulfilment of President Monroe's prophecy for Columbian: "This institution, if it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, can not fail to be eminently useful to the nation."

Charles Willis Needham, LL. D., president of The Columbian University, was born at Castile, Wyoming county, New York, September 30, 1848. His father, Charles Rollin Needham, was a son of Calvin Needham, who served in the war of 1812, and a grandson of Joseph Needham, a soldier of the revolution, who was known as "Deacon Joseph, the fighter." His mother, Arvilla Reed, was a daugh-



COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1903, in an enlarged and attractive form sets forth the details of this new organization and exhibits the strong, progressive spirit that places this old institution in the forefront of educational thought and method. Plans have been adopted looking to a new location and the erection of additional buildings. The history of Columbian, beginning in the early days of Washington, is closely parallel with the history of the city. There were long years of faithful service, of adversity, of slow development. Then at a later time when Governor Shepherd found Washington a village and left it a city, Columbian College, through the gifts of Corcoran, was becoming a university. And these later

ter of the Rev. James Reed, who was prominently identified with the Baptist denomination. He was married November 2, 1870, to Caroline M. Beach, and has two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Needham's education was all from the common schools and the academy of that day until 1867. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law in the office of the leading practitioner of the town, at the same time pursuing special courses of study with others. After four years he entered the Albany Law School, but as the student school, but which in 1873 was merged with Cornell University. He graduated in May, 1869, and for the following

October was admitted to the bar of New York State, immediately forming a partnership with his former legal preceptor. The Middle West was then the favorite field for the young lawyer, and Dr. Needham, in 1872, removed to Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, where some of his relatives had preceded him. In four years he had achieved such success as encouraged him in making a more important change — that of taking up his residence in Chicago. There he rapidly rose to the foremost rank of his profession, and in 1890, when forced by ill-health to seek a milder climate, he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Chicago and of the West. Washington has been his home for the last twelve years.

Although the demands of his professional work have been onerous, Dr. Needham, ever interested in education, has always found time to devote much thought and attention to educational matters. He brought about re-



CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM, LL. D.

forms in the public schools of his home, and was a member of the board of trustees of the old Chicago University, also of the Morgan Park Seminary. He was of great assistance in the organization of the new University of Chicago, and his services on the board of trustees continued until his departure from that city.

In 1893 he became a trustee of The Columbian University. His identification with this institution was the turning point in his career; for, although he was actively engaged in the practice of law until 1902, his first thought and his best efforts were devoted to the upbuilding of the university, and in 1897 he began his career as an educator. From that time until he assumed the presidency, Dr. Needham lectured in the law school upon the subjects of classification of the law, equity, jurisprudence and trusts and trades unions. He gained immediate success as a lecturer, and

when the ill-health of the dean, Judge Walter S. Cox, made necessary the appointment of a successor, Dr. Needham was the choice of the board of trustees. Under his administration the law school prospered as never before in its history, and attained the fifth rank of the law schools of the country. For several years he advocated the establishment in Washington of a school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy, in which the American college and law school graduate could pursue the study of higher jurisprudence and attain a knowledge of diplomatic history, together with a training in the procedure before international tribunals and the ethics so essential to a diplomatist and the international lawyer. In 1898 his efforts were crowned by the establishment, as a department of The Columbian University, of the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy, which was then the only institution of its kind outside of Paris. As dean of this school, Dr. Needham secured the cooperation and services of many well-known officials of the Government resident in Washington, and within a remarkably short time won for it a world-wide reputation.

His success with this untried educational venture, and his development of the law school, led the board of trustees to tender him the presidency of The Columbian University in June, 1902. He assumed the duties of his new office at once, and at the fall meeting of the corporation he presented a carefully conceived plan for the reorganization of the academic departments of the university, which was unanimously adopted by the faculties and the board of trustees. He has introduced other much-needed reforms, and has aroused an interest in Columbian that presages well for its development along national lines. He retains the chair of trusts and trades unions in the law school, and the chair of interstate commerce and transportation in the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy. President McKinley, in 1900, appointed Dr. Needham a delegate to the Congrès International de Droit Comparé, also a delegate to the Congrès International des Chemins de Fer, while the Commissioners of the District of Columbia appointed him a delegate to the Congrès International D'Assistance Publique et de Bienfaisance Privée; all of which congresses met in Paris. The University of Rochester and also the Georgetown College, Kentucky, conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon him in June, 1901.

The Catholic University of America.—The establishment of an institution of higher learning in the United States under the direction of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church was suggested at various times toward the middle of the last century. Many recognized the importance of a university of high rank, in which both clergy and laity might have opportunity for the highest intellectual development. It was not until the second plenary council of Baltimore, 1866, that a formal expression was given to the earnest desire of the bishops that there should exist in this country a university "in which all branches of literature and science, both sacred and profane, should be taught." Large sums of money for buildings and endowment would

be required, and as these were wanting at that particular time, the establishment of the university was delayed. During the years that followed there was constant discussion as to the necessity for a university and the benefits resulting from it, as also touching the character which it should assume. The third plenary council of Baltimore, November, 1884, took the final step. It was encouraged to do this by the munificent gift of \$300,000 from Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, now the Marquise des Monstiers de Merinville, whose desire, in her letter of bequest, was to found, for the higher education of the clergy, a great theological seminary, which should be "the nucleus of a great university." Her gift was accepted, and an organization, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Baltimore, was immediately formed. May 7, 1885, the committee appointed by the council chose the name, and selected Washington

The corner stone of the first building, named Caldwell Hall, in honor of the foundress of the university, was laid by Cardinal Gibbons May 4, 1888, in the presence of a vast and representative gathering, prominent among whom were the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, with members of his Cabinet. Right Rev. John J. Spalding, D.D., of Peoria, preached the sermon. The solemn dedication and opening of the building to students took place November 13, 1889, at which ceremony Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and his Cabinet, Archbishop Satolli, the representative of the Pope, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec; the members of the board of trustees, delegates from the great universities of the world, and a representative body of the clergy and laity, were present. The Caldwell Chapel, the gift of Miss Lina Caldwell, now the Baro-



CALDWELL HALL.

as the site of the university. After considering various locations, purchase was made of the Middleton estate, comprising seventy acres of high rolling land north of Washington and beside the Soldiers' Home Park. October 27, 1886, Right Rev. John J. Keane, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, Va., was chosen rector, and with Archbishop Ireland, went to Rome with the draft of the constitutions to be submitted to the Pope for his approval. April 10, 1887, the university was canonically approved by Pope Leo XIII, and raised to the dignity and endowed with all the prerogatives of a pontifical institution. That same year it was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, with the title The Catholic University of America. The project was submitted to Pope Leo XIII, who in a brief dated October 20, 1885, solemnly approved and blessed the work.

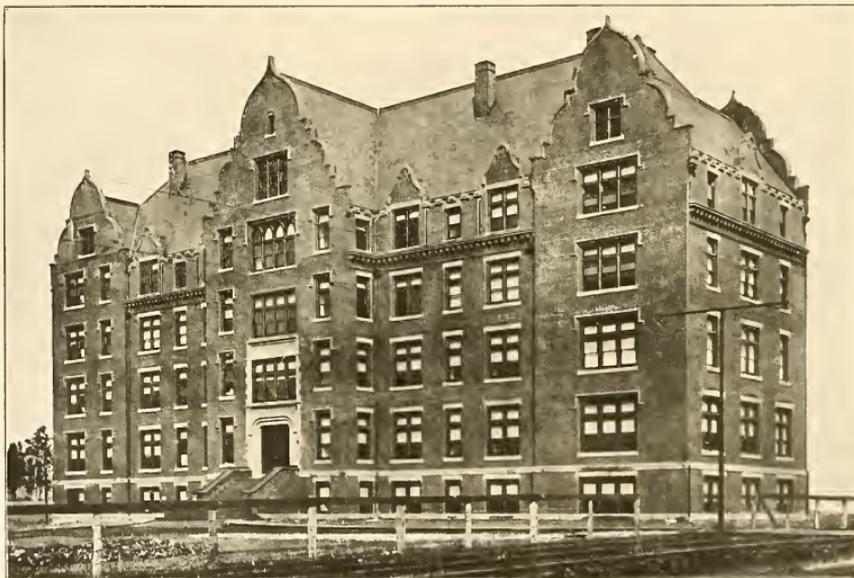
ess von Zedtwitz, was blessed by Cardinal Gibbons, and pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Satolli. The sermon in the chapel was preached by Right Rev. R. Gilmour, D.D., of Cleveland, and the sermon to the gathering outside by Rev. Fidelis Stone, C.P. The faculty of the university was organized with Mgr. Joseph Schroeder, D.D., as its first dean. The fathers of St. Sulpice, received charge of the discipline, and Very Rev. P. J. Garzanti, D.D., was chosen vice-rector, which office he held until his promotion to the see of Sioux City, Mo., 1892. Caldwell Hall consists of a central building 50 feet front by 50 feet, with two wings giving a total frontage of 200 feet. It has a depth of 25 feet front by 15 feet depth. At the rear corner is found the chapel which, built in 1886, shows a combination of an architectural gem. The architecture is a combination of Germanesque style, both of romantic and classic, with

a neat face work of broken rock, trimmed with sandstone, and is five stories high. The theological library is under the chapel, while the first floor of the main building is devoted to lecture rooms, academies, reading room, prayer hall and dining room. Closely connected with the dining room is a separate building, occupied by the Sisters of Divine Providence, who have charge of the household department of the building.

April 8, 1891, the board of trustees received from the Very Rev. Mgr. James McMahon, of New York, the magnificent gift of his New York properties, for the purpose of establishing, according to his expressed wish, the schools of philosophy, letters and science, thus giving to lay and clerical students opportunities for university development. This en-

faculty of philosophy. Hon. William C. Robinson, LL.D., the first dean of the law schools, and the institute of the technological sciences was established in 1896, under the direction of Dr. Daniel W. Shea, head of the department of physics.

Keane Hall, a residence for lay students and professors, was erected in 1896, and opened in January, 1897. Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., J.C.D., was appointed rector of the university November 20, 1896, succeeding Right Rev. John J. Keane, D.D., who became Archbishop of Dubuque in 1900. June 2, 1897, he was promoted by the Pope to the dignity of domestic prelate, and November 24, 1901, he was consecrated titular Bishop of Samos. The university has associated with it a number of affiliated



KEANE HALL.

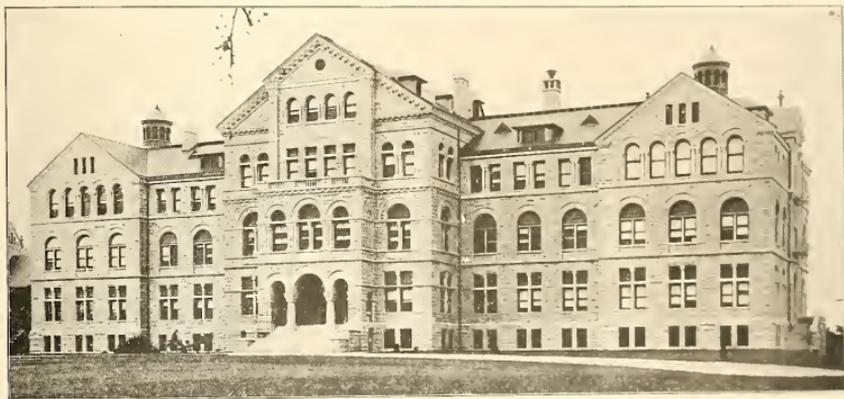
abled the trustees to erect and equip the building which bears his name. The cornerstone of McMahon Hall was laid April 27, 1892. The hall is of granite, Romanesque in style, 250 feet in length, with a depth varying from 70 feet to 105 feet. The first floor hallways are of mosaic, with iron stairways leading from the first floor to the top of the building. The aula maxima of the university is in this building, and is used for reunions, public lectures, conferring of degrees and other functions of the institution. The law schools, the scientific departments, the school of letters and the school of the technological sciences occupy different parts of the hall. It was dedicated October 1, 1895, and the schools of philosophy, law, science and letters were opened. Very Rev. Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D., was the first dean of the

colleges, which are scholasticates for the religious orders which occupy them—the Paulists, the Marists, the Holy Cross, the Franciscans, the Sulpicians, and the Dominicans. These colleges are houses of study for these different religious congregations, who are privileged to send to the university such students as are prepared to follow its courses. A new college for the apostolic mission house will soon be erected upon land leased to it by the university, and located near Keane Hall. The Dominicans also have plans for a very large building, to act as a novitiate and house of studies.

The university has a very valuable library, in which are to be found very rare theological and historical works. Its general theological library has 20,000 volumes, while each

department has its special library, and many of the professors have very rich and extensive private collections; so that altogether more than 75,000 volumes are available to the students. The work of the university is confined to "those courses of study which are of dignity and grade appropriate to a university so called." No collegiate nor preparatory work is done by the university, nor is there in it any seminary preparation for the priesthood. Its theological students are required to have made a complete seminary course, while the laymen entering the different schools of philosophy, science, letters and law are obliged to have completed a college course, or to be otherwise equipped for university courses. Thus opportunities are offered to all classes of post-collegiate and post-seminary students to advance themselves upon purely university lines. The following are the regular publications of the university: The Catholic University Bulletin, appearing quarterly, under the direction of Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.; the

discipline and financial transactions. There is a corps of twenty-five professors, equally divided between clergymen and laymen, all of whom are university trained men, eminent in their different specialties. The buildings, laboratories and halls are all in keeping with the latest educational ideas, and the advantages offered in the lines already established are equal in value to those of any other seat of learning in the United States. The Catholic University of America has the distinction of being the only university in the country doing purely post-graduate work, as it alone has no collegiate departments. As an evidence of the work done by the Catholic University since its establishment, in 1889, notwithstanding the fact that its circle of students is limited by nature of its advanced work and its conditions for entrance, 249 different students have received its degrees,—123 received that of master and licentiate, and 22 the doctorate in theology, philosophy, science and law. The theses for the master and licentiate degrees, and the books



MCMAHON HALL.

Pittonia, a scientific journal, published by Dr. Edward L. Greene, and containing his researches in the department of botany, and the University Year Book, published in April.

The university has been fortunate in having friends whose generous donations have enabled it to erect and equip its buildings and endow many of its professorships. At present there are fifteen professorships endowed, two fellowships and twenty-one scholarships. The trust funds of the university amount to nearly \$1,000,000, while the buildings erected represent fully \$1,250,000. The university is governed by a board of trustees, consisting of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who is chancellor of the university and president of the board; seven archbishops, six bishops and three laymen, who meet annually for the transaction and direction of all matters pertaining to the university. The administration of the institution is vested in the hands of a rector and vice-rector, who reside on the university grounds and have the immediate care and management of its studies,

written for the doctorate have all been of a character to add to the sum total of knowledge. The Catholic University is a member of the Association of American Universities, organized to study the problems connected with graduate work.

The following is the list of names of the board of trustees of the university as at present constituted: His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, chancellor of the university and president of the board; Most Rev. John J. Williams, D.D., Archbishop of Boston, vice-president; Right Rev. Camillus F. Mee, D.D., Bishop of Covington, secretary; Mr. Thomas P. Waggaman, Washington, treasurer; Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; Most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St. Paul, Minnesota; Most Rev. P. E. Cappelletti, D.D., Archbishop of New Orleans, La.; Most Rev. M. W. Riordan, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco, California; Most Rev. John J. Keane, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore.

Iowa; Most Rev. John M. Farley, D.D., Archbishop of New York; Right Rev. John L. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Peoria, Illinois; Right Rev. John S. Foley, D.D., Bishop of Detroit, Michigan; Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio; Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., titular Bishop of Samos, rector; Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, D.D., Bishop of Providence, Rhode Island; Mr. Michael Jenkins, Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. Michael Cudahy, Chicago, Illinois.

Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic University since November 20, 1896, was born in Ireland in 1847, and at three years of age came to America with his parents, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Here his father had spent eight years of his boyhood, from 1831 to 1839, at which time he returned with his parents



RT. REV. THOMAS J. CONATY, D. D.

to Ireland. After graduating from the Taunton school, Bishop Conaty entered Montreal College, in 1863, and in 1867 passed to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1870. Returning to Montreal that same year, he was ordained priest for the Diocese of Springfield, December 21, 1872, and entered immediately upon parochial work in the city of Worcester, where he remained in active ministry until he was selected by the university trustees, October 22, 1896, and appointed by Pope Leo XIII, November 20, 1896, to succeed Archbishop Keane, as rector of the Catholic University of America.

Of the twenty-four years spent in Worcester seven were passed as assistant at St. John's Church, and seventeen as pastor of the Sacred Heart parish, which he organized, building and completing the church and other parochial appointments. He was always active in educational and social work, and from the first years of his priesthood iden-

tified himself with the Catholic total abstinence work, serving two years as vice-president and two years as president of the national organization. He was honored many times by the citizens of Worcester, who elected him to positions of trust in the municipality. For fourteen years he was a member of its board of education, and served two terms, each of six years, as a trustee of its Public Library. Elected an associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was selected on several occasions as the Memorial Day orator. When leaving Worcester for his new field of labor in Washington he was honored by a public banquet, at which citizens, regardless of creed and nationality, representing all phases of Worcester's life, manifested their appreciation of him as a public-spirited citizen and popular pastor.

Bishop Conaty was always deeply interested in the land movements in Ireland, and served for several years as treasurer of different funds; was a close friend of the Irish leaders and was always recognized as a great conservative force. In 1889, at the centennial of Georgetown University, the degree of doctor of divinity was bestowed upon him, as one of the representatives of Holy Cross College. As soon as he was appointed rector of the Catholic University, he was invited by Laval University to accept at its hands the degree of doctor of divinity and doctor of canon law. Interested in the educational development of the people, he was found among the early promoters of the Catholic summer school movement, and was for four successive terms president of the Champlain School, at Plattsburg. Bishop Conaty established and conducted for four years the "Catholic School and Home Magazine," which was recognized not only for its literary merit, but also for its practical helpfulness in parochial and Sunday School work. He was among the first of the parish clergy in New England to respond to the recommendation of the Holy Father's encyclical on the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the result of his parochial work in this direction appears in a book published by him, entitled "New Testament Studies," and now in use as a text-book in many schools. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines on questions of temperance and education.

Assuming charge of the university January 10, 1897, he has since that time given himself entirely to its upbuilding. In 1898 he was honored by the Holy Father with an appointment as domestic prelate, and the insignia of this dignity were conferred upon him by Cardinal Gibbons, in the presence of a large gathering of the bishops and priests of the country. While rector of the university he has labored to unite and coordinate the different parts of the Catholic educational system, and under his direction conferences of seminaries and colleges have been organized and maintained. He has been largely instrumental in encouraging the Sisters of Notre Dame to establish Trinity College, which, near the university, offers to women the opportunities for collegiate instruction, under Catholic influence.

November 24, 1902, Bishop Conaty was consecrated titular Bishop of Samos, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Right Rev. C. P. Maes, D.D., of Covington, Kentucky, and Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D.D., of Springfield, Massachusetts, in the presence of a large body of the American hierarchy. Bishop Conaty has been heard on many occasions on platform and in pulpit, on all questions affecting the progress of the church and the welfare of the people. He has always been a warm advocate of the people's rights, a staunch American, and an uncompromising champion of Christian education, as well as of all social and moral interests.

Trinity College is a Catholic institution for the higher education of women. It is legally incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, with full college powers

of the main building, now completed, make in themselves an imposing structure. The ceremony of dedication took place on November 22, 1900.

All the college courses of study and research have been exceptionally well chosen. In the languages and arithmetics and experimental science, the best modern standards have been followed, and these courses pass the test of critical comparison with those of any women's college, while in the teaching of philosophy, history and religion, Trinity has started out on broad and splendid lines, peculiarly her own. The method adopted at Trinity College is partly elective and partly prescribed, greater freedom in the choice of studies being allowed after the freshman year. Entrance examinations are prescribed for all applicants without exception, save in the case of those who are admitted by privilege as auditors. Facilities for the study and



TRINITY COLLEGE.

to confer degrees. The college is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur. The site of Trinity College has been admirably well chosen for its beauty, its healthfulness, and for the many advantages arising from its nearness to the Catholic University, the Capitol, the National Library, and the noted museums and art galleries of the vicinity. Situated as it is on one of the highest points of the city, Trinity commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. The whole environment is one that suggests the sources whence a Catholic college for women destined to play their part in the service of country and church, as well as home, must draw faith and inspiration. The plan of the college includes a main building—Trinity Hall—three hundred and twenty-five feet long; the convent and lecture hall; science, music and art buildings; a practicing school for the pedagogical department; a library building, and a church. The convent and one third

research which the college courses demand of the students have increased day by day. Laboratories in chemistry, physics and botany have been fitted up at great cost with the newest apparatus. The library has grown to over a thousand volumes, with special departments for the sciences and languages. The nucleus of the general library was a bequest made in 1890 by the Reverend John E. Murray of Cambridge, Massachusetts, of his own choice collection of a thousand volumes, showing thus his profound belief in the success of the college. His own efforts toward that end had been laid. Valuable contributions have since been made by the Trinity College alumnæ, many of them, and of Columbus, the alumnæ association of Worcester, and by zealous friends and benefactors. The library is supplemented by a great variety of maps, charts, globes, and photographs, for historical and cultural purposes, and all the best periodical literature is provided. The gardening

an art gallery has also been formed by the donation of several valuable paintings, among which may be specially mentioned copies of Perugino's Madonna of the Throne, Uffizi, Florence; Ghirlandajo's Adoration of the Shepherds, Royal Academy, Florence; Botticelli's Pallas and the Centaur, Pitti Palace; and Veronese's Supper in the House of Levi, Royal Academy, Venice. These four magnificent works of art are the gifts of Judge and Mrs. M. P. O'Connor, of San Jose, California, who intend adding many others from their private collection.

The young women now following the college courses at Trinity come from sixteen States of the Union. Nearly one-half of them are graduates of the public high schools; the others are from the Notre Dame schools, and those of other teaching orders of religious women. A few of the students entered the sophomore and the junior class from other colleges. The apartments provided for each resident student consist of two bright, well-furnished rooms. With such restrictions as class hours and hours for study demand, the young women enjoy the freedom which would be theirs in a well-regulated home, under the eyes of wise parents or guardians. Life at Trinity is the ideal life of the Catholic girl at college. Physically, intellectually, socially, morally, all the best that is in her is brought to its fullest development.

The proximity of Trinity College to the Catholic University of America gives it peculiar and splendid advantages which cannot be overestimated. The college courses in philosophy, church history and religion are under the direction of some of the most eminent professors of the university, and lectures are frequently given by the right reverend rector and other members of the faculty. An advisory board, of which His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons is president, is composed of eminent ecclesiastics and prominent educators, who meet at the college at stated intervals. Women active in church and educational interests form an auxiliary board of regents, with associate boards in all the principal cities of the United States, and by their zeal and generosity have proved themselves devoted friends of the college.

The Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur have for a hundred years been building up their reputation as teachers. In Belgium, England and Scotland they have besides elementary and high schools, normal schools and colleges, where the required examinations are those of Oxford, Cambridge, or St. Andrew's. Here in America their work speaks for itself. Over fifty establishments have been made, from Boston to San Jose, where more than thirty thousand pupils are being educated.

The wonderful development of the order is due to its union. That, in turn, grows out of the perfect centralization of its whole government under a superior general, who has always been a woman of remarkable ability. This year, nineteen hundred and three, marks the centenary of the order, now numbering over three thousand religious in Europe, America and South Africa. The venerable Julie

Brilliart, its foundress, was naturally and supernaturally endowed with qualities adapted to her grand and noble work. Together with her co-foundress, the Viscomtesse Blin de Bourdon (afterwards Mother St. Joseph), who devoted her whole fortune to the undertaking, she set the work of teaching at once on the satisfactory basis which has been the secret of its success. The life of the venerable Mother Julia, written by a Sister of Notre Dame (London, 1898), and A. M. Clark's Life of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Petre, in religion Sister Mary of St. Francis (London, 1899), give an idea of the development of the order and its work.

Georgetown University may justly take pride in her age, in her site and in her development from such modest beginnings. It is now over one hundred and seventeen years since the plan for the formation of a college at Georgetown was first projected by Rev. John Carroll. In a circular issued in 1786 it was stated that "agreeably to the liberal principle of our constitution, the college will be open to the students of every religious profession," and with this introduction the first Catholic college in the country began its existence.

The college proper is situated on the Heights of Georgetown, at a distance of two and one-half miles from the Capitol. At the foot of the eminence on which the college is built flows the Potomac, and as this river winds its way around Analostan Island and down past Long Bridge, to empty its waters in the far-off Chesapeake, it offers a view from Georgetown Tower that is well-nigh unrivaled in beauty. For a number of years Georgetown was but a college, growing yearly in numbers and in reputation. In 1815 an act of Congress was passed and approved by President Madison giving to Georgetown the right to grant the usual college degrees. In 1833 the privilege of granting degrees in philosophy and theology was given to Georgetown by the Holy See, and thus Georgetown was admitted into the family of European universities.

The year 1842 marked the erection and equipment of the astronomical observatory made famous by the labors of Fathers Secchi, Curley and in our own day, Hagen. In 1857 came the school of medicine, which now, after years of earnest effort, may boast of its excellent course of studies, its list of accomplished teachers, and its long roll of honored graduates. The law school was started in 1870, and in a few years it sprang into prominence and made the reputation for careful scholarship which it still enjoys. Three hundred students in all, representing thirty-nine States and four foreign countries, were on the roll last year. In 1901 a dental school was opened, and already this department bids fair to add new honors to the university.

Gradual growth has been aimed at in all departments. Constant attention to a high standard in all courses, and the insistence upon the attainment of this high standard as a qualification for a degree may be looked upon as the distinguishing features of Georgetown University.



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

Georgetown Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—Long ere Washington was aught but a straggling little town, through which stretched one street, whose chief characteristic was a plentiful supply of black mud, a trio of noble women, driven from France by persecution, came to this country and located in Georgetown, and founded the convent, the subject of this sketch. This was in 1792, and the three ladies referred to were Marie de la Marche, abbess of the Order of St. Clare; Celeste La Blande de la Rochefoucauld, and Marie de St. Luc, who escaped from their native country in disguise, and arriving here found themselves strangers in a strange land and penniless. It was at the time of the Reign of Terror, when churches and convents alike were pillaged and devastated. Prior to this a little band of Jesuit Fathers had obtained a charter from Congress and laid the foundation for a university, now known the world over as Georgetown University, and it was these fathers that lent aid to the exiled abbess in procuring a little home in which the nucleus of the convent was formed. Equally well known to the outside world is Georgetown Convent, which has grown from the little academy then founded to be one of the most distinguished educational institutions for little girls and young ladies in the world.

This massive brick structure, pleasantly situated in Georgetown, is not especially attractive from its exterior view, yet behind its solid walls an enclosure so charming

and idyllic is to be found that one can readily understand the strong ties that bind its graduates to the old convent. Its beautiful corridors and clean white floors, bright, cheerful study rooms and chapels, through which slant soft, golden lights and shadows from stained glass windows, are traversed by many nuns in whose lovely, pure faces is reflected the noble and useful life they have chosen. Without is to be found tiers of pleasantly shaded porches fronting upon delightful bits of garden, grassy plots, groves, archways and romantic walks, overhung by broad and shady trees that stand as sentinels about this picturesque and ever restful spot. The early history of Georgetown Convent was fraught with many vicissitudes, yet with heroic fortitude its founders rose to the occasion and ultimately succeeded in placing it upon a solid foundation. The three pioneers in founding this noble institution were reinforced by Miss Alice Lalor, a young Irish girl, a devoted companion of Madame de la Rochefoucauld, who, according to all accounts, was a most unusual character. The convent and adjacent property was sold by Archbishop Carroll in 1806, a year after the death of Abbess de la Marche, by Madame de la Rochefoucauld and Madame de St. Luc, when they returned to France. On June 1, 1818, the property was decided to Miss Lalor and her companions, Mrs. McDermott and Miss Neale, and with the aid of the Order of the Visitation nuns had its present appearance. The houses of the Order of Visitation are now located

scattered all over the United States, but although following the same rules, they are in no way connected, even those in the same city being distinct; yet owing to its priority and its historical associations, Georgetown will always be looked upon as the root-tree of the order in this country.

When the three young women took charge of the convent, and finding additional room badly needed, they secured another building, which they made their dwelling house, and used the former home as an academy. These buildings disappeared long ago, however, and their sites are included in the beautiful convent grounds. Step by step the convent grew into favor, and additions were made from time to time until it reached its present proportions. As an educational institution Georgetown Convent is unsurpassed. The names of hundreds of women who have taken a prominent place in the worlds of society, art and

1828, when President John Quincy Adams conferred the prizes upon the pupils and delivered the address to the graduating class. Upon the records of the convent are many interesting facts relating to both the order and the history of the house. Within its cloistered precincts have lived and died many illustrious women. Miss Lalor, the first superioress, lived to be 80 years old, dying on September 19, 1846. On June 18, 1817, Archbishop Neale, who did so much towards furthering the success of the convent, died and, in accordance with his request, was buried in the vault under the convent chapel.

Academy of Visitation.—This educational institution, patronized by the most exclusive families of this and other cities, occupies that block on Connecticut avenue (Washington's most fashionable thoroughfare) bounded by



GEORGETOWN CONVENT OF THE VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

belles-lettres have graduated from there, and always refer to their stay within its peaceful walls as the happiest periods of their lives. The course of instruction is divided into several departments, including elementary, intermediate, of three classes, and four senior classes. The curriculum embraces all branches, by which its pupils when graduated are eminently fitted to shine in any position in the world that they may elect to enter. Especial attention is given to both music and needlework, which strikingly illustrates that equal attention is bestowed upon the young ladies entrusted to the sisters' care in preparing them for a life of usefulness as well as an artistic one.

One of the most interesting events connected with the history of Georgetown Convent was the commencement exercises and annual exhibition held in the summer of

L and De Sales streets, northwest. The Academy of Visitation was founded in 1850. At that time it was found expedient to establish another academy with a more central location of the city, and the signal success with which the parent house had met left no doubt as to the future success of the offspring. While belonging to the same order, and being an offspring of Georgetown Convent, the Academy of Visitation is a separate and distinct institution, with its own superioress, and the owner of its property. The institution was founded upon the advice of Father Mathew who was widely known and beloved at that time. When first started it was exclusively a day school for those patrons who wished their children instructed by the noble women of this order. Now, and for the last few years, a limited number of boarders are taken. The academy was first

started with three dwellings at Tenth and G streets, but in 1877 the present property was purchased. The original tract embraced the entire block from L to M streets, but finding it more than their needs required, these ladies first opened De Sales street through the center of their block and presented it to the city.

Three sisters were detailed from Georgetown Convent and three from the Academy of Visitation in Baltimore to conduct the affairs of the newly founded school. Sister Juliana, a niece of Father Mathew, was its first superioress. She was a woman of a rarely beautiful character, and lived to a ripe old age. Several sisters now connected with the academy were with her throughout her regime, and refer most reverently and affectionately to their mother.

On September 24, 1900, the academy celebrated its

Academy of the Holy Cross.—The question of education is a most perplexing one for parents, and one upon which the most widely differing opinions are constantly expressed. Each well established household becomes a nucleus of ideas upon the conduct of life. The father and mother are supposed to have settled their point of view more or less clearly; the question for them is to form the point of view for the children. Material facts are not so important as they are commonly accepted to be. The right way of looking at things after it is firmly planted in the mind bears the most potent influence for good; and the person that has it is pretty sure to get what he goes out to seek. No more suitable institution exists, for the careful training of the minds of little girls than the Academy of the Holy Cross, on Massachusetts avenue. Here children



ACADEMY OF VISITATION.

golden jubilee, at which time several ladies, the first graduates of the academy, were present and participated in the exercises. At present there are about one hundred day scholars and twenty boarders upon its roster. The classes are divided into primary, intermediate and senior courses. The greatest care is exercised in the instruction of the scholars, especially in music, art and the languages.

While the government of this institution is mild and maternal, and everything is done for the promotion and happiness of the pupils, the sisters charged with the supervision of the young ladies are vigilant in exacting discipline and polite deportment. Pupils of all religious denominations are received, and no influence is exercised over them in matters of religion. All are expected, however, to conform to what the regulations of the academy require.

are entered when at a tender age, and step by step they are taken through the various stages of education, ever under the watchful eyes of the noble band of sisters, until they are graduated, ready to take their proper place in the world, and to adorn any social circle they may choose to enter.

Early in the year 1858 Rev. C. J. White, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, applied to Mother Angela, superioress of the Sisters of Holy Cross, for sisters to take charge of the school in connection with his church. Saints Sebastian and Nativity, both now dead, but living at the moment, and heart of many a Washingtonian, were selected by Mother Angela for the new field of labor in the heart of the national capital. The growth of the school was so rapid that other sisters were sent for, and large numbers were added. In 1872



ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Sister Nativity, who was wisely and successfully directing the M street school, was recalled to Indiana by the superiors, who hoped the change of climate would repair her shattered health, but shortly after she passed away. Sister La Salette succeeded Sister Nativity as superioress. Owing to her masterly abilities the school not only flourished, but also attracted admiration and the children of many of our most intelligent and respected citizens of every denomination.

Through the life-inspiring energy of Sister La Salette that noble institution of learning, the Academy of Holy Cross, sprang into existence. In the spring of 1878 the ground on which the academy stands was purchased for \$11,000. The Rev. Dr. White died before the foundation was laid, but his words: "Put up a building worthy of the Church and of your community," were literally fulfilled. Rev. Francis Boyle, who succeeded Dr. White as pastor

of St. Matthew's ratified the work and encouraged the workers. The massive building, which is of red brick, with handsome stone trimmings, cost \$40,000. It was completed, occupied, and chartered in 1879. Since '79 this school has continued to give substantial proofs of its usefulness and efficiency, but the scholastic year just closed has been the most successful in its history. Besides the senior, preparatory, junior, and minim departments the course of studies embrace the useful and ornamental. Before graduating the young ladies must not only have followed the studies peculiar to each class, but they must also have passed a creditable examination in the higher mathematics, logic, natural and mental philosophy, literature, history, astronomy, chemistry, botany, geology, rhetoric, criticism of authors, and book-keeping. French, Latin, German, and the rudiments of drawing and vocal music form a part of the general course. The musical reputation of the academy is unsurpassed by that of any institution in the city. The art department, too, is worthy of its name. There are twenty sisters at Holy Cross; thirteen are engaged in the work at the academy, three have charge of St. Matthew's Institute on K street, and four of St. Augustine's school for colored children.

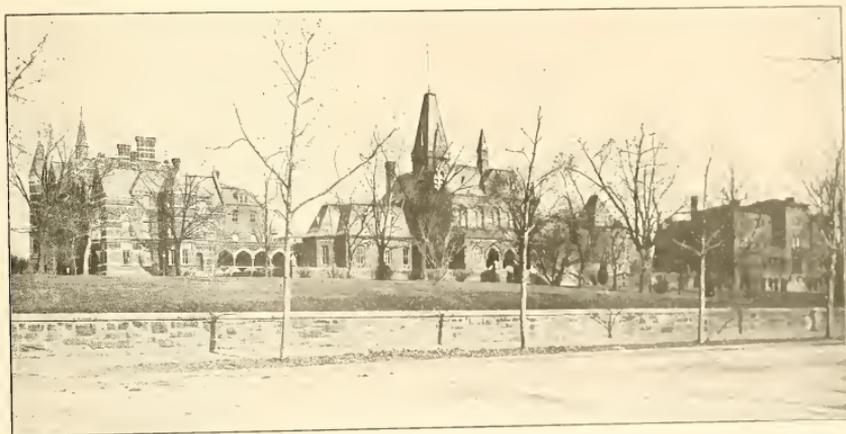
The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was incorporated by Congress in an act approved February 16, 1857, under the name of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. This act of incorporation was secured at the instance of Hon. Amos Kendall, who had become interested in the education of deaf and blind children in the District. Mr. Kendall was made president of the provisional board of trustees, and this board secured the establishment of a school for the deaf and the blind in premises consisting of two acres of ground and a small house which were donated by Mr. Kendall. Additional grounds and buildings were rented by the directors and the institution was formally opened on the 13th of June, 1857, under the superintendency of Edward Miner Gallaudet. During the first year twelve deaf-mutes and six blind children were received and taught.

The act incorporating the institution allowed one hundred and fifty dollars per annum from the United States Treasury for each indigent pupil from the District of Columbia. This amount proving insufficient for the support of the school, Congress was induced to increase its appropriation, and in 1859, Mr. Kendall erected at his own expense a substantial brick building at a cost of eight thousand dollars on the lot originally donated.

In 1862, Congress appropriated nine thousand dollars for additions to the buildings of the school, the number of pupils having increased to forty-one. In 1864, at the instance of Mr. Gallaudet, the superintendent of the school, Congress passed an act authorizing the institution to exercise collegiate powers and to confer collegiate degrees. A few months after the passage of this act, Congress appropriated twenty-six thousand dollars for the purchase of grounds and buildings adjoining the property of the institution to provide enlarged accommodations. The directors

soon became a national institution in its scope, was rapid.

Congress provided for the admission of deaf-mute young men and women from all parts of the country, without charge for board and tuition where it was made clear that these young men and young women were unable to meet their expenses. Courses of study have been successfully pursued in the arts and sciences, and the graduates of the college have taken positions of honor and usefulness, which they would have been quite unable to fill had for the education they have received in the college. The school for the deaf of the District of Columbia has been well provided for by Congress, and in honor of the man who secured its establishment, it has received the name of "The Kendall School." The collegiate department has been given a name in honor of the founder of deaf-mute education in America, Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who established the oldest school for deaf-mutes in the country, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817, and is now known and designated as "Gallaudet College."



COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

at that time proceeded to establish a college for the deaf, with a course of study laid out leading up to degrees in the arts and sciences. The college was publicly inaugurated, and upon the suggestion of Amos Kendall, who had been president of the board of directors up to this time, the board elected Mr. Gallaudet as its president, Mr. Kendall retiring to a seat at the council board of the directors. In 1865, Congress enacted that the blind children of the District of Columbia should be thereafter provided for and educated in the Maryland School for the Blind, the number being regarded as too small to justify the maintenance of a separate department in the Columbia Institution, and the name of the institution was changed to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In the years following liberal appropriations were made by Congress for the erection of buildings and the further enlargement of grounds, so that the development of the college, which

The grounds of the institution, comprising one hundred acres, have been tastefully laid out in accordance with plans devised by Frederick Law Olmsted. Several of the buildings were designed by Frederick C. Wisler, of New York. One of the more recent structures is a dormitory for the boys of the Kendall School, and designed by Olof Hanson, of the State of Washington, a graduate of the college in the year 1880, who has been for several years a successful architect in the far West. The summation at Kendall Green is open to visitors on Thursdays from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. The method of instruction pursued is known as the combined system, which includes all accepted methods of use in the education of the deaf. Those who are capable of learning to speak well find it necessary to do so, and are taught to do this. Those who find this to be a useless training and treatment to devote their time and force

it to the highest possible degree of usefulness. Manual methods are made use of where they seem to be better fitted than others to develop the capabilities of the pupils. The directors of the institution have adopted this system after careful examinations of many schools for the deaf in this country and in Europe, and their experience leads them to believe that results are attained under this broad system much superior to any that can be reached by the employment of any single method.

Gunston School for Young Ladies was established by Mr. and Mrs. Beverley R. Mason, of Virginia, in Georgetown, D. C., in September, 1892. For three years it remained in Georgetown, taking two houses the second, and three houses the third year. In September, 1895, the school was moved to its present location, taking the two houses 1212 and 1214 Fourteenth street, northwest, and later it added the house 1409 Massachusetts avenue, to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. In September, 1900, the home department was moved from 1409 to 1401 Massachusetts avenue, bringing the whole school into three adjacent buildings, with communicating doors on every floor, making a most elegant and commodious home for young ladies. The name of the school is taken from "Gunston" Hall of Fairfax county, Virginia, the home of George Mason, author of the Virginia "Declaration of Rights," great-grandfather of Mr. Beverley Mason.

Mr. Mason was graduated at a university preparatory school in Virginia, and was professor of mathematics and Latin in a military school in New York. In 1879 he held the same position in the Archer Institute for Young Ladies, at 1401 Massachusetts avenue, northwest, and continued as head teacher of Latin and mathematics at the same place in the Norwood Institute until 1892, when he founded Gunston School, in Georgetown, returning in 1895 to the original site of the Archer and Norwood Institutes. In early life Mrs. Mason was principal of a successful church school for young ladies in Virginia. She is a descendant of General Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, Virginia, and a sister of Bishop Nelson of Georgia.

To secure and retain permanently as teachers ladies and gentlemen of high social position, of moral worth and intellectual capacity of a high order is essential to the success of a school—not financial success necessarily, for that is a secondary consideration with the earnest teachers who would accomplish the best results in training and caring for the young people entrusted to their keeping. Gunston is singularly fortunate in fulfilling this condition. The principals are proud of their splendid corps of teachers and give them full credit for maintaining the high standing of Gunston. Besides the principals, there are eight resident lady teachers and a lady in charge of the housekeeping department, who looks after the comfort and health of the pupils. Besides these there are twelve visiting teachers for the various departments of art, music, languages and science, of whom five are gentlemen and seven ladies, making a total of twenty teachers. The number of pupils en-

rolled for the past session was ninety-seven, and the present session will be about the same.

The associate principal, Miss Edith M. Clark, is an Englishwoman, and a graduate of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland. She studied at Oxford, and spent several years in Berlin and Paris, and made a special study of the school system of Germany. She has also taken special studies at Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, and at Cornell University. She was head teacher at Norwood Institute, this city, for five years; was principal of "Bishop Hopkins Hall" School for Girls, at Burlington, Vermont, for five years. She then traveled and studied in Europe for two years, and makes a specialty of conducting art and history tours through Europe during the summer vacation. Miss Pauline Bristow, teacher of elocution, studied her profession in the best schools of Cincinnati, Paris and Leipzig, spending several years in Europe. Miss Bristow



BEVERLEY R. MASON.

is also an accomplished linguist. Miss Hunter was principal of a church school in Maryland, and has been for the last eight years at Gunston doing excellent work as teacher of English, and chaperone for sightseeing parties. Professor Tilton, head of the mathematical department and science, is a graduate of Phillips-Exeter, Dartmouth, New Hampshire. Miss Susan R. Cooke, teacher of mathematics and Latin, was trained at Wellesley College. Miss Anne Dehon Trapier has been teacher of literature and history since Gunston was first established, and her influence has been a power in the school. M. Xavier Teillard, professor of French, is a graduate of the Sorbonne, Paris, and has been in Gunston seven years. Mlle. Marie Lambert, French grammar and conversation, is a native of Paris; does good work, and has been with the school for seven years. Dr. Anton Gletzner, pianist, graduate of Munich Conservatory,

has been with Gunston for ten years. Miss Beulah Chambers, teacher of piano, was a teacher for five years in the College of Music, Cincinnati. Mr. Herman C. Rakemann, teacher of violin, is a graduate of the Royal High School of Music, Berlin. Mr. Walter T. Holt is the teacher of guitar and mandolin. Mme. de St. Clair Buxton has had charge of the vocal department for eight years, and is an excellent teacher. Miss Emma Rathbone Smith, teacher of the German language, studied for several years in Stuttgart and Dresden, and speaks German like a native. She has taught in Gunston with great success for six years. Miss Lucy Mason, teacher of physical culture and Del-

teacher, and with an interval of three years for study abroad, has taught in Gunston since it was first established.

To have such a corps of teachers permanently connected with a school, and giving well the best work of their lives—is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the instruction and of its claim upon the patronage of those who desire not only the best instruction, but the best preparation for their children.

The National Correspondence Institute.—Washington is freely acknowledged to be the educational, as well as the political, center of our country. The public schools, the colleges, universities, and Government scientific and



GUNSTON SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

sarte, was a pupil of Dr. William G. Anderson, Dr. Eliza Mosher and Mrs. E. M. Bishop, at Chautauqua. Miss Virginia May, a resident teacher of English, in charge of the study hall, has been with the school for ten years; she is a fine executive officer. Miss Ella Reese has charge of the primary school, and has been with Norwood Institute and Gunston continuously for more than twelve years. Miss Catherine C. Critcher, teacher of art, has just returned from Paris, after a course of instruction in the Julian Academy, where she received the first honors in her class. Miss Critcher is also an exhibitor in the Paris salon, and has an international reputation as an artist. She is an excellent

technical bureau all the educational work of the very highest class and employ the best instructor and treatment seen to be found in America. It is of course to impress this correspondence instruction which represents the greatest advance in educational method in the last quarter of a century, has also in this very matter the highest degree of perfection in the world's educational experience. Through the only correspondence system in the world — a — has since been risen to the highest level of perfection. Through the high executive ability of its president, Dr. J. William St. Johns, and his able and enthusiastic, in correspondence work, the world's children may find the best possible

observe. The National Correspondence Institute was established by Dr. McKinley in 1893, and soon after that date was incorporated as an educational institution, thus separating itself by law, as well as by principle and educational standards, from the great number of private business concerns and stock companies which go under the name of business colleges, correspondence schools, and the like. In consideration of this distinction, the Institute has the authority of Congress to grant all the usual academic degrees upon those who satisfactorily complete its prescribed courses of study. Our city, then, is the home of the only institution in the world which gives to every ambitious man and woman the opportunity of receiving a complete college education in the home. No distinctions of age, color, race, sex, residence, etc., are made. The only entrance requirements are the ability to read and write the English language and a desire to learn. From this lowly beginning any person can



DR. JOHN WILLIAM MCKINLEY

advance, through a proper use of his spare moments, to the highest branches of learning. Courses of instruction are given in bookkeeping and business, shorthand, typewriting, journalism, short-story writing, magazine literature, English, law, the various branches of engineering, architecture, drafting, ancient languages, modern languages (including graphophone method), teachers' review, normal courses, modern sciences (about 150 different branches), preparation for college, army, West Point, Annapolis, consular service, and civil service examinations, etc. The limitations of correspondence instruction are fully realized, however, and no attempt is made at this school to teach laboratory courses in medicine, dentistry, and similar branches, nor is instruction given to primary scholars. It is Dr. McKinley's policy to co-operate with and supplement the work of the best resident schools and not to antagonize

them in any way. The cost of courses at the Institute is such a small fraction of the cost of resident school work, and there are so many persons who cannot afford the time or money to attend resident schools, that no attempt is made to secure as students those who are in a position to attend high grade colleges. The National Correspondence Institute is endeavoring to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. The rates of tuition are placed at the lowest possible figures, and the fees may be paid in small monthly installments, purchasing life scholarships, which entitle the holders to instruction in their courses without regard to the time required to complete them. These scholarships are non-forfeitable and transferable. Text-books are furnished by the school without extra charge, and in fact, there are no extras of any kind.

The institute bears on its rolls thousands of students in all parts of the world and thousands more are added every year. Its success is due to its thorough methods, competent instructors, and its fair-dealing, combined with an enterprising management. Correspondence instruction is individual. A greater percentage of high grade work is done in the Institute's courses than in resident schools because each student is in a class by himself. He does all the work of the course, recites every lesson, and is obliged to master every principle before he is permitted to take up advanced work. This system necessarily gives the student a better equipment than is possible by oral instruction where each class numbers ten, twenty, thirty, a hundred, or even more students, and some students may pass through a whole year's work without being called on for a recitation. The correspondence student does not come in personal touch with his instructor, and may lose the education which this contact may give, but so far as mastery of principles and the acquiring of knowledge is concerned, the correspondence method has no equal.

The members of the Institute's faculty are graduates of the leading universities from Maine to California, who bring to this school the best methods of them all. They are men of practical experience as well as theoretical training, are selected for their special fitness for the work, and are numbered among the leading educators of this city. The faculty of more than forty persons is composed of those who are giving individual instruction to students and not merely supervising work which is done by others. It has taken a manager of unusual ability to gather such a faculty and to place in successful operation a school which accomplishes such world-wide results. It is only by years of perseverance and untiring devotion that Dr. McKinley has organized and brought to such a high degree of perfection this institution, which holds a unique position in the world and offers an exceptional opportunity, particularly to those who have been deprived of school privileges in early life, for pressing forward intellectually from year to year and accomplishing that which "is a universal possibility, a universal privilege, as well as a universal duty."

Dr. John William McKinley is a son of Amos and Martha Evaline Williamson McKinley, and was born at Russelville, Brown county, Ohio, on November 14, 1866. His first education was received in his native public and normal schools. At the age of fifteen he began work as an educator, and for several years taught in the public school during the winter, attending the normal school in the summer. In 1885 he took a business and shorthand course at Oberlin, Ohio, after which he taught in the business and shorthand schools in Springfield and Columbus, and lectured on penmanship in the Teachers' Institute throughout Ohio, having made this a specialty. Dr. McKinley took a select course in Wittenburg College in 1887-88-89 as a preparation for his law studies, the subjects of this course being selected by the late President McKinley. In January, 1890, he came to Washington and was appointed to the Census Office by Superintendent Robert B. Porter upon the recommendation of the late President, William McKinley. There he served for three years while completing his three years course in law at the National University, receiving the LL.B. and LL.M. degrees, after which he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Dr. McKinley then engaged in an active practice of law, together with the development of the National Correspondence Institute, which he founded in 1893. The manifold duties connected with the new Institute demanded so much attention that he was then compelled to abandon his law practice temporarily. Desiring a further knowledge of law, Dr. McKinley became a member of the first class of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of Columbian University, from which he received the degrees of D. C. L., in 1900, and M. Dip. in 1902.

Dr. McKinley married Miss Carrie Elizabeth Brigham, of Marietta, Ohio, on October 22, 1891, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Carrie Brigham McKinley, who is now ten years old, and one son, Edward Brigham McKinley, aged seven.

National University.—In his eighth annual message to Congress, President Washington called attention to the advisability of establishing at the seat of Government a National University. The suggestion met such opposition or indifference that no step was taken in that direction until in the seventies certain citizens of Washington, in the belief that the Federal Government might be more ready to follow than to initiate such an undertaking, incorporated the National University under the general incorporation law. The first board of trustees, among whom the late Justice Arthur McArthur was a leading spirit, and President Ulysses S. Grant the first president or chancellor, established as a nucleus the first of the schools of the University, viz.: the law school. Mr. Eugene Carusi was elected dean in 1879, and at the request of the board of trustees, reorganized the faculty and course of study. After the reorganization the first law faculty consisted of the dean, Justice Arthur McArthur, W. B. Webb, Esq., Hubley Ashton, Esq., and Hon. Jerome O. Claughton. The board of regents in 1880 consisted of

Wm. P. Frye of Maine, Nathaniel B. Ifft of Colorado, John T. Morgan of Alabama, John Goode of Virginia, W. D. Davidge, Drs. Z. T. Sowers and James E. Morgan and Arthur McArthur. President Hayes followed President Grant in the chancellorship. Successive Presidents of the United States, including Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland, occupied the office of chancellor of the University until 1880, when it became known that Congressional aid in establishing the University would not be forthcoming. Such, however, had been the success of the law, and later of the medical and dental schools established under the old charter, that in this year, 1880, new articles of incorporation were filed under the general



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

incorporation law. The new incorporators were Samuel F. Miller, Arthur McArthur, Matthew G. Emery, Eugene Carusi, Willim H. Chase, S. S. Baker, William B. Webb, Thomas Wilson, Howard H. Barker and H. O. Claughton. The late Samuel F. Miller, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and at that time a professor in the law school since 1885, was elected chancellor. In this office he was succeeded by the late Justice Arthur McArthur and he in turn by the present chancellor and president of the board of trustees, Hon. Richard H. Alvey, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. During a brief interval in 1891 Bishop John F. Hurst, late chancellor of the Methodist University, served as chancellor. The law school, although deprived of Government aid, has been very prosperous; has included many prominent names in its faculties, and graduated in the last twenty years of its history more than twelve hundred students, from every State in the Union and from numerous foreign countries. The present charter of the University was obtained from Congress in 1896.

Since its organization the law school has been under the management of Eugene Carusi, dean, and one of the principal professors therein. The instructors in the University are as follows: Eugene Carusi, LL. D., dean; Hon. Henry E. Davis, ex-United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; George A. King, LL. D.; Brigadier-General George B. Davis, United States Army, present Judge Advocate General, United States Army; James Schouler, LL. D., the eminent juridical writer, and lecturer at Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities; Hon. Frank L. Campbell, LL. M., Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior; Jackson H. Ralston, LL.M.; Hon. Milton E. Ailes, LL. M., Assistant Secretary United States Treasury; Hon. Samuel V. Proudfit, LL. M., First Assistant Attorney United States Department of the Interior; David K. Watson, formerly Attorney-General of Ohio; Frederick L. Siddons, LL.M.; Charles Cowles Tucker, LL. M., Henry Haywood Glassie, LL. M., Charles Francis Carusi, LL. M., L. Cabell Williamson, LL. M., Charles H. Robb, LL. M., Charles A. Keigwin, LL.M., Alexander Wolf, LL.M., Conrad H. Syme, LL.M., and E. Richard Shipp, LL.M. The course of instruction covers a period of three years. The first two years lead to the degree of bachelor of law, and the third, or post-graduate year, to the degree of master of laws. While the third year is mostly devoted to a continuation of the common law studies, lectures upon federal administrative law have been added as a distinctly post-graduate feature of that year. The present board of trustees are: Hon. Richard H. Alvey, president; Hon. Matthew G. Emery, vice-president; Charles Francis Carusi, LL.M., secretary; Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Hon. Rufus Thayer, Howard H. Barker, M.D., John T. Winter, M.D., Charles Lyman, Esq.,

Hon. Philip Mauro, Eugene Carusi, William C. Whittemore, Esq., Charles Francis Carusi, William Mercer Sprigg, M.D., Col. Alexander T. Britton.

Eugene Carusi.—One of the oldest of the more prominent members of the local bar, and perhaps the senior legal educator in the District of Columbia, is Eugene Carusi. Mr. Carusi was born in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, in 1835. His education was received from a private tutor, and afterwards at Dr. Arnold's Seminary, and Rugby Institute. In 1856 he read law in the office of the late William J. Stone, then one of the foremost members of the bar of the old Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. In 1860 he married Frances Stanford, second daughter of Dr. Arthur Stanford, of England, and Helen Slyc, of Maryland.

Mr. Carusi has been actively engaged in the practice



EUGENE CARUSI

of law since 1859. In 1893 he accepted the presidency of the District Title Insurance Company, from which he resigned in 1899 in order to devote his entire time to his profession, and is now the senior member of the well-known law firm of Eugene Carusi & Sons. Mr. Carusi has long been identified with legal education in the District of Columbia, and is the dean of the law faculty of the National University Law School, which, at the request of the then board of trustees, he reorganized in 1879. During this period of nearly a quarter of a century the law school under his management has become one of the leading law schools of the country. In his work as an instructor he has had associated with him, beside the members of the present faculty, many eminent lawyers and judges, among whom were the late Justice Arthur MacArthur, Hon. H. O. Claughton, Hon. William B. Webb, and Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THE first bank in the District of Columbia was chartered by an act of the general assembly of the State of Maryland, December 23, 1793, as the Bank of Columbia, "for the purpose," as stated in the preamble, "of promoting the agricultural and commercial interests of the State, and facilitating the preparations for the permanent residence of Congress within the Territory of Columbia." Ten thousand shares

of \$100 each was the amount of the capital stock, and the limitation of existence was until "Congress shall exercise jurisdiction in and assume the government over the Territory of Columbia, and until they shall by law annul the charter hereby granted."

No other bank was authorized until February 15, 1811, when Congress incorporated the Bank of Washington. Six years later, March 3, 1817, Congress authorized the incorporation of six banks, namely, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and the Union Bank of Alexandria. By the same act was prohibited any unchartered bank, company, association, partnership, or individuals from doing a banking business in the Territory. Of the banks here named three are still in existence: The Bank of Washington, now called the National Bank of Washington; the Bank of the Metropolis, now the National Metropolitan Bank; and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, now the National Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.

The Bank of Columbia, of Georgetown, aided the Government greatly during the war of 1812. General Jackson was ready to move his army to New Orleans, but the Treasury was without funds and what was worse, the Government had no credit. Monroe, then Secretary of State, mounted his horse, rode to Georgetown and called upon the cashier of the Bank of Columbia, William Whann, to whom he pledged his honor and his personal fortune to the repayment of a loan, if he would make it to the Government. The loan was made and Jackson won the battle of New Orleans.

The District Commissioners have no jurisdiction over any public banks in the city. All banking institutions,

national associations, loan and trust companies, savings banks, etc., within the District, organized under the authority of Congress, are, the same as the national banks, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and their reports must be made whenever called for by that officer, while their books must always be open to the inspection of national bank examiners. Banks and trust companies are also permitted to do business within the District under charters granted by the States. These are subject to the banking laws of the State which has granted the charter, operating, therefore, as branches of banks located elsewhere. Private banks are also permitted to do business in the District by paying an annual license fee to the District government of fifty cents for each one thousand dollars of capital invested.

The condition of the banking institutions of the District a little over fifty years ago is given in the National Intelligencer of January 16, 1836, in which it is stated that the various banks were prepared to meet their liabilities at a moment's notice, in the following ratio: Bank of Washington, 49.84 per cent.; Patriotic Bank of Washington, 71.81 per cent.; Bank of the Metropolis, 46.88 per cent.; Union Bank of Georgetown, 78.30 per cent.; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, 54.52 per cent.; Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, 43.21 per cent.; Bank of the Potomac, 51.85 per cent. Assets of these banks, for each dollar of their liabilities, apart from the capital stock, were stated to be as follows: Bank of Washington, \$3.30; Patriotic Bank, \$1.64; Bank of the Metropolis, \$1.30; Union Bank of Georgetown, \$2.46; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, \$3.05; Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, \$1.57; Bank of the Potomac, \$2.32. The aggregate circulation of the seven banks was \$964,700.00; aggregate liabilities, apart from capital stock, \$2,813,925.20; specie held, \$943,585.52; cash, \$1,492,814.50; discount notes, \$3,641,550.05; real estate, \$318,688.25; stock, \$228,301.03, thus showing a surplus of \$2,367,430.43.

Reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency in April, 1903, by the banks and trust companies of the District, show that within the last ten years, although there is one less bank and one more trust company, the amount of the banks of Washington has more than doubled.

The amount of money available to the public banks of Washington is given as \$53,041,445. Deposits are \$20,000,000.

thirteen banks and three trust companies, the capital of all was a little over \$23,000,000. There is to be an addition of \$3,600,000 to this amount during this year, when the capital of one of the trust companies is to be doubled, through arrangements with a New York city bank.

The increase in the money available for business in the local banks is declared to be due entirely to the increase in wealthy population of the city. There are many advantageous forms of investment in the District of Columbia, and the banking business is profitable. Apartment houses have become a popular investment in the city. Many have recently been completed, more are in course of erection, and still others have been projected and capitalized. In addition to the national banks and trust companies, there are a number of savings banks, the capital of which is not included in the statement given above.



Riggs National Bank.—No more suitable home could be provided for the historic old banking house, once Riggs & Co., but now the Riggs National Bank, than that lately erected on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, just above its original site. Few visitors come to the National Capital without being forcibly impressed by the noble proportions and exquisite adornments of this beautiful type of architecture, beneath the shadow of the stately United States Treasury. No better exemplification of the old adage, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," can be cited than this instance. In 1836 the late George W. Riggs, millionaire

capitalist, man of affairs, and philanthropist, founded a banking business under the firm name of Corcoran & Riggs. Associated with him were W. W. Corcoran, whose name is synonymous with success and all that is beautiful in art, and the founder's brother, Elisha Riggs. As the business prospered, four years later the firm purchased the property at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, which was owned by the old United States Bank.

The institution immediately became a power in the nation's financial world, and during the war with Mexico, in 1846, it took the entire loan of \$5,000,000, outbidding all rival institutions or individuals. Out of this loan a large bonus was realized. Two years after this Mr. Riggs retired from the firm, leaving his half brother Elisha and W. W. Corcoran in the business, but upon their retirement, in 1846, Mr. Riggs again entered the concern, took up the reins of government, and continued actively at its head thereafter. The present officers of the Riggs National Bank are: Charles C. Glover, president; Thomas Hyde and Milton E. Ailes, vice-presidents; Arthur T. Brice, cashier, and William J. Flather and H. H. Flather, assistant cashiers. Directors: Charles C. Glover, Thomas Hyde, James M. Johnston, Arthur T. Brice, William J. Flather, R. Ross Perry, Thomas F. Walsh, Henry Hurt, John R. McLean, James Stillman, Frank A. Vanderlip and Milton E. Ailes.

A comparative statement showing the bank's growth, from the time it became a national bank, in 1896, to the present time, can but better illustrate what proportions the business has reached under his able guidance. The following statement shows the condition of the institution July 14, 1896, a few days after becoming a national bank: Resources—Loans, discounts and investments, \$1,627,788.70; due from banks (not reserve agents), \$403,936.58; cash and reserve, \$1,797,453.73; total, \$3,829,179.01. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000.00; net profits, \$288.03. Deposits—Individual, \$3,267,163.36; bank, \$61,727.62; total, \$3,829,179.01.

The following report, made to the Comptroller of the Currency April 9, 1903, will give some idea of the growth of this institution since becoming a national bank:

Resources—Loans, discounts and investments, \$5,421,620.14; United States bonds for Government deposit, \$3,100,000.00; due from banks (not reserve agents), \$760,436.63; banking house, \$343,715.82; cash and reserve, \$5,129,656.87; total, \$14,755,429.46. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000.00; surplus and net profits, \$553,667.26; United States bond account \$3,100,000.00. Deposits—Individual, \$7,143,875.76; bank, \$457,886.44; United States deposit, \$3,000,000.00; total, \$14,755,429.46.

Charles Carroll Glover.—In recounting the success of Riggs & Company, its growth and expansion, the name of Charles Carroll Glover, the present president of the bank, stands forth with greatest prominence. To his strong individuality and rare tact, to his large acquaintance with men who wield the greatest power in the affairs of the nation, to his untiring and unselfish labors in behalf of the improvement of the city and of the District at large, as well

as to a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of finance, coupled with an unexcelled business acumen, is unquestionably due the far-reaching influence of this great banking institution. Although identified with many varied business interests, Mr. Glover is never at a loss for time to help make Washington the most beautiful city in the world—a model for all others. It is not possible within the limits of this brief sketch, to do more than mention some of the many important public matters which he has inaugurated and carried to a successful conclusion. Opinions may differ now as to the importance of all these, but the future historian of the city will applaud the wise judgment of the man who secured, in these earlier years, the magnificent tract of land lying along the banks of the picturesque Rock Creek, from Massachusetts avenue to the northern apex of the District, including the Zoological Gardens, for a great National Park. The preservation of the rugged natural beauty of a glen situated so near to the capital city, the binding of Congress to its improvement from year to year for all time, is in itself an achievement sufficient to give a man lasting fame; but in the humble opinion of the writer, the securing of the adoption by Congress of definite plans for the extension of avenues, streets and roadways throughout the entire District, in conformity with the original plan of L'Enfant, by which the city may grow with homogeneity to the very limits of the original lines north of the Potomac, is even a greater triumph. The building of an immense viaduct, instead of a bridge, across Rock Creek, on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended, marks another victory for Mr. Glover before the appropriations committee of the Senate, and is the first step toward carrying out a long cherished plan to conduct the waters of Rock Creek from that point through a culvert to the river, filling in the unsightly gulch that now exists and reclaiming for the city many hundreds of acres of valuable residence and business property in the popular northwest section. On the line of Massachusetts avenue extended is located the

site of the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral on the very crest of the hills overlooking the city, north of Georgetown; and a little further out, the site of the great Methodist University. Location of these sites is to be credited to Mr. Glover, who is a trustee of both institutions. At his home, plans for the cathedral took definite shape, and it was by his advice that the site first selected on Connecticut avenue extended—a part of the Sharon estate—was abandoned and the present one acquired. Here, surrounded by a beautiful grove of oaks is the little church of Saint Alban's, near to which the great cathedral will be built. No more beautiful spot in the District could have been chosen, commanding as it does a view of the entire city.

The Hall of History, of the American (Methodist) University, is already built, and to this building Mr. Glover, who is treasurer of the University, made the first contribution. Work will soon begin on the McKinley Memorial Hall.

In 1881, at a meeting held at Mr. Glover's house, plans were formulated for the reclamation of the Potomac flats, in order to transform that marshy waste into a beautiful and picturesque national park. After a long fight the bill to do this was finally passed by both houses of Congress, and approved by President Cleveland on March 3, 1897, it being almost the last official document he signed before leaving the White House. The



RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

Supreme Court has sustained the right of the city to this property, and citizens have been reimbursed for buildings which have been razed. About four hundred acres of land have been reclaimed, adding greatly not only to the beauty of the city, but to its healthfulness as well. Following is an extract from the editorial columns of the Washington Post of March 4, 1897:

"The President has signed the bill by which the city is known as the Potomac flats to the purpose of reclamation. It is the consummation of a work of years, prosecuted fully under every discouragement and rebuff by our distinguished and courageous man, Mr. Charles A. ..."



MR. GLOVER'S CITY RESIDENCE.

has already laid the city under grave obligations by labor and achievement in other important directions. It is to Mr. Glover that we owe the realization of the Rock Creek Park, also the lasting gratitude for his potent help in the matter of the new Corcoran Art Gallery. It is to him that we are now indebted for this last and crowning achievement at present under discourse, against every unjust opposition; he has labored patiently and bravely for years alone, sustained only by his personal influence and force; he has confronted and prevailed on the apathy and prejudice of Congress. Mr. Glover secured the passage of the bill, and it is him we have to thank for the assured park. It should be called 'Glover Park' by every rule of justice and propriety, but whatever name they give it, we shall all know that we are indebted for it to the unselfish and public spirited efforts of our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles Carroll Glover."

It is, indeed, to Mr. Glover that the city owes the new Corcoran Art Gallery, for he alone among all the trustees urged the abandonment of the old site and the selection of a new one whereon a larger and more modern gallery could be built. It took time to overcome the strong opposition to this, but at last it was accomplished. Mr. Glover was also largely influential in securing the extension of the water-works, now one of the most efficient systems in the

country. In street railroad matters Mr. Glover has long been active, and was the moving spirit of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad for many years before it was merged into the Capital Traction Company, in 1895, since which time he has been its vice-president. He has been the president of the Stock Exchange, and when vice-president of the National Safe Deposit and Trust Company it was mainly through his efforts that its new building was erected.

Mr. Glover was born in Macon county, North Carolina, November 24, 1846, but came to Washington when eight years old to live. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was one of Washington's most distinguished and highly esteemed citizens, an honored guest at the reception given General Lafayette by the President of the United States, and one of the large land-owners in Washington at that time. Young Glover was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, the famous school conducted by O. C. Wright. When sixteen years old he entered the book store of Frank Taylor, where he remained for three years, resigning his position there to enter the employ of Riggs & Company in a clerical capacity. His ability, willingness and geniality were soon asserted, and step by step he mounted the ladder of promotion, until in 1873, finding his services indispensable, Mr. Riggs asked him to become a member of the firm of Riggs & Company. The business of Riggs & Company grew to such proportions it was found advisable to merge the banking house into a national bank in order to better facilitate the handling of the large volume of



CHARLES CARROLL GLOVER



MR. GLOVER'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

business which was daily growing. On July 1, 1896, this step was taken, and Charles C. Glover was chosen president. Under his management the business so increased that it was found necessary to remove to more commodious quarters. Hence its present home, one of the finest examples of a modern bank building in the United States. On January 10, 1878, Mr. Glover married Miss Annie Cunningham Poor, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Poor. Two children, Elizabeth Lindsay and Charles Carroll Glover, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glover.

Thomas Hyde, vice-president of the Riggs National Bank, has been connected with this institution and the firm of Riggs & Company, its predecessor, since 1854, and



THOMAS HYDE

became a partner in said firm in 1874. To his strong personality and the conservative policy to which he has ever adhered, much of the bank's success is due.

Mr. Hyde is a son of Anthony Hyde, Esq. of Georgetown, who in turn is a descendant of the Hides of Severn, one of Maryland's most prominent old families.

Mr. Hyde is the president of the Riggs Fire Insurance Company, which is recognized as one of the most prosperous insurance institutions in the city, the history of which is to be found elsewhere. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Louise Home; a trustee of the Corcoran Art Gallery, and of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation. Mr. Hyde is equally prominent in Washington socially and his name is to be found upon the roster of its most exclusive clubs, among them the Metropolitan, Dumbarton and Chevy Chase Clubs, of which he is president.

James Marion Johnston is a great-grandson of Dr. James Johnston, of the family of the Johnstons of "Annandale," a surgeon in the British Royal Army, who married Jean Nisbet in 1722, and whose son, Dr. Andrew Johnston (born 1735, died 1801), a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, came to Georgia to practice his profession, and there married Bellamy Rorber in 1761. Dr. Andrew Johnston's son, James (born 1778, died 1822) married, in 1797, Marion, the daughter of Sir George Houston, of Houston, Barrow, and their son, William P. Johnston (born 1812, after having his degree at Yale, the University of Pennsylvania and in Paris, married, in 1840, Mary F., the daughter of Bernard Hays, Esq., of Virginia, a lawyer and a graduate of Princeton and practiced medicine in Washington, D. C., from 1842 until his death in 1876. Of the two children left by Dr. William P. Johnston, the eldest, Dr. William George Johnston, following the family tradition, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Edinburgh, Scotland, and

practiced medicine in Washington from 1869 until his death, in March, 1902; and the youngest, Dr. George Woodruff Johnston, after graduating at Princeton, and taking similar professional degrees, also practiced medicine for some years and afterwards engaged in literary work connected with that profession. Dr. William Waring Johnston's son, Dr. William Bernard Johnston, a graduate of Harvard and Johns Hopkins University, has begun, in 1902, the practice of medicine in Washington.

James Marion Johnston, son of Dr. William P. Johnston and Mary E., his wife, was born in Washington, D. C., on February 27, 1850. After his school days at the Emerson Institute, in that city, and one year each at Chestnut Hill School, near Baltimore, and at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, he entered Princeton College in 1866, graduating and receiving the degree of A.B. in 1870, and A.M. in 1873. While in college he became a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.



JAMES MARION JOHNSTON

On leaving college he studied law in the office of Hon. Walter S. Cox (afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), and at the Columbia Law School, graduating at the latter and being admitted to the bar in 1872. During this period he also took the course at the Spencerian Business College. After spending about a year in European travel he practiced law in partnership with Mr. John F. Hanna from 1874 until the latter's death, in 1885, and then in partnership with Mr. Calderon Carlisle until March, 1888, when he retired from practice and became a member of the firm of Riggs & Company, bankers, Washington, D. C. He remained in that firm until its dissolution, in 1896, when he became the second vice-president and a director of The Riggs National Bank. For the purpose of retiring from all active business he resigned, in December, 1902, his position as second vice-president, but still con-

tinues as a director in that bank. In addition to these offices, Mr. Johnston was for some years second vice-president and director in the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, and is still a director in the Arlington Fire Insurance Company, the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, and the Columbia Title Insurance Company. Besides this he has been for some years and still is the treasurer and one of the trustees of the Louise Home, a trustee of St. John's Orphanage, and a trustee, and at one time president of the Children's Hospital. Mr. Johnston is also president of the Princeton Alumni Association of the District of Columbia and the Southern States and has been, from time to time, interested in public affairs, being especially concerned in the passage of the bill establishing the Rock Creek Park, and having prepared the original draft of that bill which, as amended, was finally passed by Congress.

Mr. Johnston married, in 1886, Miss Sophy Carr, and has a son, James Marion Johnston, Jr., and two daughters, Sophy Stanton Johnston and Eleanor Dallas Johnston. Mrs. Johnston and her family are, also, closely identified with Washington. She is the daughter of Captain Overton Carr, United States Navy, who was born in Washington, and was long stationed there before and after his marriage. Captain Carr's father and grandfather also resided in Washington, the latter being one of the "original proprietors" who granted the land which is now the District of Columbia. Mrs. Johnston's mother was the daughter of Hon. William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, a judge and our Minister to Russia, and resided in Washington while her father was a Senator from Pennsylvania and while he was the Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Tyler. Judge Wilkins' wife (Mrs. Johnston's grandmother), was the daughter of Hon. Alexander J. Dallas and the sister of Hon. George M. Dallas. Mrs. Johnston's great-grandfather, Hon. Alexander James Dallas, lived in Washington while editing "Dallas' Reports" of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and as Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Madison. Mrs. Johnston's great uncle, Hon. George M. Dallas, also lived in Washington when Vice-President of the United States. Mrs. Johnston's sister has also resided in Washington. She is the widow of Edwin L. Stanton, Esq., who was a son of the Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, and who was a prominent member of the Washington bar.

Arthur Tilghman Brice, cashier of the Riggs National Bank, is a member of an old and distinguished family whose names are closely and prominently identified with the history of more than one state. Mr. Brice is a son of Richard Tilghman Brice, of Maryland, and Julia Frances Shaff, of Georgetown, D. C., and a great-grandson of Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia. He was born at Columbus, Georgia, in 1850, and fifteen years later removed to Georgetown, D. C. Previous to this he attended private schools in Georgia. Upon taking up his residence in the District of Columbia he graduated from the Spencerian Business

College, and later from the Columbian Law School, both of this city. In 1867 Mr. Brice entered the office of the late W. W. Corcoran, and assisted him in the management of his vast estate until his death, in 1888, when a position, which he accepted, was tendered him in the banking house of Riggs & Co. When Riggs & Co. was merged into a national bank, on July 1, 1896, Mr. Brice was elected cashier and a member of the board of directors, both of which posts he still retains.

On December 30, 1891, Mr. Brice married Jane Frances, youngest daughter of Honorable George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Alice Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, composer of the immortal "Star-Spangled Banner," thereby linking the names of two of Maryland's most distinguished families. Of this union there are three children—Arthur Tilghman Brice, Jr., born September 11, 1892; Alice Key Pendleton Brice, born December 20, 1893, and Julia Frances Brice, born August 22, 1896.



ARTHUR TILGHMAN BRICE

William J. Flather, assistant cashier of the Riggs National Bank, is a most valuable acquisition to that institution. Like Mr. Brice, Mr. Flather is also descended from a Maryland family. A son of Alfred and Sarah C. Hepburn Flather, he was born in Baltimore city on May 7, 1859. After attending the public schools of Baltimore county and Washington, D. C., he entered the office of a broker and there remained for two years. On February 4, 1877, Mr. Flather entered the office of Riggs & Co. as a messenger, and by dint of perseverance and close attention to his duties and employers' interests he was advanced grade by grade until he now stands well at the top. When the reorganization took place in 1896 Mr. Flather's reward came in the form of another advancement when he, too, was elected a director and made assistant cashier. Mr.



WILLIAM J. FLATHER

Flather is also a director in the Real Estate Title and Insurance Company and the Potomac Insurance Company.

Mr. Flather, on October 14, 1885, married Miss Emma Adele Felt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Felt, of Jackson, Michigan. Of this union one son, William J. Flather, Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flather.

The National Metropolitan Bank was founded in 1814. Its headquarters are opposite the United States Treasury, at No. 613 Fifteenth street. The officers of the bank are: E. Southard Parker, president; S. W. Woodward, vice-president; J. Gales Moore, cashier; and W. W.



E. SOUTHARD PARKER

W. Parker, assistant cashier, with the following directorate: John T. Arms, George T. Dunlop, John Joy Edson, Henry Hurt, John B. Larner, E. S. Parker, Myron M. Parker, H. K. Willard, James B. Wymer and S. W. Woodward. The growth of this institution has been steady and rapid, especially so since Mr. Parker assumed the helm of its affairs a few years ago.

E. Southard Parker, president of the Metropolitan Bank, born in Mifflintown, Pa., October 25, 1839, is a son of Andrew Parker and Ann Eliza Doty, descendants of the early settlers of the State. Andrew Parker was a prom-

of Mr. Doty, the firm was continued under the name of Parker & Co., until 1888, when it was merged into a national bank. Mr. Parker remained in Mifflintown till 1887, when he was called to Washington to assist in the establishment of the Columbia National Bank, becoming the new bank's first cashier and in 1891 succeeding to the presidency. For six years Mr. Parker continued at the head of the Columbia National, till in June, 1897, he became connected with the National Metropolitan Bank and succeeded the late John W. Thompson as president. In February, 1865, Mr. Parker married M. Isabella Wilson, daughter of William White Wilson, of Mifflintown. The children of Mr. and Mrs.



THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK.

inent lawyer of his day and from 1851 to 1853 was a resident of Washington, being then a member of the lower house of Congress. The son was educated at the Tuscarora Academy, located at Academia, Pa., and once favorably known as an educational center. Upon leaving Tuscarora Academy, Mr. Parker went to Lewistown, Pa., where for a year he served an apprenticeship in the Mifflin County National Bank. In 1864 he returned to Mifflintown and organized the banking house of Doty, Parker & Co., composed of Edmund Southard Doty, Ezra Doty Parker, and E. Southard Parker, and being the first bank to be organized in Juniata County. In 1880, upon the retirement

Parker, whose home is at 1738 Connecticut avenue, are W. W. W. Parker, assistant cashier of the Metropolitan Bank; Edmund S., of Mifflintown; Ezra D., also of the Metropolitan Bank; Brainard W., attorney at law, and Andrew; Mrs. John B. Larner; Mrs. Henry K. Willard, and Misses Belle and Lucy Parker.

The National Bank of Washington.—This bank, the first established in Washington, had its origin in co-partnership articles of association dated September 4, 1809. The name assumed was "The President and Directors of the Bank of Washington." The co-partnership was to

continue for twenty-one years unless a charter from Congress was sooner obtained. Among the signers of the articles of association appear the following names, familiar in the early history of the city: Daniel Carroll of Duddington, William Cranch, Thomas Law, Robert Brent, Samuel N. Smallwood, Frederick May, Daniel Rapine, Franklin Wharton, Joel Barlow, Samuel H. Smith, William Prout, James S. Stevenson, Joseph Forrest and George Blagden. The capital stock was to be \$1,000,000 in shares of \$40 each.

The first meeting of stockholders was held on September 13, 1809, and was presided over by Joel Barlow, with Samuel Eliot, Jr., acting as secretary. At this meeting twelve directors were elected, viz: Daniel Carroll of Dud-

dington was to be erected for the use of the bank. A charter was obtained from Congress and the bank became incorporated March 4, 1811. The charter was accepted on March 5, 1811. On this day there was reported to the board to be in the hands of the cashier the following amounts in gold, Spanish, \$5,000; British and Portuguese, \$45,000; American, \$5,663.50. March 26, 1811, William A. Bradley was appointed temporarily, runner of the bank. In 1814 he became discount clerk; in June, 1815, bookkeeper; in November, 1815, teller, and in 1816, cashier. January 6, 1812, the stockholders' meeting was held at Colledge's Hall. January 4, 1813, Roger C. Weightman, F. B. Calvert, 204 Charles Carroll of Bellevue were elected members of the board. Mr. Weightman, in 1824, was elected mayor of



THE NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

dington, George Blagden, John Davidson, Joel Barlow, Robert Brent, William Cranch, Washington Boyd, Robert Sewall, Frederick May, George Calvert, Joseph Forrest and James S. Stevenson. The directors met at Lang's Hotel on the next day and elected Daniel Carroll of Duddington, president. Samuel H. Smith was elected a director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Daniel Carroll to the presidency of the bank. Samuel Eliot, Jr., was elected cashier. Mr. Carroll erected a temporary building for the accommodation of the bank, on New Jersey avenue, and the first meeting of the board held there was on November 28, 1809. On July 24, 1810, \$1,865 was appropriated to pay Mr. Carroll for a lot in Square 600, New Jersey avenue, between B and C streets, South, on which a building

this city; was re-elected in 1824 and re-elected in 1825. To accept the position of cashier of the bank in place of Wm. A. Bradley, resigned, on August 24, 1814, the bank captured Washington and on the morning of that day the cashier removed the stores of the bank to Frederick Maryland, where they remained until Monday, September 5th.

The banks of New York, Philadelphia and Lancaster having suspended specie payments the banks of that country, viz: The Bank of Alexandria, The Bank of Columbia, The Bank of Washington, The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, The Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, The Bank of Georgetown, The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown, on a meeting held at the bank of 4 Sunday of 1814, 1815, on

September 13, 1814, resolved to do likewise. In July, 1816, the bank subscribed for five hundred shares (\$50,000) of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States. On June 17, 1817, a communication from the mayor requesting a loan for leveling the streets around the Capitol Square, was considered by the board and agreed to. On September 7, 1819, Daniel Carroll of Duddington resigned the presidency of the bank, having filled the office since the bank was first opened for business in 1809. Since then the presidents of the bank have been the following: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1819 to 1828; George Calvert, 1828 to 1830; Thomas Munroe, 1830 to 1835; William Gunton, 1835 to 1880; Edward Temple, 1880 to 1888; Charles A. James, the present president of the bank, has been such since January, 1888. Cashiers: Samuel Eliot, Jr., until June, 1819; William A. Bradley, until July, 1827; Roger C. Weightman, until October, 1834; John H. Reilly, until November, 1836; James Adams, until July, 1870; Charles A. James, until January, 1888; Charles E. White, since January, 1888, and is the present cashier.

In October, 1821, the board established a saving fund, permitting deposits of not less than \$1 nor more than \$300 in any one year, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was to be paid. This was discontinued January 13, 1835. In January, 1825, Richard Wallach was elected a director of the bank. On January 23, 1827, the board ordered \$300 to be sent to the Mayor of Alexandria to be distributed among the indigent sufferers by the late fire. In January, 1829, the bank removed from Capitol Hill to the National Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, near Sixth street. March 10, 1829, Edward Simms was elected a director; January 5, 1830, Philip B. Key was elected a director. September 7, 1830, George Calvert resigned as president and Thomas Monroe was elected to succeed him; January 3, 1831, W. J. Stone was elected a director. In September, 1831, the bank purchased its present location on "Market Space, C street and Louisiana avenue," for \$10,000. January 3, 1832, Johnson Hellen was elected a director; January 7, 1833, Stanislaus Murray was elected a director; November 19, 1833, Major John H. Eaton was elected a director. April 10, 1834, the bank suspended specie payments and resumed in November following. May 20, 1834, William Gunton was elected a director; January 5, 1835, Jacob Gideon, Jr., was elected a director; January 6, 1835, William Gunton was elected president.

It appears from the minutes of the board that on August 25, 1835, a majority of the board of directors was absent to witness the ceremony of opening the Baltimore & Washington Railroad. May 16, 1837, the bank suspended specie payment and resumed the following August. January 4, 1841, Walter Hellen was elected a director. July 3, 1844, the charter of the bank being about to expire, the directors conveyed all the assets and property of the bank to James Adams, who in turn reconveyed them to certain trustees for the bank. June 17, 1845, the board resolved that, out of respect to the memory of General Andrew Jackson, de-

ceased, late President of the United States, "this bank shall not be opened for business this day." December 24, 1851, Wm. E. Howard was appointed notary and paying-teller, and Charles A. James, receiving teller. June 7, 1853, James M. Carlisle was appointed attorney of the bank. September 25, 1857, the bank suspended specie payments. March 13, 1860, Charles A. James was appointed paying teller. On April 9, 1861, this entry appears in the minutes: "Owing to the storm no one of the trustees present to-day, except the president"; and on April 23, 1861, "The president was authorized to employ additional watchmen at night, during the present excitement if he should deem it desirable." April 28, 1868, Charles A. James was appointed assistant cashier. In January, 1869, by decree of Court, J. B. H. Smith, Alexander Provost, J. H. C. Coffin and Edward Temple were appointed trustees of the bank.

On April 15, 1865, the following resolutions were adopted by the board: "*Resolved*, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of President Lincoln, by the hands of an assassin last evening, and while we regard this murder as disgraceful to civilization, and shocking under all its circumstances, we deplore the loss of the President at this most critical period in our political history, and unite with our fellow citizens and the world in this bereavement. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect this bank be closed to-day and on the day of the funeral, and that the banking house be clothed in mourning for thirty days."

October 8, 1867, Charles E. White was appointed clerk, and on May 25, 1869, teller. In January, 1886, the bank organized under the National Banking Acts, as "The National Bank of Washington." Its present officers are: Charles A. James, president; James L. Norris, vice-president; Charles E. White, cashier. These officers, with Clement W. Howard, Robert Portner and William F. Mattingly, comprise its board of directors.

The Central National Bank occupies the triangle formed by the conjunction of Pennsylvania avenue, C and Seventh streets. The handsome brownstone structure attracts the attention of all passers by and is one of the most imposing looking bank buildings in the city. It has a large clientele, and its solid financial basis is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Clarence F. Norment, its able president, who is reckoned among Washington's most astute financiers.

In 1874 the Metropolis Savings Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, with Samuel Norment president and John A. Ruff, cashier. In 1878 it became the Central National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00, and retaining the same officers. In 1891 the president and cashier both died and were succeeded by the late William E. Clark, as president, and Albert B. Ruff, as cashier. In 1895, upon the decease of William E. Clark, Clarence F. Norment, a son of Samuel Norment, the first president, was elected to and still retains the presidency of the bank.



THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

In 1898 the charter of the bank was extended, but before doing so the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, out of the earnings, leaving a surplus of \$60,000. Since this time it has paid an annual dividend of 10 per cent. and its surplus increased to \$125,000. Numbering among the directors of the Central National Bank, during its existence, and now deceased, were some of the most prominent business men of Washington, notably, Samuel Norment, William E. Clark, Nicholas Acker, William B. Webb, James L. Barbour, William H. Clagett, Benjamin Charlton, George B. Thompson, John H. Goddard, O. T. Thompson, John L. Edwards, James E. Clark and James S. Edwards. The bank is now the depository for U. S. Government funds. The present officers and directors are as follows: President, Clarence F. Norment; vice-president, Daniel Fraser; cashier, Albert B. Ruff; assistant cashier, W. Wallace Nairn. Directors: Horatio Browning, E. B. Evans, Edward Graves, Frank P. May, Theo. J. Mayer, W. K. Mendenhall, Levi Woodbury, John Callahan and Odell S. Smith.

Clarence Forbes Norment, present president of the Central National Bank, has long been a conspicuous figure

in Washington financial circles. A Washingtonian by birth, he is of the third generation of a family whose name has been closely identified with the growth and best interests of the national capital and who have for at least half a century stood at the head of matters financial. Mr. Norment is a son of Samuel and Mary Ellen Ward Norment. His grandfather, Ulysses Ward, founded the old Mutual Fire Insurance Company forty years ago on the corner occupied by the Bank of Washington, and directly across the street from the building which Mr. Norment is president. It was on the same corner that Samuel Norment, Clarence Forbes Norment's father, went into business and formed the Central Bank twenty years ago.

Mr. Norment is now forty six years old, and his well-knit figure, denoting great strength and indomitable energy, is a familiar sight to and about the financial centers of the city. He was educated at Kittenhouse Academy, this city, and the Western Maryland College at Westminster, Md. Following his graduation from college he entered the banking business, and, at the death of his father in 1891, he was elected to the directorate of the Central Bank, and from this time on his business interests have centered around that institution. In 1895 he was elected to the presidency of the bank and the business has steadily increased and grown under his wise guidance until now it is one of the leading banks of the city.

Mr. Norment is a prominent member of the Washington Stock Exchange, and is substantially a considerable holder in local securities. When the Washington Bankers' Association was organized in 1902 he was made its vice-president. He is a director and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Security and Trust



CLARENCE FORBES NORMENT

Company, and is largely identified with building association and insurance affairs. He is trustee for several large estates and has large and important real estate holdings in the District. Aside from his business life Mr. Norment is a member of the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club and vice-president of the Washington Automobile Club, and is an enthusiastic and expert automobilist. Mr. Norment married Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, of Suffolk, Va. They have three children living and occupy a handsome apartment at the Portland.

Daniel Fraser, vice-president of the Central National Bank. Although a Scotchman by birth, Mr. Fraser has made this country his home for forty years, and like many of his fellow-countrymen, has become a power in the community he elected to make his home. As the president and treasurer of The Norris Peters Company, photo-lithograph-



DANIEL FRASER

ers, with a large and growing plant at 458 Pennsylvania avenue, Mr. Fraser has so directed the affairs of the concern that in an incredibly short space of time its business capacity has been quadrupled. Daniel Fraser was born at Inverness, Scotland, on July 7, 1840, and was educated at the parish school of his native town. Electing lithography as the pursuit he wished to follow, he learned the business with the firm of Gilmour & Dean, at Glasgow, Scotland. There he remained until January, 1862, when he made a contract with Major & Knapp, of New York, and removed to that city. This was his first glimpse of the new world, and after continuing with that firm for five years he resigned to take charge of the printing department of the Clark Thread Company at Newark, N. J., where he remained for several years, leaving there to come to Washington in September, 1872, under an engagement with the late Norris

Peters, as superintendent of his establishment. Upon Mr. Peters' death in 1880, the heirs of the estate and Mr. Fraser formed a co-partnership, which continued until 1899, when the business was converted into a stock company, with Mr. Frazer as its president and treasurer. Mr. Fraser has the distinction of running the first lithographic power press in Washington, and while the business of which he is now the head, had about twenty-five employes in all when he was made its superintendent, it now has over one hundred with eight power presses. Mr. Fraser is also a member of the executive board of the American Security and Trust Company and a director in the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. In politics Mr. Fraser is a Republican, but because of his residence in the District of Columbia has never taken an active part in political life. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, being a past grand officer of the latter organization. He is also a director of the Casualty Hospital, and a member of the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club. In 1862 he married Miss Agnes Fu'ton, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Second National Bank of Washington city was organized July 14, 1872. The first president was John C. McKe'den. The first cashier was Col. D. L. Eaton. The following well-known business men of Washington were the incorporators: D. L. Eaton, James L. Barbour, Joseph B. Bryan, Thomas L. Tullock, George W. Cissel, W. H. H. Cissel, John C. Parker, H. F. Zimmerman & Son, F. H. Gassaway, E. E. White, Z. Richards, R. M. Hall, W. W. Burdette, L. R. Tuttle, George W. Balloch, John O. Evans, Lewis Clephane, George F. Gulick, Francis Prot, Nicholas Acker, Thomas L. Hume, Francis H. Smith, B. H. Warner, Wilfiam L. Wall, J. C. McKelden, William A. Richardson and John H. Wheeler.

The bank was formally opened September 11, 1872, and its business carried on in a building on the north side of F street near Seventh, northwest. Two months afterwards, on November 26, 1872, Mr. Thomas L. Tulloch, from the committee on building, offered a resolution recommending the purchase of the premises No. 509 Seventh street, northwest, opposite the Post Office Department. This resolution was adopted, and a new iron building (one of the first in Washington) was constructed, and is still occupied by the bank. At the first annual election, held on January 14, 1873, the following directors were chosen: J. C. McKelden, J. L. Barbour, Thomas L. Tullock, George W. Balloch, W. W. Burdette, G. F. Gulick, Francis H. Smith, Lewis Clephane, Thomas L. Hume, N. B. Fugitt and John O. Evans.

The Second National Bank was hardly launched before it encountered the furious financial storm that swept over the country caused by the failure of the banking house of Jay Cook & Company. It weathered the storm, which carried down many older and supposedly stronger banks. In 1877, Mr. McKelden having resigned the presidency of the institution, the Hon. Matthew G. Emery, who had recently finished his term of office as mayor of Washington, was elected to the vacancy, and the bank became recognized



THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

as one of the best financial institutions of the national capital. On the death of Mr. Emery, October 12, 1901, William V. Cox was chosen president. The bank has been particularly fortunate in its cashiers, who have been men of unusual ability. Col. D. L. Eaton, the first cashier, died February 16, 1873, and H. C. Swain, who was chosen his successor on July 15, 1874, died March 29, 1893, when John E. Eckloff, the present cashier, was elected. Jacob Scharf is the assistant cashier. Of the original board of directors W. W. Burdette, vice-president of the bank, alone remains. Two of the first board—Gen. George W. Balloch and F. H. Smith, president of the Union Savings Bank—are still alive and in active business in Washington.

Since its organization, the bank has paid to the stockholders dividends to the amount of \$1,725,446. Among the correspondents of the bank are the First National Bank of New York, the General National Bank of Philadelphia, the First National Bank of Cincinnati, the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, the First National Bank of San Francisco, and Fessenden's National Bank of Boston.

The present directors are: William V. Cox, W. W. Burdette, William F. Mattingsly, George W. Pearson, Simon Wolf, Charles Schneider, Walter C. Clephane, James B. Lambie, Somerset R. Watson, A. H. Stephenson, and Charles Graff.

William Van Zandt Cox was born near Zanesville, Ohio, on June 12, 1852, and is the son of Col. Thomas J. Cox, U. S. V., who died during the civil war at Nashville, Tenn. Through his father he is descended from Gen. James Cox, who fought with Washington at Monmouth and Germantown, and later represented New Jersey in Congress. His mother's family, the Van Zandts, is of early Colonial Dutch origin. In 1863 he joined his father at Zanesville, to perform the duties of an orderly. His early education was in the public schools of his native State, and later he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was for a time one of the editors of the college paper, graduating in 1874. He began the study of law under Judge M. M. Granger in Zanesville, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio in 1877. The same year he accepted an office in the Ohio Senate. He also served as correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, besides conducting the Zanesville Daily Democrat. In 1876, while visiting his uncle, Hon. S. S. Cox, in Washington, he met Dr. G. Browne Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, who offered him an appointment on his staff in the U. S. National Museum, which he accepted. An indefatigable worker, for a short time he developed so evident an ability for executive or administrative work that he was made chairman of the National Museum.

With an unusual aptitude as an organizer, a fine facility for despatching public business, and an ability to perform many other duties, not the least of which being in connection with expositions—during the International Fisheries Exhibition held in London in 1883, he was secretary and disbursing officer of the American Commission. He was also identified with the national 1883-1884 Centennial, Cincinnati and Louisville. He represented the Smithsonian Institution at the Minnesota Exposition and the Centennial Anniversary of the Temperance and Moral St. Clair as Governor of the National Territory at Havana, etc. He was the inspecting officer of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893, and served in a like capacity in the Cotton States and International Exposition held in 1895 at

Ga., in 1895. Mr. Cox was the unanimous choice of the Government Board for secretary and executive officer at the expositions held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, in Omaha, Neb., in 1898, and in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. At the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition he also served as secretary of the jury of awards. He is at present secretary and executive officer of the Government Board of the St. Louis World's Fair, to be held in 1904. In the autumn of 1886 he married a daughter of the Hon. Matthew G. Emery, who was the last mayor of Washington. A year later he took up his residence in Brightwood, and at once identified himself with local improvements. He was made chairman of the committee on legislation and postal facilities of the Brightwood Avenue Citizens' Association, and performed the duties with such satisfaction that a year later he was made president of the association, which



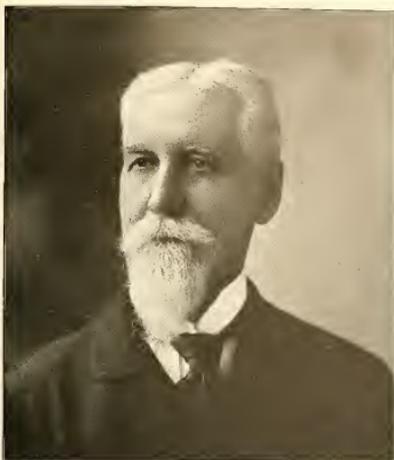
WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX

office he then held for three terms, accomplishing many important improvements in the northern part of the District. Meanwhile he had become a member of the Washington Board of Trade, where his strong views on the preservation and improvement of the parks of the District led to his being assigned to the committee on public parks and grounds, of which he became secretary. He has been a persistent advocate of the improvement of Rock Creek Park, and his efforts towards continuing the national features of that park have manifested themselves in his desire to secure the preservation of Fort Stevens. The vacancy caused among the directors of the Board of Trade by the death of Colonel A. T. Britton was filled by the selection of Mr. Cox, whose broad interest in all local matters marked him as a desirable addition to that governing body, before which comes every phase of the complex affairs of the District. He is now vice-presi-

dent of the Board of Trade. On the death of Mr. M. W. Beveridge, he was elected to succeed him as a director of the Second National Bank of Washington and to this trust, as with others, he has given his most zealous attention. On the death of Matthew G. Emery, president of the bank, Mr. Cox succeeded to that position, having resigned his office in the National Museum. He is a director in the American Security and Trust Company and the Washington Title Company, being also an executor of the M. G. Emery estate, and vice-president of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company and the Washington Market Company. Mr. Cox served as vice-chairman of the Dewey reception committee, and had immediate charge of the more important details which made that event so complete a success. On the death of Mr. Lawrence Gardner, Mr. Cox was selected to be his successor as secretary of the Citizens' Committee, and was later chosen as secretary of the Joint Committee composed of the Senate, House of Representatives, Governors' and Citizens' Committees, and had charge of the celebration in 1900 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia. He is vice-chairman of the Shepherd Memorial Finance Committee. Besides various Government reports, Mr. Cox is the author of "The Settlement of the Great Northwest;" biographical sketches of Dr. G. Brown Goode and Matthew Gault Emery; and joint author of the "Life of Samuel S. Cox." He edited the report on the reception of Admiral Dewey in 1899, and also compiled the memorial volume on the National Capital Centennial Celebration of 1900, which has been printed by Congress. He is also the author of "Defenses of Washington" and other historical papers, including "When Lincoln Was Under Fire," and a series on the battle of Fort Stevens, History of Rock Creek Park, etc. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, and of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He has held the office of vice-president in both the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia.

Walter W. Burdette, vice-president of the Second National Bank, was one of the organizers of this bank, July 24, 1872, was elected one of the directors at that time, and has been re-elected every year continuously up to the present time, and January 12th, 1898, was elected vice-president of the same. Mr. Burdette was born in the State of Maryland in the County of Howard, May 21st, 1830. He is the son of Wesley Burdette, who was a farmer, and whose ancestors were of the old English and French stock who came to this country in the seventeenth century. He received all the advantages of an education which that part of the country afforded at that time. Having a desire at quite a youthful age for commercial pursuits, he came to Washington and was engaged by some of the largest dry goods and carpet houses from 1853 to 1859, at which time he commenced the dry goods and carpet business for himself. He retired from active business in 1880, but previous to

his retirement, and subsequently, he has been connected with many financial and charitable institutions. In the year 1865, Mr. Burdette married Susie E. Helmick, daughter of William He'mick, who was a member of Congress



WALTER W. BURDETTE

from the State of Ohio, representing the Fifteenth Congressional District. In religious faith, he is an Episcopalian, and a member of the Ascension Church, and was vestryman and treasurer of the church for many years. Mr. Burdette was one of the incorporators of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, which was organized in 1807, an institution which has been conducive of very much good. He was elected one of the governors of the institution, was appointed a member of the finance committee, and elected chairman of the committee. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and has served on various committees, is also a member of the Business Men's Association, and in 1890, was elected a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, and has subsequently been engaged in financial affairs generally.

Lincoln National Bank.—This estimable banking institution received its charter on March 5, 1890, and opened its doors for business at the corner of Ninth and D streets on March 25 in the same year. Its incorporators were wise in the conclusion that a bank was needed in that immediate vicinity, since its success was instantaneous, with a daily growing list of depositors. The first officers of the Lincoln Bank were: John A. Prescott, president; H. Bradley Davidson, vice-president, and Frederick A. Stier, cashier. Mr. Prescott was succeeded in the presidency by the present president, Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, while the other officers now are R. A. Walker, vice-president; F. A. Stier, cashier. The directors are: Andrew Archer, Charles H. Burgess, Michael J. Colbert, Floyd E. Davis, Willis S. Hoge. Tall-

mudge A. Lambert, Peter Lattinow, Arthur Peter, John C. Parker, William D. Sullivan, Frederick A. Tschobely, Frank H. Thomas, Richard A. Walker, G. Taylor Wade, Jesse B. Wilson. The healthy and flourishing condition of the bank's finances was clearly demonstrated by the last statement published, in which, with a capital stock of \$200,000, a surplus, together with the undivided profits, amounted to \$45,000. After remaining at its first location for four years the bank was removed to its present location in the handsome brownstone structure at the corner of Seventh and D streets.

Jesse B. Wilson, president of the Lincoln Bank, has had a life fraught with romance, to which in his declining years he refers with a pride justly deserved in all self-made men. The son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Smalley, Wilson, he was born in Prince George county, Md. When but a small boy his parents removed to Howard county, Md. After a brief residence there, both died, leaving the orphan boy in the care of relatives. When, but ten years old, this boy feeling his dependence, and with but fifty cents in the pocket of his little round jacket, to which he affectionately refers, he struck out alone to carve his future. After a weary walk of nearly thirty miles he reached Washington, footsore and weary, and applied for work in a grocery store. His boyish face appealing to the proprietor, he was taken in and his first step in the business world was made. There he remained and after three or four months was paid the munificent salary of ten cents a day. His indomitable will, courage, close application to



JESSE B. WILSON

business and his integrity, won him recognition and a long and successful career. In 1872 he formed the firm of Smith, Wilson & Adams, commencing by buying his partners out and conducting the business since

His establishment was on Pennsylvania avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he remained for twenty years. For seventeen years Mr. Wilson was the president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and upon the resignation of Mr. Prescott he became the president of the Lincoln National Bank and has since continued at its head. Other enterprises with which Mr. Wilson is identified include the Northern Market Company and the Washington National Building and Loan Association, being president of both institutions.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Annie Scrivener, of Washington, and they have eight children, still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 1823 Phelps Place, N. W.

Richard Alfred Walker, vice-president of Lincoln Bank, is another striking example of the self made man, one who was forced at a tender age to strike out in the world for himself, and by dint of unceasing work, integrity and straightforward business tactics, has earned for himself a high niche among the prominent men of affairs of Washington. Descended from an old and honorable family, among the earliest settlers of Southwest Washington, Mr. Walker doubtless inherits those qualities which go far toward making men, who, in turn, make the nation's history and its best citizens. Richard Alfred Walker is a son of William Bradley and Maria Martin Walker, and was born on June 20, 1839. His father for many years was the superintendent of the old Washington Arsenal, a position he filled with honor and integrity. His maternal grandfather, Tobias Martin, a machinist by trade, came to this



RICHARD ALFRED WALKER

country in 1812 and worked as a cabinet maker and was then known as "Old Tom and his barrel." His father became a tinner, tinsmith and he also was the first printer of the first printing presses in America. In 1848, he was a publisher of the

"National Intelligencer." His contract was for two of these machines, but before starting work on the second one he was murdered in cold blood, in his wife's presence, by De Vaughan, who afterwards met his just deserts on



LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.

the gallows at Alexandria, he being the first man hung in the District of Columbia. Young Walker was the fourth in line of seven sons, and after attending the public schools until he was sixteen years old, his father died. Then it was that he was compelled to start out into the world and earn his livelihood and contribute his little mites toward the maintenance of his widowed mother and the little ones at home. He elected the trade of a painter and worked at this for four years when he engaged in the grocery business for himself on 4¹/₂ street. His business grew and prospered and shortly after he removed to 1000 Seventh street, northwest, where he still is, entering now upon his twenty-fifth year at this stand. Mr. Walker's influence was soon felt in the business world, and he holds varied interests aside from his grocery business. He is a director, vice-president and one of the organizers of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company. He helped to organize the Lincoln National Bank and is its vice-president, and one of the

directors. A peculiar coincidence is that the president of the Lincoln Bank, Mr. Jesse B. Wilson, also made his start as a grocer. Mr. Walker is also prominently identified with many other institutions, such as building and loan associations, assisting in the organization and since in the conduct of their affairs, as well as with fire and life insurance companies. So assiduously has Mr. Walker devoted himself to his business cares that he asserts, "I started to work when I was sixteen years old and I have had but little rest since." Mr. Walker is a member of the Beacon Lodge, I. O. O. F., the duties of his lodge seemingly his only diversion from the dull care of business. In 1865 he married Miss Allen, of this city, and eleven children of this union are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Walker occupy a beautiful home at 1101 P street, northwest.

Frederick A. Stier, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, has also been with the bank in his present capacity since its inception. A son of Hamilton and Harriet Hammond Stier, he was born in New Market, Frederick county, Md. After receiving an education afforded in the country schools, he came to Washington in 1859, and became a clerk in a dry goods establishment. When the Second National Bank was organized in 1873, Mr. Stier went with that institution in the capacity of a runner, and there remained for sixteen years, filling the various positions in the bank to which, from time to time, he was promoted. There he remained until 1890. When the Lincoln National Bank was organized he was appointed its cashier, in which capacity he continues. Mr. Stier married Miss Ann Dorsey, of Howard county, Md., in 1860, and with his wife resides at 1828 Ninth street, N. W.

The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, D. C.—The present venerable institution—the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown—had its origin in the early part of the last century, when we find a company or limited partnership in existence, by the name or style of the President and Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, transacting a general banking business in that town.

The minutes of a meeting, held February 15, 1814, disclose the following facts: Directors present, William Marbury, James Melvin, George C. Washington, Thomas Turner, Romulus Riggs, T. B. Beall, John Lee, Leonard H. Johns, Thomas Robertson and Charles W. Goldsborough. William Marbury was duly elected president and Clement Smith, cashier. A committee was appointed "to prepare a memorial to Congress, requesting an act of Incorporation." Proposals were invited for "a banking house or site for the bank." "That the amount of the first installment paid upon the stock of this institution be invested in treasury notes."

At the following meeting, held on March 1st, 1814, we find recorded that "the proposal of Mr. John Peter,



FARMERS AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

to sell his house, corner of Bridge and Congress streets, for \$14,000, was submitted and accepted, and the necessary improvements, alterations and additions to the building directed to be made." This property, so purchased, has ever since remained the home of the bank.

On March 3, 1817, there was passed by Congress an act providing "That from and after the passage of this act all those persons who shall hold any share of the joint stock or funds, created in pursuance of certain articles of association made and entered into on the first Monday in February, in the year 1814, between sundry persons forming a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown and their successors, being stockholders as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the 'Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown,' and as such shall continue until the first day of January, 1822."

By subsequent acts of Congress the existence of the bank was continued to different dates, and finally on January 15, 1872, it became a national bank, and as such it has since remained.

During its existence of nearly one hundred years many severe financial storms have swept over the country, carry-



TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

ing down to destruction innumerable supposedly strong municipal institutions; but at no time has this bank "closed its doors," "suspended payment," or declined to honor, promptly, when presented, every check properly drawn against it.

The bank has a capital of \$252,000; surplus and undivided profits of \$333,322.07; and deposits of \$1,185,378.55.

Beginning with February, 1814, the following gentlemen have served as presidents: William Marbury, from 1814 to 1817; Thomas B. Beall, 1817 to 1820; Clement Smith, from 1820 to 1830; John Kurtz, 1830 to 1858; Robert Dool, 1858 to 1867; George Shoemaker, 1867 to 1869; Henry M. McKim, 1869 to 1880; S. Thomas Brown, 1869 to the present date.

The present officers of the bank are: Directors, M. J. Kelly, S. Thomas Brown, Charles H. Cragin, George W.

Cissel, A. B. Jackson, William King, J. Edward Libbey, Samuel C. Palmer, and Louis D. Wine. Cashier, Edgar B. Berry; assistant cashier, Charles W. Edmonston.

The Traders' National Bank, at the corner of Tenth and D streets and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, although a comparatively newly organized institution, has made rapid strides, and is now reckoned among the most solid and healthy of the city's national banks. Organized on March 3, 1890, the Traders' began business at 916 Pennsylvania avenue, with George C. Henning, the present head of the bank, as its president. The need of a bank in this locality was soon made manifest, and, with the rapidly increasing number of depositors, it was incumbent upon the officers of the bank to seek more modern and commodious quarters. This they did, and after a year at the initial stand they moved to its present quarters. As its business grew apace and daily increased, it was again found necessary to make more room to properly conduct the bank's affairs, and improvements have been made which more than doubles the floor space of the bank proper, while in appointments and interior decoration it is second to none in the city.

Some idea of the magnitude of the bank's business, so ably managed by Mr. Henning, may be gained from the statement issued at the close of business on November 25, 1902: Assets—Loans and discounts, \$610,927.13; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, \$50,000.00; premium on U. S. bonds, \$1,000.00; other stocks, bonds, etc., \$8,655.06; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$159,325.00; redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, \$2,500.00; due from reserve agents, \$103,786.50; due from other banks, \$91,071.28; checks and cash items, \$7,764.92; exchanges for clearing house, \$14,624.35; legals and specie, \$99,700.75; total, \$1,149,354.99. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$200,000.00; surplus fund, \$60,000.00; undivided profits, net, \$29,117.18; circulation, \$49,500.00; deposits—individuals, \$775,943.30; banks, \$34,794.51; total, \$1,149,354.99.

The officers of the Traders National Bank are: George C. Henning, president; William A. Gordon, vice-president; and John C. Athey, cashier. The following are its directors: E. F. Droop, Isadore Saks, Samuel Maddox, Beriah Wilkins, Richard E. Pairo, George C. Henning, Emil G. Shafer, Emmons S. Smith, John Quinn, William Barnum, W. A. Gordon, S. S. Shedd, John T. Varnell and Henry P. Blair.

George Custis Henning, president of the Traders National Bank, was born in Washington, D. C., on February 3, 1833. He is the son of George W. and Sarah Custis (Lewis) Henning. In 1847 Mr. Henning embarked in mercantile pursuits, and later engaged in the clothing business, under the firm name of George C. Henning &

Company, where he continued for some years until he entered the firm of Saks & Company as a partner. He continued in this firm until 1890, when he engaged in the organization of the bank, whose affairs he has so successfully since piloted.



GEORGE CUSTIS HENNING

Mr. Henning was a Union man and served in Company A, National Guard, on March 4, 1861, the day of President Lincoln's inauguration, but was shortly afterwards mustered out of service. Mr. Henning has married three times. He resides at 1728 Twentieth street, northwest.

Citizens National Bank.—Directly opposite the United States Treasury, at 615, Fifteenth street, stands the imposing structure of white marble, the home of the Citizens National Bank. About this institution are associated the early recollections of the national banking system of the United States. The building was erected in 1863 by the late Jay Cooke and occupied by the First National Bank of Washington, which was one of the first national banks chartered by the United States Government. The Citizens National Bank was organized in 1871 at Hagerstown, Maryland, with a capital stock of \$50,000. By a special act of Congress in 1874 the charter was transferred to this city, the capital stock increased to \$200,000, and a short time thereafter to \$300,000. The affairs of the bank were successfully presided over by the late Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Maryland, a man of great wealth and sound financial judgment; thus was the foundation well laid. Mr. Tome was succeeded as president by Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, who, in turn, was followed by the late E. Kurtz Johnson, to whose efforts the present success of the bank is largely due. At the death of the latter, the presidential mantle fell upon his brother, Mr. E. S. Johnson, then one of the prominent business men of Maryland.

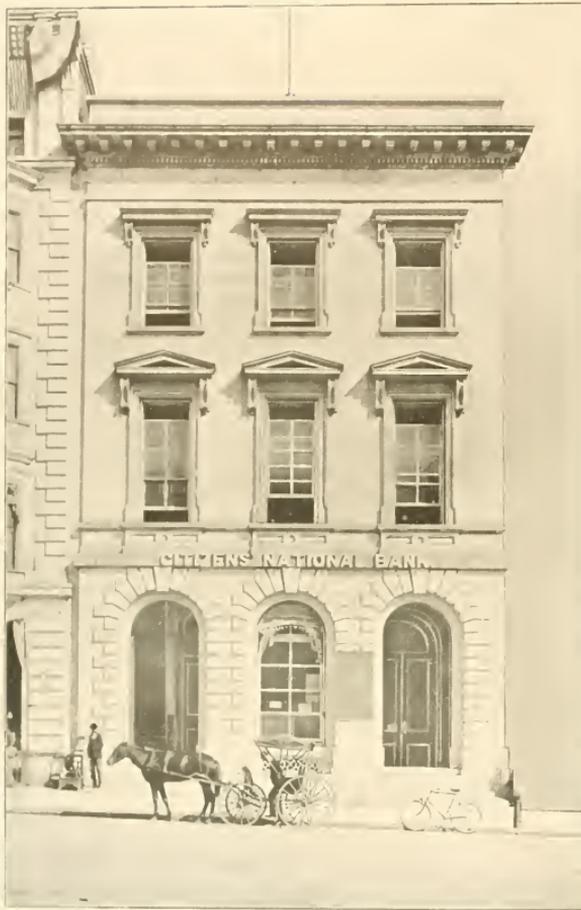
Early in March, 1903, the control of the Citizens National Bank was purchased by Mr. Frederick C. Stevens, president of the West End National Bank of Washington, and his associates, and on April 23d Mr. Stevens was elected president of the Citizens National Bank and Mr. John H. Moore, vice-president of the West End National Bank, was elected vice-president. The capital of the Citizens National Bank was increased to \$500,000, the increase being used to purchase the assets of the West End National Bank, thus bringing about a harmonious consolidation of these two institutions, so that to-day the Citizens National Bank stands pre-eminently among the leading financial institutions of the national capital. Its management is strong and conservative, and its future is brilliant. The statement recently published shows the capital of \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits, approximately \$300,000; and deposits of about \$2,500,000. The present officers of the bank are: Frederick C. Stevens, president; John H. Moore, vice-president; N. H. Shea, second vice-president; R. A. Chester, cashier; and the directors are: William A. H. Church, H. Bradley Davidson, Charles Jacobsen, William S. Knox, John H. Moore, Allison Nailor, Jr., Cuno H. Rudolph, T. E. Roessle, Jackson H. Ralston, Hugh Reilly, N. H. Shea, Frederick C. Stevens, William A. Wimsatt, Charles P. Williams and Walter R. Wilcox.

Elbridge Smith Johnson.—Mr. E. S. Johnson was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Dorchester county, February 25, 1848, and is a son of Alward and Mary L. (McNamara) Johnson. He received a common



ELBRIDGE SMITH JOHNSON

school education in his native county, and upon reaching the age of maturity he engaged in mercantile pursuits for the next ten years. Following this Mr. Johnson was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, and there remained until the road was absorbed



CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

by the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1887 Mr. Johnson promoted and organized the Choptank Steamboat Company of Baltimore City. In this company he demonstrated a keen insight into business affairs, and mainly by his efforts, aided and abetted by Mr. John W. Woodland, of Baltimore, were boats built and a line established between Baltimore and points on the Eastern Shore and along the Choptank River. As president of this company Mr. Johnson saw increased firm strong competition with the late Enoch Pratt, one of Baltimore's most astute financiers and capitalists, a prominent citizen, who was then the president of the rival company. At the death of his brother, E. White Johnson, he was elected a director of the Citizens

National Bank, and shortly following was made president. Mr. Johnson has ever been a wise counsellor and a cool, level-headed, and unprejudiced business man, and one ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who daily seek his aid and counsel. Mr. Johnson is also a director in the National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, of Washington; a director and vice-president of the Guarantee Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the Farmers' Trust, Banking, and Deposit Company, both of Baltimore, Md., as well as being interested in a number of smaller institutions. His love of the country is inherent, and he still takes much pleasure in agricultural pursuits, and is largely interested in such in his native county of Dorchester. Mr. Johnson married Margaret H., daughter of the late John Webster, of Dorchester county.

National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company.—Washington's pioneer in the safe deposit business, as well as one of its oldest and most substantial savings institutions, is the National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, whose magnificent building at the corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue is one of the most ornate in the city, as well as being a model in construction, pursuant to the safe guarding of its own, as well as its patrons' funds and valuables. Step by step this institution has grown, and by enlarging and broadening its charter and adding new features to its original state it has grown to be one of Washington's most powerful institutions. This company was organized as a safe deposit company on January 22, 1867, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and the original board of directors included George W. Riggs, Henry A. Willard, H. D. Cooke, George H. Plant, William S. Huntington, George O. Evans, Nathaniel Wilson, T. M. Plowman, and B. P. Snyder. Since that time the names of Washington's foremost and most solid citizens have been identified with this company either as officers or as members of the directorate. The success of the company being assured from its inception, it was decided three years later, or in 1870, to enlarge the scope of the institution, and a savings bank feature was added and the board of directors chosen included Henry A. Willard, William Stickney, Hon. Andrew Wylie, Matthew G. Emery, Hon. Joseph Casey, J. H. Lathrop, and William H. Philip. Again finding that the trust and savings features were so popular with the patrons of the institution, another radical departure was contemplated, and on April 21, 1891, the trust feature

was added with the capital stock increased to \$1,000,000, fully paid up, which immediately prospered and flourished in a manner commensurate with the success of the other departments, thus the title which includes each of the salient features of the institution's departments was taken, and the concern became known as the National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, and as such it became incorporated by an act of Congress, approved on February 18, 1892. Among the presidents of the company when it was exclusively a safe deposit company were George W. Riggs, George H. Plant, and Benjamin P. Snyder, and after the savings feature was added the names of Henry A. Willard, William Stickney, and Benjamin P. Snyder.

In 1897 Mr. Snyder was succeeded in the presidency by the present chief executive, Mr. Thomas R. Jones, whose broad and liberal policy in the conduct of the institution's affairs, and a strong personality, coupled with a thorough knowledge of matters financial, has earned for him the promotion justly bestowed. Mr. Jones became connected with the savings bank feature of this institution as its cashier in 1872, and there remained in that capacity for twelve years, and in 1892 was elected third vice-president and executive officer, succeeding to the presidency at the death of Mr. Snyder. The other officers of the National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company at the present time are: E. Francis Riggs, vice-president; William D. Hoover, second vice-president and trust officer; George Howard, treasurer; Charles E. Nyman, secretary; Frank W. Stone, assistant treasurer. Executive committee: Thomas R. Jones, chairman; Woodbury Blair, Henry Hurt, E. Francis Riggs, William D. Hoover. Directors: Woodbury Blair, S. Thomas Brown, William V. Cox, George T. Dunlop, William E. Edmondston, George W. Gray, Christian Heurich, Samuel B. Holabird, William D. Hoover, Henry Hurt, Elbridge S. Johnson, Thomas R. Jones, S. H. Kauffman, Henry Orth, George H. Plant, Jr., William F. Quicksall, E. Francis Riggs, Benjamin P. Snyder, Henry A. Willard, Horace Wylie.

A brief description of the building proper can but prove interesting in illustrating the care and money expended in equipping this institution with all the modern appliances towards rendering it both fire and burglar proof. The building stands at the northeast corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and covers a lot 65 by 130 feet in area. The construction is entirely of fire proof material. A huge safe is erected within the massive walls, reinforced with cement and steel supports. This safe is of



NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT, SAVINGS, AND TRUST COMPANY.

immense strength; its foundation and walls are of massive brick and stone, the whole lined with "Franklinite" iron and high ply welded steel and iron facings. The double doors are of great strength, made to resist the force of the highest known explosives, and are supplied with Sargent & Greenleaf time locks, making entry impossible except during office hours. The main outside door weighs four tons and was erected at a cost of \$5,000. A large force of watchmen, keen and alert, are ever on duty, which together with electric connections, automatically adjusted, this institution stands as solid and impregnable as Gibraltar. The vaults and improvements for the storage of family plate, clothing, pictures, relics, paintings and bronzes are dry, spacious and fireproof.

The magnitude of the scope of the business included in the charter of this company may best be expressed by dividing it into six departments as follows: 1. Deposits of

money are received in sums of 10 cents and upwards, on which interest is allowed. The company does not discount mercantile paper, but confines itself to loans on standard collaterals and first mortgages upon real estate, active business accounts not being received. 2. Securities and valuables are received on deposit for safe keeping at moderate rates. 3. Renting safes, for which is assumed the greatest liability imposed by law. 4. A trust department, the company acting as executor, administrator, committee, or guardian of estates, assignee, receiver and trustee under appointment by the courts, corporations or individuals. 5. Collection of income as agent and attorney in fact for management of estates for parties, who from illness or other reasons desire an agent. 6. As agent for the registration and transfer of loans and stocks of corporations and in payment of coupons or registered interest, or dividends.



THOMAS R. JONES

Some idea of the growth and magnitude of this institution may be obtained by a glance backward at the deposits of the company during the past five years, which show a high advancement. These deposits for the respective years were: July 1, 1897, \$1,081,000; July 1, 1898, \$2,517,000; July 1, 1899, \$3,800,000; July 1, 1900, \$3,494,000; July 1, 1901, \$4,875,000; July 1, 1902, \$4,023,000.

Thomas R. Jones, president of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Northumberland county of the Keystone State. After attending the county schools he entered Dickinson University and graduated with the class of 1867. Immediately following his graduation he responded to the country's call for volunteers, and was made captain of the 2nd Regiment of Volunteers. In 1865 he came to Washington and was made accountant in the United States Treasury, where he remained until 1872. In the meantime Mr. Jones had taken a course of law at the

Columbian University, from where he graduated with the class of 1868. In 1872 he became the cashier of the National Savings Bank, where he remained until 1884. At that time Mr. Jones severed his connection with the institution, at whose head he now is, to become the manager of the New York Branch of the American Baptist Publication Society, in which capacity he remained until 1892. At that time he was chosen third vice-president and executive officer of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, continuing in that office until 1897, when he became its president in June of that year. Mr. Jones was elected a member of the Washington Stock Exchange on July 20, 1897.

Robert Newton Harper in his life and attainments exemplifies the wisdom of having a purpose and an end to gain. His purpose, taken in early boyhood, has been manifest throughout his busy life, and he has ever pressed forward toward that point the attainment of which registers the successful man and the useful citizen. Mr. Harper's career has been one that could be studied with profit by those searching for an aim, and should be emulated by those desiring success. Not rich by inheritance, save in that priceless quality, determination, he has won, by close application of time and talent to his chosen profession, and the concentration of a well-poised will, that served where many failed, a measure of success that has placed him in the front rank of Washington's most substantial citizens.

Born near Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on January 31, 1861, he is the son of Robert and Mary Amelia (Newton) Harper. He was educated at private schools and the Leesburg (Va.) Academy, and in 1884 graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1878 he entered the drug store of Dr. R. H. Edwards, in his home town, where he remained four years, when, in 1882, he accepted a position with the house of John Wyeth & Bro., druggists, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained with this firm until the fall of 1889, having attained the position of chief clerk, when he resigned and moved to Washington, where he engaged in business for himself, locating at 609 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. Here he successfully conducted an up-to-date pharmacy, and the name "Harper" on package or phial—whether the compounding of a prescription or goods in quantity—was a guarantee of purity and safety. By his devotion to business and conscientious and painstaking care, Mr. Harper won many friends and attracted to his ever increasing business hosts of satisfied customers. In a word, his business received the stamp of success from the outset. In relinquishing the drug business, on February 7, 1903, by sale, it was to continue in the manufacture of his specialties, which have attained world-wide reputations and reached phenomenal sales. "Harper's Cephalgine," the famous headache cure—a boon to millions of sufferers—in its journey of healing has carried comfort into the families throughout civilization, and Mr. Harper has in his possession letters of commendation on its efficacy from members of the royal families of Europe. Mr. Harper can afford to feel proud

of this popularity, inasmuch as it is entirely the result of merit, there having been no extravagant or boasting claims spread in advertising the preparation.

In all matters looking toward the business interests of the city and its better development, Mr. Harper is and has been conspicuous by his activity. He was prime mover and organizer of the American National Bank, Washington's new financial institution, and was, at the meeting of stockholders on March 7, 1903, unanimously elected its president. Following is the board of directors: William H. Saunders, R. H. Lynn, Robert N. Harper, Joseph E. Willard, Blair Lee, J. Thillman Hendrick, Benjamin S. Minor, Gist Blair, George E. Walker, Irwin B. Linton, J. Miller Kenyon, Langbourn M. Williams, George Howard, Edward O. Whitford, Charles A. Douglass, R. E. L. Yellott, W. T. Galliher and J. H. Cranford.



ROBERT NEWTON HARPER

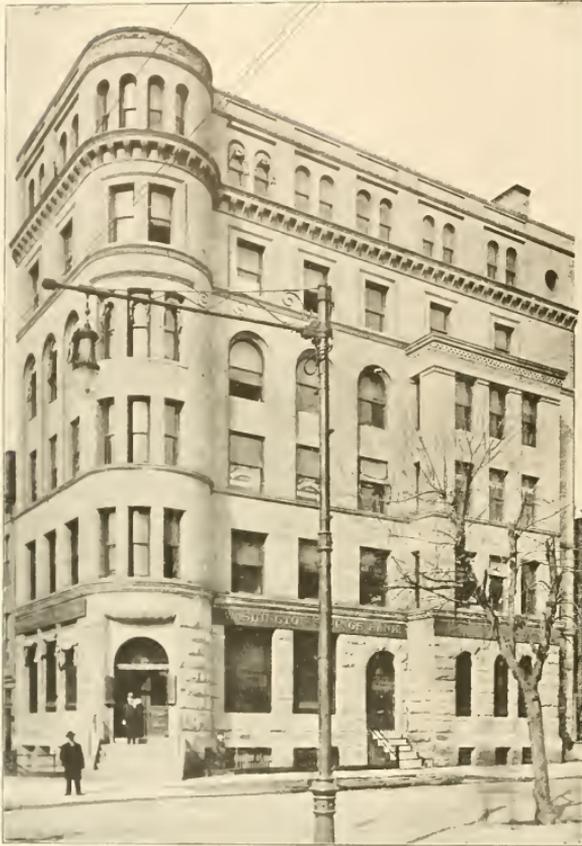
This bank, whose directorate contains the names of some of Washington's most distinguished men of business, is located at 610 Fourteenth street, northwest, the building interior and exterior having been thoroughly renovated and remodeled to accommodate the banking business. Mr. Harper is also president of the District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association; president of the N. A. R. D. of Washington; Commissioner of Pharmacy of the District of Columbia; treasurer of the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, an enterprise he organized, doing a business of a quarter of a million dollars annually; treasurer of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress; member of the Washington Board of Trade, and chairman of its committee on commerce and manufactures; member of the National College of Pharmacy, and was Druggist to the Poor of Washington until after disposing of his business, when he resigned. Mr. Harper has dealt to a considerable

extent in real estate, and is the owner of many valuable properties, among which may be mentioned the imposing structure known as "The Loudoun," one of the finest apartment houses in the city, located on East Capitol street, near the Library of Congress, and the Harper building, a five-story office building, containing large auditorium, on C street, between Four and a Half and Sixth streets, northwest. Mr. Harper has several out-of-town business interests. He was owner of *The Mirror*, a weekly newspaper published at Leesburg, Virginia, and in January, 1903, it was consolidated with the *Washingtonian* of the same place, the two now being published as the *Washingtonian-Mirror*, under the firm name of Harper & Lynch, his associate being Captain William B. Lynch, former proprietor of the *Washingtonian*. He owns a fine farm near Leesburg, and is much interested in raising pure bred stock; is president of the "Horse and Colt Show Association of Loudoun County, Virginia," and is a director of the Loudoun National Bank of Leesburg.

In politics Mr. Harper is an ardent Democrat, has always manifested a keen interest in the welfare of the party, and been active in its support. He has repeatedly been urged to accept the nomination for Congress from his district in Virginia, but preferring an active business career, always declined the honor. He is president of the Virginia Democratic Association of this city; was delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City in 1900; is surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Montague of Virginia, and has represented his county in nearly every Democratic convention, both State and district, for the past ten years.

Mr. Harper has found life too busy to enable him to devote much time to matters social, and has identified himself with but few fraternal or social organizations. He is, however, a master Mason, and member of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9. Mr. Harper married on February 25, 1892, Carolyn Jackson Roush, of West Virginia, and resides at 29 B street, northwest. Mr. Harper maintains a delightful summer home on his farm, in Loudoun county, Virginia.

The Washington Savings Bank.—No savings institution in Washington has made the rapid growth during the first five years of its existence as the Washington Savings Bank. Incorporated December, 1897, it began business in its present handsome building at the corner of Twelfth and G streets, northwest, January 1, 1898, with a capital of \$50,000. The bank's success has been quite remarkable from the first. Shortly after its organization it declared a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum upon its capital stock, and has maintained that rate of dividend up to the present time. The volume of its business having increased, it was found expedient to raise the capital stock to \$100,000, which was accordingly done on October 5, 1901. As an evidence of this institution's prosperity, it will only be necessary to compare the net earnings for the first year of its existence, which were \$1,214, with the net earnings for



WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

the year ending December 31, 1902, which were \$7,916. The bank's deposits at the end of the first year were \$148,951, while at the close of the year ending December 31, 1902, they were \$411,022.

Prominently identified with the institution's rapid growth are the names of Mr. L. M. Saunders, who succeeded to the presidency shortly after the organization of the bank, and Mr. Charles H. Davidge, treasurer and cashier, who has been with the institution since its organization. Both are men of sound and sterling integrity. Under their able guidance the Washington Savings Bank has become well and thoroughly established in the confidence of the community. The business conducted by this institution is not only that of a savings bank, but it also does a general commercial banking business. Interest is paid on all

savings accounts at the rate of three per cent per annum, and is also allowed on certificates of deposit at the rate of three per cent per annum, where the amount remains on deposit for one year. The bank owns the building in which it is located, and its facilities for doing business are unsurpassed. The burglar and fire-proof vaults and safe deposit boxes are of the latest devices.

The officers of the Washington Savings Bank are L. M. Saunders, president; O. G. Staples, Judge T. H. Anderson, J. Louis Loose, and P. B. Chase, vice-presidents; Charles H. Davidge, treasurer and cashier, and J. F. B. Goldney, assistant cashier. The directorate is composed of the following names, prominent in the business affairs of Washington: L. M. Saunders, lawyer, retired; O. G. Staples, proprietor of the Riggs House and National Hotel; Hon. T. H. Anderson, justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; C. W. Ridley, manager Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Steamboat Company; C. H. Davidge, treasurer and cashier; R. S. Lacey, attorney at law; Samuel Knox, of the United States Treasury Department; P. B. Chase, proprietor of Chase's Theaters; J. Louis Loose, florist; R. H. Graham, physician; R. J. Tracewell, comptroller United States Treasury; Samuel Ross (of Barber & Ross), hardware; H. H. Darnielle, District assessor; Thos. E. Waggaman, real estate; Thomas H. Hall, confectioner, and S. B. Hege, agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Lorin M. Saunders.—The District of Columbia owes much of its prosperity and attractiveness to the business qualities and social gifts of its wealthy citizens.

Prominent among those who have ever put the welfare of the people above private considerations is Mr. Lorin M. Saunders, the well-known banker, lawyer, and real estate dealer, of this city.

Mr. Saunders was born on a farm in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, in the State of New York in the early forties, and obtained his early education in the common schools and academy of his native county. After teaching school for a short period he became imbued with a higher ambition to go out into the great wide world and earn for himself place and fortune among men. Mr. Saunders from early youth was accustomed to rely upon his own judgment as to what course was best for his own personal interests, and when he had formulated his plans he set to work to carry them into execution. With thirty dollars in his pocket he left his humble home in Western New York

to seek his fortune in the city of Washington. He obtained employment in the Treasury Department of the United States. This was near the close of the civil war, in the winter of 1864-65. He soon thereafter entered upon the study of law, and took a full course of legal studies in the Columbia University, and in due course graduated with commendable honors.

He resigned from the Government service in 1870, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in the District and federal courts. In the year 1881, after ten

the late Ohio National Bank, corner Twelfth and G streets, northwest, becoming director and for a large part of the time its acting president. He retired from its management in 1895. He was one of the first directors and treasurer of the Washington National Building and Loan Association of Washington, but retired from all connection therewith in 1895. He is also a director of the Business Men's Association of the District of Columbia, and always takes a prominent interest in all things that pertain to the growth and best interests of the capital city. In 1899 Mr. Saunders



MR. SAUNDERS' RESIDENCE.

years of successful practice of the law, Mr. Saunders believing in the future greatness of the city of Washington, and the consequent increase in real estate values here, abandoned the active practice of law and promptly opened an office for real estate business at the corner of F and Eleventh streets, northwest, and rapidly built up a large and lucrative business; but as his ambition led him to still higher pursuits, Mr. Saunders gave up very largely the real estate business and became interested in establishing here

was elected president of the Washington Savings Bank, now located at the corner of Twelfth and G streets, northwest. His success there in building up a strong financial institution is most creditable to his zeal and high standing in the community where he has so long resided.

He is a Mason and a past master of one of the strongest lodges in the District of Columbia. Mr. Saunders is a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being descended from a distinguished officer of the



LORIN M. SAUNDERS

1870 for independence. Mr. Saunders is a Republican in politics and was an early and devoted advocate for the nomination and election of William McKinley to the Presidency. He is married and has one young son, and resides at the corner of Connecticut and Wyoming avenue, northwest of Washington's most beautiful suburbs.

Charles Henry Davidge was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 25, 1843, and is a son of Charles Henry Davidge and Sarah Agnes (Sanders) Davidge, of that city. His early life was spent in Indianapolis, where he attended



CHARLES HENRY DAVIDGE

the graded schools and high school, subsequently entering the Northwestern Christian University, now the Butler University of that city. His first experience in business was gained in Indianapolis. During the war he served throughout the winter of 1863, in the quartermaster's department, being located at Helena, Arkansas, subsequently returning to Indianapolis. In 1866 he went to Atlanta, Georgia, and served for four years as chief clerk in the assessor's office of internal revenue of the fourth district of Georgia, and two years as general bookkeeper in the Georgia National Bank, of Atlanta, then returning to Indianapolis to take a position in the First National Bank. Later he came to Washington, D. C., with the Hon. John C. New, who was the Treasurer of the United States, and entered the Treasury Department as chief of division, where he remained eleven years. In 1885 he resigned his position and went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, to accept the cashiership of the First National Bank of that city. In 1891 he returned to Washington and accepted a position as cashier of the Ohio National Bank, remaining with that institution during its earlier history. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed treasurer and cashier of the Washington Savings Bank, where he has remained up to this time.

Mr. Davidge is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth E. Sloan, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and resides at No. 1736 Fifteenth street, northwest.

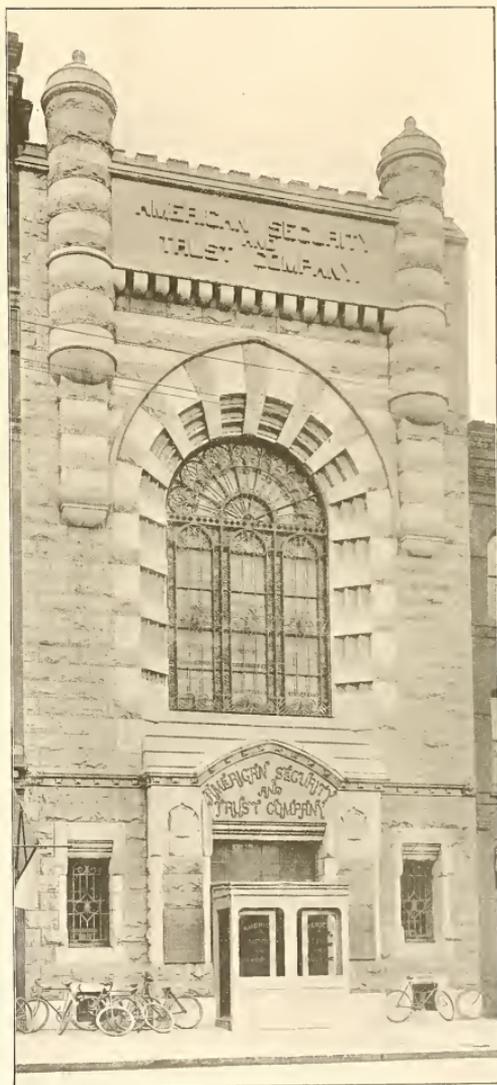
The American Security and Trust Company was incorporated on October 12th, 1889, under the general incorporation laws of Virginia and organized November 11th, 1890, under the act of Congress, approved October 1st, 1890, and entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of trust, loan, mortgage, and certain other corporations within the District of Columbia." The authority of the company to transact business under said act of Congress, and its full compliance with the requirements thereof, is evidenced by the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, dated November 17th, 1890. The continuous growth of the business of this company, since it was established in October, 1886, has made it necessary, from time to time, to largely increase its facilities. During the summer of 1895 the company added an annex, facing on Fourteenth street, which follows the same style of architecture as the original imposing marble structure on G street. The old and new wings of the structure join at a point over a hundred feet in the rear of the two entrances on G and Fourteenth streets, and here a large apartment rising to a dome fifty feet above gives a view down both buildings, and an excellent idea of the magnitude of the establishment, as well as its excellent architectural treatment. The executive offices of the company, safe-deposit vaults and trust department are located in the Fourteenth street wing as well as the ladies' department, which is conducted exclusively for their use. This company was the first institution outside of New York City to open a department for the exclusive use of

ladies. In the G street wing are located the banking department and the real estate department. This company enjoys the distinction of having more floor space than any other trust company south of Philadelphia. In making the Fourteenth street improvement great pains were taken to add to the convenience of the many patrons of the safe-deposit department of the institution, and the immense vault, weighing 68 tons, offers the greatest protection to the safe keeping of valuables. On the side, and separated from the great mass of steel and safety vaults by a wide passageway, are a number of well-lighted private rooms, which are at the disposal of safe depositors, where they may transact their business without any interruption and with the same freedom from annoyance that they would enjoy in their residences. The accommodation for ladies consist of a teller's window for their exclusive use and a waiting-room equipped with all the facilities for the transaction of business and private correspondence. The board room on the second floor is also placed at the disposal of ladies' societies and other organizations for their meetings, free of charge, and a competent stenographer for the taking down of the proceedings of such gatherings is also supplied, if desired.

The company is empowered under its charter to act as executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee, guardian, committee and generally in any trust capacity, and to undertake the management of estates and property generally; and it has been exceptionally fortunate in having been made the executor, etc., of a large number of estates. It is also trustee for various persons, who are thus relieved from the responsibility of investing their funds, which in these days of trusts and reorganizations, such as railways, etc., makes it most difficult for an individual to determine what is a thoroughly sound investment. The company also acts as financial agent in the matter of countersigning and registering the certificates of stocks, bonds or other obligations of any corporation, association, State or public authority.

For persons contemplating moving away from the city, either temporarily or permanently, the company offers special inducements, in case they have any personal or real property which needs attention during their absence. Many persons are thus enabled to leave the city knowing that their interests will be carefully guarded in case the company is placed in charge of their affairs, and that such matters as would require their personal care while present would be properly attended to in their absence. The company also owns and manages most successfully the largest storage warehouse in Washington. Its buildings are located at 1140 Fifteenth street, northwest, one and a-half squares north of McPherson Square. The fire-proof warehouse of the company has been in successful operation for over ten years. During this period four large additions have been added to the original building, making it the largest fire-proof structure for storage purposes south of New York.

Since the organization of the American Security and Trust Company the banks have shown greater growth than



THE AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY.

at any other period prior thereto, notwithstanding the fact that this company's deposits are greater to-day than the deposits of any two local national banks in 1890. The growth of the company has been rapid and substantial. Its policy has always been a conservative one, and the great confidence shown in its management reflects how thor-

oughly it is appreciated by its customers and stockholders. Its net earnings from 1890 to December 31, 1902, were over \$1,384,000, from which sum it paid out to stockholders in dividends \$784,385. Its capital is \$1,250,000,



CHARLES JAMES BELL

and its present surplus and undivided profits are over \$400,000. This company enjoys the distinction of being one of only four institutions of the United States which is under the direct supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose officers make periodical examination of the company's assets. This insures to its depositors and stockholders the same safeguards and watchfulness that is given to the management of all national banks.

The board of directors has just approved the plan for the increase of the capital stock of this company to \$3,000,000 and the surplus to \$1,500,000. In case the stockholders approve the action of the board, this institution will enjoy the distinction of having the largest capital of any trust company south of Philadelphia.

The present officers of the American Security and Trust Company are: Charles J. Bell, president; Henry F. Blount, vice president; James F. Hood, secretary; J. W. Whelpley, treasurer; W. A. McKenney, attorney and trust officer; Ward Thorton, auditor; Charles E. Howe, assistant secretary, and Howard S. Reeside, assistant treasurer. The directors for 1902 include: Charles J. Bell, Henry F. Blount, Samuel S. Burdett, Albert Garry, William M. Coates, William A. Cox, Daniel Donovan, Robert Dornan, James E. Early, Daniel Fraser, John F. Herrell, George F. Huff, Henry Hays, John S. Jenks, John A. Kasson, George L. Knoods, John R. McLean, Caleb J. Milne, Clarence F. Norman, Crosby S. Peck, Myron M. Parker, Henry E. Pellet, Robert Quincy, Frederick C. Stevens, Ammi A. Thomas, Ward Thorton, Henry A. Willard and Joseph Wright.

Charles James Bell, the present president of the American Security and Trust Company, a Washingtonian by adoption, has, by his marked business ability and versatility, assumed an important and honored place among the city's most successful financiers. Mr. Bell is a son of David C. and Ellen Adine (Hyland) Bell, and was born in Dublin, Ireland, on April 12, 1858. After finishing a course at Wesleyan Connexional College he came to America and entered the Imperial Bank of Canada, in 1875. Four years later he resigned to engage in the telephone field, at which time rare and flattering opportunities were awaiting men of business acumen, brains and energy. In 1880 he took part in the organization of the National Telephone Company, of England, and was the general manager of this company for two years, opening all the exchanges in the North of England. Two years later Mr. Bell resigned this position, came to Washington, and formed the banking house of Bell & Co., of which he is still the senior member. In 1893 he was made the president of the American Security and Trust Company, in which capacity he has so ably and efficiently since continued. Mr. Bell finds sufficient time, despite the manifold duties and responsibilities of his financial engagements, to enter into Washington's social life, and his name is to be found on the rosters of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, and Adirondacks League Clubs. On April 23, 1887, Mr. Bell married Miss Grace B., daughter of Honorable Gardiner G. Hubbard, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have four children—Helen A. Bell, Grace H. Bell, Gardiner H. Bell and Robert W. Bell.



HENRY FITCH BLOUNT

Henry Fitch Blount.—Although a comparative newcomer to the District of Columbia, Mr. Blount, the venerable and sagacious vice-president of the American Security and Trust Company, has already made his presence keenly felt

in the financial, scientific, and social worlds of the national capital. Mr. Blount was born at Richmond, Ontario county, New York, on May 1, 1829. He is a son of Walter and Rebeckah (Ripley) Blount, his father having been a successful wool merchant. Referring to the acquirement of his education, Mr. Blount states, "I was educated in a little red school house and in my own library." For awhile after reaching manhood's estate, he engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and in 1849 went West. In 1860 he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Evansville, Ind., and there remained until 1886, when with his family he went abroad, spending two years in Europe, the major portion of the time being passed in France and at Geneva, Switzerland, to better perfect both himself and members of his family in the French language. In 1888 Mr. Blount

and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, of Dorchester, Mass., and the sons, Harry and Walter, are at present students at Cornell University. Mr. Blount's residence, "The Oaks," on Georgetown Heights, he purchased in 1891. The imposing old structure formerly of the purest colonial type, has been altered to meet the needs of its present owner, and by the addition of a mansard roof it more closely approaches the Renaissance in style. It is surrounded by a park of more than twelve acres, the superb old gnarled and rooted oaks, that have stood as sentinels for generations, being among the finest in the District. The property is a portion of an original grant to the Beverlys, of Virginia, and the present house was built in 1805. From this family it passed into the hands of John C. Calhoun and his brother in 1823, who held it until 1829 and during their



"THE OAKS," MR. BLOUNT'S RESIDENCE.

came to Washington and from the inception of the American Security and Trust Company was one of its directors, being made its vice-president in 1891. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, and is closely and prominently identified with the Geographic, Philosophic, Geological and Archaeological Societies of Washington. He is also vice-president of the Emergency Hospital and a member of the board of managers of the Reform School. Mr. Blount has twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1854, was Martha Baird, daughter of Stephen Baird, of Kentucky. Of this union there are two children, Fred. R. Blount, now of New York, and Mrs. Rose B. Nisbet, of Kalamazoo, Mich. In 1864 Mr. Blount married Lucia Eames, of Kalamazoo, Mich. They have four children still living — two daughters and two sons. The daughters are Mary Blount

occupancy was the famous headquarters for Congressional committees and politicians of the Calhoun school. Tradition has it that during the visit of General Lafayette to this country that patriot was entertained beneath its sloping and hospitable roof. The Calhouns sold "The Oaks" to the Mackalls who in turn sold it to the Linthicums, who held it in their family until purchased by Mr. Blount. In adding the third story Mr. Blount did so to provide for a modern, complete and most approved little theatre, which comfortably seats 200 persons, and which has been the scene of many delightful functions.

James Franklin Hood was born in the village of Gratiot, Licking county, Ohio, on August 2, 1851. His father was Thomas B. Hood, M.D., born 1829, died 1900, who was the son of James Hood, M.D., born 1802, died 1874.

Mr. Hood was educated at the common schools in Newark and Mount Vernon, Ohio, graduating from the high school of the latter place, and then attended two years at Oberlin College. He came in 1869 to Washington, where his father had taken up residence after the war of the rebellion, and in 1870 received an appointment in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. By successive promotions he became chief of the appointment division of the Interior Department in 1880, having in the meantime graduated from the Law Department of the Columbian University in 1876. He resigned his office in 1885 and engaged in the practice of law, making a specialty of the law of real estate and of equity and probate causes. After ten years at the bar, during which he attained prominence in his profession, he was tendered and accepted the position of secretary of the American Security and Trust Company,



JAMES FRANKLIN HOOD

involving the management of the very considerable real estate business of the company, an office which he still holds. During the period of his active practice at the bar he was a member of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia and has associated as an officer or director with many real corporations. He is now president of the American Real Estate and Banking Company, a vice-president of the Washington Real Estate Exchange, president and manager of the Pacific Office Building Company, a director of the Broadland Building Association, and interested in a number of financial, real estate, insurance and other companies. He was a member of the board of trustees of the *Times-Herald* (S. Hood), by appointment of the President of the United States from 1893 to 1898; and from 1894 to 1903 was a trustee of All Souls' University, Chicago. Was an elected member of the Columbia Historical Society and for 18-9 his curator from

organization. His private collection of books, prints, maps and general material relating to the history and progress of the national capital is unsurpassed in value or extent by any similar collection in the city. He is a member of the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club and of the Columbia Golf Club. Was one of the organizers of the Columbia Athletic Club, serving on its first board of governors, and afterwards for two years, during the height of its prosperity when it had over one thousand members, was its president. Is a member of the first class (by inheritance) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a life member of Albert Pike Consistory No. 1 of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and life member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. He has been identified with a number of public and private charities, and is recognized as one of Washington's best citizens.

The Washington Loan and Trust Company was organized and commenced business in 1889. At that date it was the first trust company to do business in the District of Columbia. A number of business and professional men in Washington, early in that year, were satisfied that Washington was a good field and that the necessity existed for the character of business conducted by trust companies. Trust companies had been organized and were doing business in Philadelphia and elsewhere for upwards of twenty-five years, and they had, without exception, been remarkably successful. While they conduct a banking business, it is not commercial banking. Interest is paid on deposits on monthly balances. They do not loan on commercial paper, but only upon approved marketable collaterals and real estate. The important feature of the trust company business is acting as executor, administrator and trustee in the place of individuals. At first, when this business was organized in Philadelphia, great opposition was manifested on the part of the courts, lawyers and business men generally. But time has demonstrated unmistakably that it is the best, safest and most reliable method ever devised for administering estates successfully in the highest degree and for carrying out trusts. It is a fact well known that in Philadelphia, where trust companies have been in operation for nearly forty years and handled estates and trusts involving hundreds of millions of dollars, no estate has ever suffered a loss. No more convincing argument could be advanced respecting the real merits of the system.

When it was determined to organize a trust company in Washington, there was no law on the statute books providing for the organization of trust companies in the District of Columbia. It was, therefore, found necessary to organize under the laws of one of the states, and a charter was obtained August 15, 1889, in West Virginia. September 9th following, the company commenced business. Steps were immediately taken, however, to carefully draft a bill providing for the organization and government of trust companies in the District of Columbia, to be introduced and passed by Congress. The bill provided that trust com-

panies should be under the immediate supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and subject to the same inspection by the national bank examiners as the national banks; and that no trust company could be organized with a capital less than \$1,000,000. The bill became a law October 1, 1890. Application was made and a charter was granted under the new law on December 13, 1890. Mr. Brainard H. Warner, who took the principal part in the movement to organize the company, became its first president, which position he held until 1894, when he withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. John Joy Edson, the first vice-president. The trust companies in the District of Columbia are the only ones in the United States chartered under an act of Congress and accountable to, and under the supervision of the Government. This is a distinct advantage and an additional guarantee of stability. The capital stock of \$1,000,000 of the Washington Loan and Trust Company was promptly taken by over seven hundred subscribers.

The company commenced business on the northwest corner of Tenth and F streets, in an old building, in a room of about 16 by 50 feet, which building ten years afterward was replaced by a new structure. The organizers of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, realizing that it should properly have a permanent place in which to do business, in a good locality, purchased a lot, at a cost of \$200,000, on the southwest corner of Ninth and F streets. It is about as near the center of population as any point in Washington, and in the center of street railway traffic. It was concluded to erect a modern, fire-proof building, with every convenience for transacting the business of the company, and for office purposes. The erection of the company's nine-story massive granite building, at a cost of \$400,000, was the result. It has proven to be a good investment and a wise move on the part of the company. It is one of the great landmarks in Washington.

The more the methods of handling estates by trust companies are understood, the more people avail themselves of the privileges which they furnish. Experience has shown at this early date, the same as in Philadelphia, and elsewhere, that the interests of estates are protected in the highest degree and the very best results obtained, where the trust company acts as executor, administrator or trustee. The Washington Loan and Trust Company pays on monthly balances to all depositors 2 per cent. interest. As an indication of the importance of that feature, the amount paid out for interest to depositors has grown from \$44,593.99



THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

in 1894, to \$85,826.44. This makes \$25,826.44 more paid to depositors last year than was paid in dividends to stockholders in 1902. The company has also a safe deposit department, with fire and burglar-proof vaults in which boxes can be rented at a cost of \$3.00 per year, and upwards. Valuable papers and articles can be safely kept, and are at all times accessible during office hours. It avoids great risks of loss or destruction of papers and valuables by fire or theft, when kept at home in unprotected places. Great injury, and often entire loss, are thus avoided at a small expense. Over 1,300 boxes are at this date rented. A large amount of real estate has come into the possession of the company through its acting as executor, administrator, trustee, etc., necessitating the organization of a real estate department, which is fully equipped and prepared to

take charge of and handle real estate to the best advantage in every respect, that such property may be made productive as possible for beneficiaries and to keep it in good condition and preservation.

The following statement of deposits, loans and surplus and profits will indicate the growth and success of The Washington Loan and Trust Company since 1893:

DEPOSITS.		LOANS.	
1893.....	\$1,212 168.46	1893.....	\$1,550,570.64
1894.....	1,365,397.54	1894.....	1,703,114.54
1895.....	1,738,258.99	1895.....	1,547,291.50
1896.....	1,637,095.47	1896.....	1,744,662.75
1897.....	2,180,371.99	1897.....	2,250,222.29
1898.....	2,616,925.38	1898.....	2,476,256.21
1899.....	3,743,345.46	1899.....	3,268,056.91
1900.....	3,895,676.25	1900.....	3,318,647.56
1901.....	4,512,971.95	1901.....	3,606,884.70
1902.....	5,192,568.75	1902.....	3,898,078.37
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.			
1893.....	\$170,973.26	1899.....	\$243,687.28
1894.....	181,139.30	1899.....	274,208.88
1895.....	192,104.38	1900.....	316,933.95
1896.....	206,666.02	1901.....	372,122.81
1897.....	222,896.12	1902.....	430,165.57

John Joy Edson, president; John A. Swope, vice-president; Ellis Spear, second vice-president; Andrew Parker, treasurer; Brice J. Moses, assistant treasurer; Thomas Bradley, real estate officer; John B. Larner, general counsel. Directors: Charles B. Bailey, A. L. Barber, Wm. E. Barker, John R. Carmody, John M. Clapp, Augustus Crane, Jr., J. J. Darlington, John Joy Edson, A. P. Fardon, John A. Hamilton, Philip Hiehorn, Martin A. Knapp, John B. Larner, H. D. Mirick, John Cammack, Watson J. Newton, Theodore W. Noyes, Saml. L. Phillips, N. H. Shea, Louis P. Shoemaker, Thomas W. Smith, Ellis Spear, John A. Swope, George Truesdell, B. H. Warner, A. A. Wilson, Louis D. Wine, S. W. Woodward, A. S. Worthington, H. K. Willard.

John Joy Edson, president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, is one of the city's public spirited citizens, and one who has ever taken a prominent part in its affairs. Honors richly deserved have been heaped upon him, all of which he has borne with the same modest mien that has characterized his course from the outset. At the last inauguration of President McKinley, Mr. Edson was made chairman of the inaugural committee. Mr. Edson is just at the prime of life, having been born at Jefferson, Ohio, in 1846. Although he holds office in several different concerns, he has never sought office, public or private, but has been looked upon as a man thoroughly capable and efficient, and all institutions with which he has been connected have been highly successful. He is especially a Washington man and has grown up with the national capital. Until the outbreak of the civil war in 1860 Mr. Edson sought what education he could in the various schools, but at the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Sixth West New York Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan and Gen. Burnside. He participated in the Virginia and Maryland campaigns, including the Peninsula campaign and the battles of Antietam and Frederickburg. In 1863 he was discharged at Army Square Hospital, this city, and later

through Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, who lived in Mr. Edson's town, was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

For ten years Mr. Edson filled a position in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in the meantime pursuing the study of law at the Columbian University, from which he graduated in 1868. He then resigned, and with his brother, J. R. Edson, formed a partnership in the patent business, which continued until 1881. From that time until 1886 he was engaged in the management of several building and loan associations. In 1879, upon the organization of the Equitable Building Association, he was elected secretary, serving as such until 1898, when he was elected president, which office he still holds. He was one of the incorporators of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, chairman of the building committee and first vice-president, and upon the retirement of Mr. B. H. Warner, in 1894, was elected



JOHN JOY EDSON

president. He was also one of the incorporators of the Columbia National Bank and is now a director in the National Metropolitan Bank. He is a director in the Potomac Insurance Company, treasurer of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, and of the Columbian University. He has been a member of the Columbia Historical Society and the Cosmos Club, of the National Geographic Society, and the Associated Charities for many years. He was for many years treasurer of the Homeopathic Hospital and also its president, until appointed by President McKinley as a member of the board of charities. He has been a member of the Washington Board of Trade for many years, and has served his second term as president of that body. He served as chairman of the citizens' executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment here in 1892. In 1890 he was elected president of the Columbian University Alumni Association.

Mr. Edson served on the executive committee and as chairman of the auditing committee at Gen. Harrison's inauguration in 1889, and was also a member of the executive committee upon the inauguration of President Cleveland four years later. In 1897 he served as treasurer of the executive committee at the inauguration of President McKinley, and as chairman of the executive committee of the second inauguration of President McKinley in 1901. In 1893 President Harrison tendered Mr. Edson the position of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and upon the expiration of the term of Mr. John B. Wight, in 1901, he was again offered the position by President McKinley. In both instances he was obliged to decline the honor, on account of business obligations.

John Augustus Swope.—There is no more venerable or a more picturesque figure in Washington's financial



JOHN AUGUSTUS SWOPE.

world than Mr. John A. Swope, who has been actively engaged in the banking business for more than half a century. Although having passed man's allotted three score years and ten by half a decade, Mr. Swope, vice-president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, is to be found at his office every morning, rain or shine, and disposes of the manifold commissions and duties attached to his important post with all the ease and capability of one half his years. John A. Swope is a son of George and Margaret (Smysler) Swope, and was born at Gettysburg, Pa., on December 25, 1827. After a preparatory education in his home school he entered Princeton, which was then a college, and graduated with honors in the class of 1847, and is still one of the alumni. After leaving Princeton Mr. Swope entered the University of Pennsylvania and there took a degree in medicine and returning to Gettysburg en-

gaged in a general practice. This vocation he abandoned after a few years, when he went to Baltimore, Md., and entered a general business there. In the meantime Mr. Swope succeeded his father to the presidency of the Gettysburg National Bank, which post he still holds and is now the third generation of his family at the head of this institution. Mr. Swope came to Washington in 1884 as the representative of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He was chosen to serve an unexpired term and at its expiration he was re-elected and again returned to the House, serving a full term, but declined a renomination. Having become attached to the national capital and desirous of having his daughters complete their education here, Mr. Swope determined to make Washington his future home, and cast about to elect a business with which to occupy his attention; his previous life having been one of too much activity to admit of so early a retirement from the financial world. He became interested in the organization of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, was one of its incorporators and was chosen its second vice-president and a little later succeeding to the first vice-presidency. Mr. Swope had been a life long Democrat until the candidacy of President McKinley, for whom he voted. He has twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma C. Wirt, of Hanover, Pa. Of this union there are three daughters living. His second wife was Miss Blanche Mitchell, there also being three daughters born of this union. Mr. Swope and his family occupy a handsome residence at 1312 N street, N. W.

Hon. Ellis Spear was born at Warren, Me., October 15, 1834. His father, James Marston Spear, was a descendant of one of the old Scotch-Irish families who emigrated to New England early in the eighteenth century. His mother, Nancy Cushman Spear, was a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the leaders of the Leyden and Plymouth colonies. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858; taught school and pursued his studies until August of 1862, when he entered the military service of the United States as captain of Company G, Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, a regiment assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, and served in that brigade to the close of the war. He was promoted to major of the regiment after the battle of Fredericksburg for good conduct in that battle. He succeeded to the command of the regiment in the fall of 1863, and first commanded it in battle at Rappahannock Station, November 7 of that year, and thereafter during the winter of 1863-4. He commanded the regiment in every battle in the campaign of 1864, with one exception, and at the battle of Peebles Farm, September 30, 1864, he was placed in command of the brigade, for service at which battle he was brevetted. He was subsequently twice again brevetted for services in battle, finally as brigadier-general, and received also from his State the commissions of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served for a brief period as inspector of division. He was mustered out of the service in July of 1865.

leaving civil service in November of the same year, he filled the position of assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office, 1865-1868; examiner, 1868-1872; examiner-in-chief in the same bureau, 1872-1874; civil service examiner for the Interior Department, and of Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1874-76. He resigned in 1876 to engage in private business, but in January, 1877, accepted the appointment of United States Commissioner of Patents, holding that office until November, 1878.

He has since leaving the Patent Office practiced as an attorney at law and solicitor of patents; has been a trustee of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and a director of the Washington Board of Trade, and commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia. He is second vice-president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, a director of the Equitable Cooperative Building Association, and president of the



HON. ELLIS SPEAR

Congregational Society of Mount Pleasant. He married, first, Susie Wild (daughter of Rev. John Wilde), who died in 1874; and, second, Mrs. Sarah (Prince) Keene, widow of Abner Samuel T. Keene, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, who was killed by his side at Petersburg in 1864.

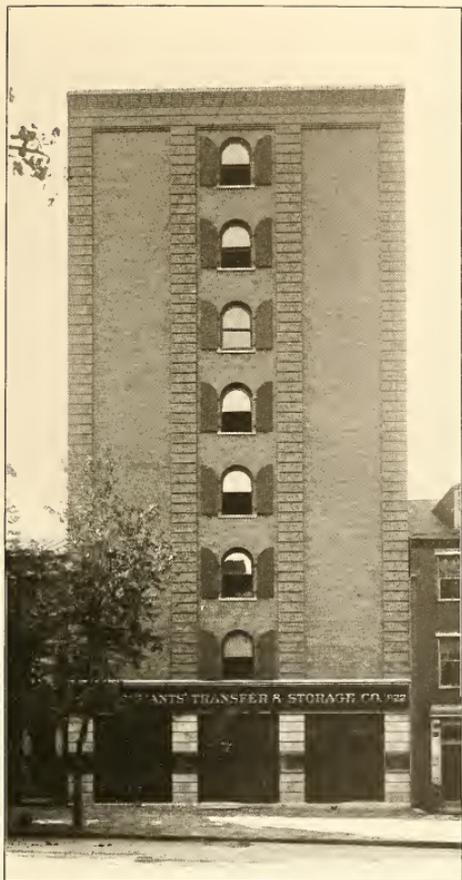
Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company. No longer a mystery to the intelligent direction of unlimited energy will accomplish as to be found in the District of Columbia than in any other city, and phenomenal growth has occurred during the past fourteen years of the old Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company, which recently has been merged with the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company, with a capital of \$150,000. From an enterprise in business with only three wagons engaged in the delivery of goods about the city for merchants, the

business has developed into wonderful proportions with numerous ramifications, and now it is one of the foremost business enterprises south of New York, and its usefulness is ever on the increase. The firm recently erected and is now occupying the finest and most modern fireproof storage warehouse south of New York which money or science can devise and put up.

The storage branch of the business is the most prominent and the facilities afforded for the safekeeping of household furniture of every description are most complete. The building contains 840 separate locked rooms, varying in size, but having a decided similarity. With their huge fireproof doors, it suggests itself to one, going through the long corridors, that he is in a jail, so dominant is the simplicity and solidity. The art room, where pianos, large pictures, statuary, etc., are kept, is on the first floor, and besides being thoroughly ventilated, an even temperature is maintained in this room during the winter months to insure against any possible injury to contents. Next, a special room is fitted for the storage of trunks and luggage. This room immediately joins the ladies' waiting room, thereby affording every convenience to those who, having goods stored, desire to examine them. Burglar-proof vaults for silverware and valuables are also to be had; and, in fact, the company affords unsurpassed facilities for the storage of household and personal effects of every description.

The company has in its employ a large force of reliable, expert men for packing furniture, china, bric-a-brac, etc., and shipments are received and forwarded to foreign countries or to any city in the United States. The large moving vans are in charge of careful and experienced men, and everything pertaining to the storage business is complete to the smallest detail.

It has one of the best equipped stables in the city, and in keeping with the motto which appears upon all of their vehicles and advertising, "We Move Anything," it keeps 125 teams constantly engaged. From a limited beginning it has reached out continually for the business of delivering small packages for merchants, until to-day many of the prominent houses have abandoned their own delivery service. With the thirty wagons that are now constantly engaged in this work a record of 1,200,000 packages delivered was recorded last year. The big warehouse building containing the general offices of the company is located at 920 and 922 E street, northwest, and extends back to a broad alley in the rear where several additional lots are covered with a widening of the building. The structure is one of the most substantial in the city and is built from designs outlined by the Newbold Brothers, who manage the company's entire affairs. The offices occupy the E street front of the ground floor, with a long hallway on the west side of the building for the use of employees who have business in the office. The main counting room occupies the central portion of the E street front with the president's office opening into it. To the rear is the office of the secretary and treasurer, while back of that is a neatly fitted up waiting room for visitors. It is equipped with easy chairs, desks, and writing material.



MERCHANTS' TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY.

The directorate of the Merchants Transfer and Storage Company is composed of the following well-known business men: Mr. John E. McLeran of the firm of Heiskell & McLeran; Mr. Frank B. Noyes, of the Evening Star; Mr. J. Herbert Corning, merchant; Mr. G. Thomas Dunlop, attorney; Mr. John L. Prosis, at the head of the E. Morrison Paper Company; Mr. Paul Starrett, general manager of the George A. Fuller Company, and the Messrs. Newbold. The capital of the company is \$150,000. The corporation has many of our prominent citizens interested in its welfare, among whom are: Thomas Hyde, of the Riggs National Bank; John A. Swope, vice-president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company; S. H. Kauffman, president of The Evening Star Company; Emil G. Shaeffer, of the firm of E. G. Shaeffer & Co.; Carl A. Droop, of the firm of E. F. Droop & Co.; F. M. Detweiler, of Judd & Detweiler; D. C. Phillips, Arthur G. Peter, of the firm of Marsh & Peter, architects; G. T. Dunlop, president of the Capital Traction Company, and many others. The business, however, is under the direct management of Messrs. John L. Newbold and Thomas R. Newbold, who are the president, secretary and treasurer, respectively. It was the idea of the above-named gentlemen to give to the public a downtown storage building, "for the storage of household furniture," etc., one that would not only be modern and absolutely fire-proof, but centrally located, right in the heart of the business section of the city, and for this reason their present location, on the south of E street, northwest, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was selected. No enterprise in Washington has progressed with such enormous strides, and this company is certainly destined to become one of Washington's strongest institutions, and is, in fact, the largest business of its kind not only in this city, but in this part of the country.

The Equitable Co-operative Building Association may justly be termed the pioneer of its kind in the District of Columbia. Its organization, upon the soundest business principles and financial foundation, a combination which as may be expected has brought it up to its present high degree of excellence and prosperity, was effected at a meeting held at Martin's Hall, on E street, on November 4, 1879. At that meeting James H. Saville and John Joy Edson were elected president and secretary, respectively. Mr. Saville was succeeded in the presidency by Alexander Gardner, and Thomas Summerville in turn, when in 1898. Mr. Edson, who had continued as secretary from its organization, was elected to the presidency, Mr. Frank P. Reeside succeeding to the secretaryship, he having been connected with the company since 1884. That the success of the Equitable was instantaneous is shown by the amount of the loans, which for the first month amounted to \$4,800, and for the period extending over twenty-three years they aggregate a sum total of \$11,157,400. This record, which is unsurpassed in the history of loan associations, may be attributed to the activity of its members, who take advantage of the practical co-operation methods of this association. The Equitable Association has no real estate holdings

magazines and other reading matter are to be found on the tables; in fact every possible convenience for its patrons.

From the inception of the enterprise the delivery of parcels for merchants has always been given special attention. The growth of the business has been marvelous, and so systematized in the last year that its patrons are given four deliveries daily to every section of the city, and at most reasonable rates. In addition to the parcel delivery and storage business the company also does a large business in the lines of heavy hauling, erecting and hoisting, and freight and theatrical transfer. The stables of the company are located at the corner of Third and B streets, southwest, and cover 33,000 square feet of ground.



THE EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

located in the building in which it has its home at 1315 F street N. W., which it purchased in 1886 for \$70,000. It is organized to an urgent demand for more room and a convenient home, in which to more readily care for its large volume of rapidly increasing business. The policy of the company is adapted particularly to those persons of limited income and savings. It offers no inducements to speculative buying and selling investments. It is conducted purely on cooperative building association principles,

and has never deviated from them, which policy lends an added confidence to the small investor. Its statements show the result of small savings on shares, made promptly and regularly every month. By this method there are hundreds of families scattered in and around Washington who are happily occupying their own homes, so made possible by the methods of this company. Many of these, profiting by their experience in acquiring their own homes, have purchased additional property through this means, and have gradually become powerful and influential property holders in the community in which they live.

Men of long experience are engaged in the management of the Equitable's affairs, and their purpose has ever been to adhere to that policy whereby equitable and beneficial results would follow. Its fundamental principle is to instill into the recipient of a salary, no matter how small, the virtue of laying by a portion of it each month and thus judiciously turn it over until that person is made to feel with what little sacrifice this can be accomplished. The officers of the company are all men occupying high positions in their respective vocations, and through their efforts the successful operations of the Equitable have been assured.

The officers are: John Joy Edson, president; Dr. A. J. Schafhirt, vice-president; George W. Casflear, treasurer, and Frank P. Reeside, secretary. The directors are Ellis Spear, George W. Fisher, P. B. Turpin, Job Barnard, John W. Schaeffer, A. M. Lothrop, Marcus Baker, George H. Harries, and John B. Lerner.

Lewis Johnson and Company, one of Washington's oldest private banking establishments, has long occupied an honored and important place among the financial institutions at the national capital. Founded in 1858 by Lewis Johnson, who was the president of the Washington City Savings Bank, until its dissolution the same year, the firm consisted of its founder, his grandson, Lewis Johnson Davis, the present head of the firm, and David Walker. The firm then occupied offices at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street. Mr. Johnson died in 1872. Mr. Davis and Mr. Walker remained in the firm and associated with them Charles N. Wake as junior member of the concern. After remaining at the first stand for forty years, and appreciating that the tide of business was moving up town, the firm moved its quarters to its present location, 1315 F street N. W., where it occupies the first floor of the Sun Building. The present members of the firm associated with Mr. Davis are J. William Henry and William Andrew Mearns, both comparatively young men, men of sterling integrity and business capacity. The counting room and private offices, at the disposal of the large clientele of the bank's depositors and those who conduct their stock transactions through this house, are comfortably and hand-

somely equipped with all the appurtenances of a first-class banking house, including a private New York wire.

Lewis Johnson Davis, senior member of the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., may justly be termed the dean of



LEWIS JOHNSON DAVIS

Washington bankers. While there may be many men still active in the city's financial centers that are Mr. Davis' seniors in years, there are none from the standpoint of a continued and honored service. Mr. Davis was born in Washington on July 21, 1834. He is the son of George Madison and Georgeanna Davis, his father having been teller of the Bank of the Metropolis for over thirty years. Mr. Davis was educated in the school of Arnold and Girault, leaving there in December, 1848, when he entered the employ of R. W. Latham & Co., and remained with them until September, 1850, when due to ill health he resigned his position, went to Belair and resumed his studies under the tutelage of Dr. Edwin Arnold.

In August, 1851, Mr. Davis, with his health restored, returned to Washington and entered the Washington City Savings Bank, then conducted by his grandfather, Lewis Johnson. This institution dissolved in 1858, and the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. was formed, in which Mr. Davis was one of the partners, and of which firm he has for many years been the senior member. Mr. Davis was a Union man during the war and has always been Republican in his sympathies. His name has figured prominently in the charitable institutions of the city and he has given much time and energy in promoting the city's best interests. He was formerly vice-president of the Garfield Hospital, one of the incorporators of the Children's Hospital and a director of the District Historical Society, as well as senior warden of Epiphany P. E. Church, where he has been a member for fifty years. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Washing-

ton Stock Exchange since 1883 and was its president in 1896. He was chairman of the sinking fund commission of the District of Columbia under the act of the Legislative Assembly of August 19, 1871, and while in that capacity disbursed millions of dollars. Clubs and societies of which Mr. Davis is a member are the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan Clubs; the Archaeological, American Historical and Columbian Historical Societies; ex-president of the Sons of Revolution, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society, of New York.

Mr. Davis married Miss Margaret Jane Keller, daughter of Charles M. and Mary Knowles Keller, of New York city, on October 12, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have no children.

John William Henry, a comparatively young man, but who has taken an important place in the financial and social affairs of Washington, is next in rank to Mr. Davis, in the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. Mr. Henry's business career has been exclusively confined to the present house, of which he is a partner, he having entered its employ as a bookkeeper, when fresh from College. He is the eldest son of the late Captain James L. M. Henry, U. S. Army, and Kate Kearney Henry, daughter of the late fleet surgeon, John A. Kearney, U. S. Navy. Mr. Henry was born at Ranelagh, Prince George county, Md., in October, 1865. His early education was acquired at Maryland's historic old school, Charlotte Hall Military Academy, in St. Mary's county. After graduating from there with class honors



JOHN WILLIAM HENRY

and as captain of a company, corps cadets, Mr. Henry took a course at Columbia University, and in the fall of 1887 entered upon his duties in the banking house of Lewis Johnson & Co. Eleven years later Mr. Henry's faithful

services and business acumen were rewarded with admission to the firm. He has ever been prominent in Washington's social life and is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Dumbarton Clubs, also the treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. Mr. Henry married Miss Frances Brockenbrough Barber, of Georgetown, D. C. Of this union there are two children, a son and daughter. They reside in a handsome house at 3241 K street, N. W.



WILLIAM ANDREW MEARNS

William Andrew Mearns, the junior member of the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., is also a young man, but one whose business integrity has gained him recognition, and who occupies an important place in the District's financial field. Mr. Mearns is the son of Robert K. and Martha (Hole) Mearns, and was born in Philadelphia on July 16, 1870. He was educated at the Chester, Pa., high school. With his family he removed to Washington in 1888 and entered a law class at the Columbian University, graduating with the class of 1892, and was immediately admitted to the District bar. For ten years Mr. Mearns was in the employ of Johnson & McCartney, leaving them in June, 1898, to enter the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. Mr. Mearns is president of the Washington Stock Exchange; a director in the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, secretary of the Bankers Association, treasurer of the Columbian Historical Society, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and of the Chevy Chase and Dumbarton Club. In November, 1897, Mr. Mearns married Miss Mary B. Chambers, of Washington, D. C., and now resides at 1801 California avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Mearns have two children.

Crane, Parris and Company, bankers, with commodious offices at 604 Fourteenth street, northwest, has long enjoyed the patronage of Washington's most representative and influential men. This firm, composed of Augustus Crane, Jr., and Albion K. Parris, was organized in 1883, and has steadily increased its clientele until it is now regarded as one of the most successful and conservative private banking institutions in the District of Columbia.

Augustus Crane, Jr., senior member of the firm of Crane, Parris & Company, came to Washington in the spring of 1881. He was twenty-eight years of age at the time, having been born in New York City on October 27, 1853. His early education was received at the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and later he was a student at the University of the City of New York. His business education was acquired in the Wall Street Banking House of Hone, Nicholas & Company. Mr. Hone is Mr. Crane's brother-in-law, and the firm was very well known, as Mr. Hone had been brought up in the office of his uncle, August Belmont, and Mr. Nicholas was the protege of the late William R. Travers. Mr. Crane left New York in 1879 to accept a confidential position at



AUGUSTUS CRANE, JR.

Savannah, Georgia, in the large shipping house of Williams & Crane, who were the agents of Williams & Guion, of London and New York. A few years later, however, he decided that his talent and inclination lay more in the line of business he had first worked out for himself, and coming to Washington, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Albion K. Parris, under the firm name of Crane, Parris & Company, and the style of the firm has continued unchanged. Mr. Crane has for many years been a director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Albion K. Parris, member of the firm of Crane, Parris & Company, is one of the few bankers now doing business in Washington who is a native of the District of Columbia, his birthplace being within a stone's throw of



ALBION K. PARRIS

of New York are so fully equipped with all the necessary appurtenances, requisite to place their patrons in touch and in momentary communication with the stock exchanges and marts throughout the United States, as is that of Mr. William B. Hibbs, senior member and founder of the firm which bears his name. Private wires connect his Washington banking house with his branch offices in New York, the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, as well as all the leading and important stock centers of the country. Mr. Hibbs, although a comparatively young man, by the closest application to his business and by years of hard work has mastered his profession in its minutest detail and is regarded as one of the shrewdest operators of the South. His phenomenal success is attributable alone to his own efforts, which after all is man's best reward. He was born in Gordonsville, Va., in 1864, just after the close of the civil war. Mr. Hibbs is a son of John W. and Susan (Reed) Hibbs. Educated in the common schools of the District, having been brought to this city in his infancy, he secured a position in a brokerage office when but a lad. Learning the intricacies of the business and becoming attached to it, he early strove to make a name and place in the world for himself. How well he succeeded is amply attested by the proportions his business has since assumed. His first venture in business on his own account was as the junior member of the firm of B. K. Plain & Co., in 1882. A few years later he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade, shortly after which the present firm of W. B. Hibbs & Co. came into existence. In 1890 Mr. Hibbs was elected a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, was made its president in 1898, and served

his present place of business. His ancestors were of New England stock, and the family name is well known, especially in Maine, where Judge Albion K. Parris was several times governor, and among other positions was one of the organizers and the first president of the Portland Savings Bank. Mr. Parris received but the usual common school education, and his first experiences in the banking business were gained at the age of seventeen. He has remained continually in the banking line, with the exception of about a year (1877-78), when he served as secretary on the United States flagship Powhatan, making a cruise through the West Indies. He has been a member of the firm of Crane, Parris & Company since its organization in 1883. Mr. Parris enjoys a remarkably extended acquaintance throughout the District of Columbia and the East, and is a close student of statistics, and much interested in political economy. He is connected with several corporations and philanthropic institutions, and takes pleasure in an active membership with Masonic and patriotic organizations. In respect to service he is one of the oldest members of the Washington Stock Exchange, and, with his firm, is a member of the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia.

William B. Hibbs and Company.—Washingtonians may justly feel proud to know that in their midst is a banking and brokerage business conducted along such able and modern lines as that of William B. Hibbs & Co., at No. 1419 F street, northwest. Few, if indeed any, establishments south



WILLIAM B. HIBBS

three successive terms. His firm is the Washington representative of several of the largest and most influential houses throughout the country, and is also the correspondent of the International Banking Company. Associated with Mr.

Hibbs in business are Samuel A. Drury, as special partner and John Taylor Arms, manager.

Socially, Mr. Hibbs has ever occupied a proud position in Washington. A keen sportsman, an excellent judge of horseflesh and a thorough man of the world, he reckons his friends by the hundreds and is one of the most universally popular men in Washington and New York club-rooms. He is a member of the Chevy Chase, Columbian

Golf and Century Clubs of Washington and the New York and Lambs Clubs of New York city.

In 1885 Mr. Hibbs married Miss Mollie Smith, daughter of Judge Walter H. Smith, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who was Attorney-General in the Department of the Interior under President Grant. One daughter, Helen, now fifteen years old, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs. They reside in a beautiful home at 1618 18th street, N. W.

INSURANCE.

The Potomac Insurance Company of the District of Columbia—Organized in 1831.—This company was chartered by special act of Congress, approved March 2, 1831. The act was signed by "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, and Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives." It provided "That subscriptions be opened in Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, under the direction of Francis Dodge, Raphael Semmes, Walter Smith, John Kurtz, William S. Nicholls, L. G. Davidson, John Marbury, Joel Crutenden, O. M. Linthicum, James Dunlop, William G. Ridgely, Samuel Humphreys, and William Hayman, as commissioners, or a majority of them, for raising the capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into eight thousand shares, of twenty-five dollars each." Agreeable to the terms of the charter, these gentlemen met and decided that seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars should be the amount of capital subscribed for at that time, upon which was paid five dollars per share, and the paid-up capital of the company remained at fifteen thousand one hundred dollars for several years.

The first president was John Kurtz, Esq., and from the old records, it appears that the first meeting was held on Monday evening, April 11, 1831, "in the council chamber" of the board of common council in Georgetown, and those present were John Kurtz, president; Robert Read, William S. Nicholls, William Hayman, John Marbury, Raphael Semmes, John Barcroft, C. A. Burnett, and William W. Corcoran. At this meeting it was decided to adopt

the policy of the Franklin Insurance Company," which had been incorporated by a special act of Congress, in 1818. Mr. Kurtz served as president until July, 1850, and was succeeded by Mr. John Marbury, father of the former president of the Oldest Inhabitants Association. Mr. Marbury served as president until June 16, 1874. Dr. Joshua Riley, who had been appointed president pro tempore on January 6, 1874, was elected president to succeed Mr. Marbury. Dr. Riley served until his death in February, 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. Adolphus H. Pickens. Upon the death of Mr. Pickens in May, 1879, Mr. Henry M. Sweeney, who had been mayor of Georgetown, was elected president. Because of the failing health of Mr. Sweeney, in January, 1887, Mr. W. W. Deeble was elected vice-president, which position he held until the death of Mr. Sweeney, in August, 1890, when Mr. Deeble was elected

president of the company, and served as such until after the purchase of and merger with the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of Washington, in July, 1899. On October 10 of that year Mr. Deeble resigned the presidency to be succeeded by Mr. John Taylor Arms, formerly president of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Deeble was then elected vice-president, this action of the board being in conformity with the terms upon which the purchase and merger were made. Mr. John Taylor Arms is now the president of the company.

Benjamin Homans was the first secretary, being succeeded April 6, 1833, by William J. Goszler, Esq. Mr. Goszler served as secretary until April 1, 1841, when he in turn was succeeded by Henry King, Esq. Mr. King's health failing, Mr. James W. Deeble was elected secretary August 28, 1865, and at this meeting Mr. King was elected assistant secretary, with permission "to be absent from the office whenever he may think his health may be promoted by so doing." Mr. King's death occurred shortly after. Mr. Deeble served as secretary until his death in August, 1887. His successor was Mayhew Plater, Esq. Upon the resignation of Mr. Plater in May, 1892, Mr. Joseph H. Bradley was chosen. Mr. Bradley served until the Potomac-Lincoln merger, when he was succeeded by Mr. Elkanah N. Waters. Mr. Waters resigned as secretary December, 1901, his successor being Mr. Jefferson Pearce, the present secretary.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran was one of the most indefatigable workers for the early success of the company. A very ardent co-worker was Lewis Johnson, Esq., the founder of the banking firm of Lewis Johnson & Company. Raphael Semmes, one of the incorporators, was the father of Admiral Semmes, of civil war fame. Robert Read, one of the first directors, was for many years president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown.

It is interesting to note that much of the original stock of the Company is still held by the descendants of the original incorporators, notably by the families of Messrs. John Kurtz, Robert Read and John Marbury. We find that on July 26, 1831, the amount of insurance carried was \$344,200, but on July 30, 1832, it had been increased to \$800,850, quite a respectable showing for a company but fifteen months old. The first dividend appears to have been declared July 3, 1832, a little over one year after the organization of the company. This dividend was 9 per cent.—3 per cent. to surplus and 6 per cent. to stock holders. In

January, 1833, a 14 per cent. dividend—9 per cent. to surplus account and 5 per cent. to stockholders—was declared. In July, 1833, 12 per cent. dividend was declared—5 per cent. to stockholders and 7 per cent. to surplus account, thus showing that the tendency of the directors to declare large dividends was quite pronounced in the early history of the company. At the first annual election, August 1, 1831, the directors chosen were: O. M. Linthicum, Clement Smith, William L. Nicholls, Charles A. Burnett, William Hayman, Raphael Semmes, Joel Crutenden, W. W. Corcoran, Robert Read, John Marbury, Lewis Johnson and John Kurtz. In the minutes of April 19, 1831, we find that the "board met for the first time, at their new office on Bridge street, adjoining the Farmers and Mechanics Bank," and ordered stated meetings "for every Tuesday, at candle light."

The charter of the company has been amended several times. On November 19, 1833, a special meeting was called, and it was ordered that application be made to Congress for an amendment to the charter to allow the insurance of lives and marine risks. In March, 1837, it was amended, and the name changed to the "Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown," the original corporate name having been the "Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown." In this act it provided that "In addition to the powers, privileges and immunities granted to the said company, in and by their original act of incorporation, the said company shall have full power and authority to make insurance on vessels, merchandise, freights, and all other interest in or touching property at sea, or going to sea, and on all kinds of marine risks, whatsoever; to make insurance on lives, to grant annuities, to receive endowments, to contract for revisionary payments * * * * *". It was further amended, January 27, 1851. By this amendment the double liability clause was inserted, and the life of the company extended "to the first day of March, in the year 1870, and until the end of the next session of Congress which shall happen thereafter." A further amendment was granted on March 25, 1870, permitting "the removal of the office to Washington," and making the charter perpetual. In 1900 a further amendment was granted authorizing the increase of the capital stock to \$1,000,000, and the enlarging of the board of directors.

Since the company was organized one hundred and thirty-eight dividends have been paid. The amount paid in on the capital stock, \$5.00 per share, was not increased until about the year 1850, when the remainder of the \$75,500 was paid up. Upon the purchase of and merger with the Lincoln Insurance Company, in 1899, the capital stock was increased to the sum of \$200,000, as provided in the original charter, and from the proceeds of the sale of \$100,000 of this stock the purchase of the Lincoln was accomplished. The remainder, \$24,500, was distributed to the stockholders of record at that time as an extra dividend. The company appears to have had its ups and downs, quite prosperous at first, and suffering severe losses shortly after. Upon the election of Mr. James W. Deeble

as secretary the assets were in round figures \$80,000. At this time the assets of the company, per statement of December 31, 1902, are \$575,000. The company is now fully equipped for and doing an extensive agency business (the premium receipts for the past year, 1902, having exceeded the amount of the capital stock), with every prospect of a bright future. The merger with the Lincoln Company was made because the then president realized that to maintain the company as a purely local organization with its principal office in that section of the City of Washington, formerly known as "Georgetown," meant but the gradual decline of the company, and its final extinction. By reason of the merger new life was infused into it and modern methods were adopted, and the result thus far would indicate the absolute wisdom of the course pursued.

In the applications for insurance in the earlier days, which were always made to the board of directors, many interesting ones were found. Among others were those of Mr. Corcoran (then beginning the foundation of his fortune, afterwards used in such a noble and philanthropic way) for "\$700 insurance on his household furniture and books in Mr. Bronough's boarding house," and George Washington Park Custis for insurance on his home known as "Arlington."

The present vice-president of the company has been continuously associated with it since October 10, 1876, having entered its employ as a boy, and resigned as its president on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his original employment, October 10, 1899, to accept the position of vice-president in accordance with the conditions of the Potomac-Lincoln merger. Its present president, Mr. John Taylor Arms, formerly president of the Lincoln Company, has been long and favorably known in this community as a successful and prosperous business man, and the management of the company in his hands thus far has been such as its directors can point to with pride, and its future is assured as long as he consents to continue in charge.

We find among the early lists of directors, the name of Peter Hagner, the father of Justice Hagner, who was elected a director in August, 1839, but served only a short time. Judge Walter S. Cox was a director from August 5, 1863, until the merger. Dr. William P. Johnson was elected a director in 1845, and remained such until his death. Among the interesting things in the minute book kept during the early history of the company, we find that an underwriters association on a small scale was in vogue, as a request, probably the first of its kind ever made in the District, was received from the Firemen's Insurance Company on February 12, 1840, "to meet and fix rates," indicating that competition at that time was disastrous. The first agent appears to have been Mr. Nicholas Callan, who was appointed agent for Washington City at 5 per cent. commission, "He to make no contracts to bind the company." During several semi-annual periods "no losses were reported." In August, 1858, the removal of the company's offices to the Masonic Hall Building on Thirty-second (High) street, in Georgetown, was authorized. From there

it was moved to 31st E. now known as No. 1219 Thirty-second street, formerly the residence of Mrs. Mosher, which had been purchased by the company for an office building. Upon the merger of the Potomac Insurance Company and the Lincoln Insurance Company the principal offices were removed to the Washington Loan and Trust Building, where they are now situated, and Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, the former secretary of the Potomac, was placed in charge of the emergency at the old home office in Georgetown.

John Taylor Arms.—Prominent in the financial world of Washington is John Taylor Arms, who, a New Yorker by birth, has made Washington his home since 1872. Mr. Arms was born in Lansingburgh, New York, in 1846, and at the early age of fifteen years gained his first insight into business as a clerk in the importing department of the mammoth establishment then conducted by the late A. T. Stewart, in New York City. There he remained until he



JOHN TAYLOR ARMS

returned to enter the employ of S. B. Chittenden & Company of the same city. Not faring for that line of business, Mr. Arms engaged in the banking business in New York City, but from this he retired because of failing health, and came to Washington. He secured an appointment in the Treasury Department under the first civil service rules, and subsequently resigned two years later to engage in the real estate business, operating largely in Washington realty. In 1880 Mr. Arms was elected a member of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and has since been one of its most active members, and in 1897 was chosen its president. He is a member of the banking firm of W. B. Hibbs & Company, 311 Arms is in close contact with the most experienced members of the finance and is regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to finance. In insur-

ance circles he is equally prominent, and joined in the organization of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company in 1890, and became its president in 1891, and in 1899 was mainly instrumental in bringing about its consolidation with Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, accepting the presidency of the consolidated company, for the purpose of doing business throughout the United States. He also took an active interest in bringing about the consolidation of the Real Estate and Columbia Title Insurance Company, accepting the presidency of the former for this purpose. Furthermore, Mr. Arms is a member of the firm of Arms & Drury, established in 1874, and a director of the National Metropolitan Bank.

In 1879 Mr. Arms married Miss Kate Corcoran Watkins, of Baltimore, Maryland. Two children, a daughter and a son, have been born to them, and with their parents reside at 1408 M street, northwest, the residence Mr. Arms built about fifteen years ago.

The Franklin (Fire) Insurance Company of Washington, D. C. (Chartered by Congress April ninth, eighteen hundred and eighteen).—The Franklin (Fire) Insurance Company is the oldest organization of its kind in the District of Columbia. It was the first fire insurance company established at the national capital. The name of Franklin was selected in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher, patriot, philanthropist, statesman and diplomat, in recognition of that eminent gentleman's sterling integrity. The Franklin Insurance Company was incorporated under a charter by Congress April 9, 1818. The original act of Congress provided that the act creating the company should continue in force for and during the term of twenty years. This act bears the signatures of Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, John Gaillard, President of the Senate, pro tempore, and James Monroe, President of the United States. At the expiration of the original term of twenty years, there was a renewal of the act of incorporation for another period of twenty years, terminating in 1838. This renewal bears the signatures of three other eminent men, who filled conspicuous places in the history of our Government—James K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Richard M. Johnson, President of the Senate, and Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. Since 1838 renewals have been made at periods of twenty years, viz:—1858, 1878, and 1898. The act creating the company provided that a subscription be opened in the city of Washington under the direction of John Davidson, Satterlee Clark, Alexander Kerr, R. C. Weightman, Benjamin G. Orr, William Brent, Samuel Miller and William Doughty, or a majority of them, for raising a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), in shares of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) each, and that each person, upon subscribing, pay to the persons above-mentioned five dollars (\$5.00) upon each share so subscribed for; and that the remainder of the said twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be secured by negotiable notes, signed and endorsed to the satisfaction

of the above-named gentlemen, or a majority of them. This, in brief, was the starting point of the Franklin Insurance Company. The original act also further provided that as soon as five thousand (5,000) shares had been subscribed for, the stockholders would proceed to the formation of the company by the election of officers, and a board of directors of twelve (12) shareholders. It is a notable fact that the company was formed with but twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) actual cash in hand, and, while one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) in stock had been subscribed, one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of this amount was in negotiable notes, the capital stock at no time having been in excess of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000), although Congress provided that it might, if necessary, be made two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

When the Franklin Insurance Company was established, in 1818, the insurance business in the United States might be said to have been in its infancy. The population of the District of Columbia was then extremely small, not exceeding 20,000. The Company was founded by some of the leading men of that time, embracing all of the various lines of industry as well as the professions. The original subscription list, which is in a fine state of preservation, is among the archives of the company, and shows the names of many who were foremost in the early days of the national capital, whose descendants have been, and many of whom now are, prominent in advancing its interests and beauty. The historic name of Van Ness is in this original list. Also the Bradleys, Holmeads, Lenoxes, Brents, Coyles, Varnums, Cutts, Taylors, Belts, Kerrs, Randolphs, Gardeners, Knoblocks, McCormicks, Greshams, Ingles, Glovers, Orrs, Fendalls, Shoemakers, Dawsons, Davidsons, Archers, Mays, Stengers, Gales, Seatons, Callans, Hobans, Pairois, Lees, Davis, McClerys, Grahams, Nourses, Briscoes, Waters, Brookes, Applers, Tuckers, Gassoways, Winns, Magraths, Walkers, Hewitts, Whetcrofts, Danas, Gouldings, Grammers, Laws, and hosts of others who contributed much in the early days toward making Washington the progressive capital of the young republic. The historic name of Carroll figured in the formation of the Franklin Insurance Company, as it did in the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, of July 4, 1776. To that document appeared the name of "Charles Carroll of Carrollton." In the original subscription of the Franklin Insurance Company is the name of "Daniel Carroll of Duddington," so written by the subscriber. Peter Lenox and Matthew Wright were the two largest subscribers to the stock of the Franklin Company, each taking two hundred shares. There were numerous subscriptions for one hundred shares, the lowest being for five shares. The notes executed were all properly endorsed, one subscriber endorsing for another. When the company was established, capital was not as plentiful as it is to-day. The formation of a company with twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) cash, was then regarded as a financial enterprise of considerable magnitude. To-day the amount named in millions is an every day affair. The names of many men distinguished in the history of the country figure, also, in the Franklin Insurance Company. In 1821, John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of



FRANKLIN (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

State, bought stock in this company, and continued purchasing while he was President of the United States. His son, Charles Francis Adams, the elder, also became a stockholder, and, at one period, the two owned about one-third of the entire capital stock. It was sold by their heirs, in 1888-89, at nine times the original cost. John Quincy Adams took great interest in the affairs of the company, serving several years as a most active director, and was ever mindful of its welfare and advancement. Another notable fact in connection with the Franklin Insurance Company is that it began paying dividends within the second year of its existence, they ranging from four and a-half per cent. to twenty-five per cent. semi-annually until 1890, when a change in the system was brought about. On November 19, 1890, the board of directors, by unanimous vote, declared a dividend of twenty dollars (\$20.00) per

share to be paid to each stockholder, the company surrendering to the stockholders, or their heirs, the original notes for twenty dollars (\$20,000) per share executed in 1818, then held by the company, and ordered one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of the surplus earned by the company to be passed to the capital, thus making the cash capital one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000). From 1871 to 1891 a semi-annual dividend of twenty (20) per cent. was paid on all the original cash capital of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Since 1891 a five per cent. (5%) semi-annual dividend has been paid, and is now being paid on the present cash capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000). Quite a large portion of the stock of the company is still in the hands of the heirs of the original corporators. Out of the original one hundred and ten subscribers, only six were living in November, 1864, and it is believed that all died before 1872.

Following is a list of the officers from the organization to the present time: President—1818, John Davidson; 1825, Peter Lenox; 1833, G. C. Grammer; 1857, John P. Ingle; 1893, William A. Bradley; 1899, Matthew G. Emery; 1870, Henry Bradley; 1876, Dr. Daniel B. Clarke. Secretary—1818, Charles Glover; 1825, A. Bradley, Jr.; 1828, Joseph H. Bradley; 1836, Abram Bradley; 1838, James Hoban; 1841, William Stettinius; 1844, Charles Bradley; 1881, I. Fenwick Young; 1892, Will P. Boteler; 1901, Dr. W. P. Young. The present officers are: President, Dr. Daniel B. Clarke; vice-president, James L. Norris; treasurer, Charles S. Bradley; secretary, Dr. W. P. Young. Directors: W. Taylor Birch, Ralph L. Galt, Benjamin W. Guy, S. H. Kauffmann, Alexander Porter Morse, James F. Oyster, George Ryneal, Jr., Thomas E. Waggaman, George Wright.

At the close of business December 31, 1901, the books of the company showed: Assets—Cash on hand and in bank, \$5,755.70; real estate owned by the company, \$72,038.20; mortgages (first lien on real estate), \$160,150; stocks and bonds (market value), \$56,207.89; bills receivable, \$200; premiums in course of collection, \$1,333.68; accrued interest, \$3,002.39; total, \$298,747.86. Liabilities—Cash capital, \$125,000; unearned premium reserve, \$14,017.93; reinsurance premiums, \$152.24; unpaid dividends, \$62.50; net surplus, \$159,515.19; total, \$298,747.86.

It can be said to the credit of the Franklin Insurance Company, and it is doubtful if a like statement can be truthfully made by any other similar organization, that, during the eighty-four years of its existence it has never been sued. It has met all obligations promptly, and has never contested a claim to the extent of going into court for settlement. This, indeed, is a most remarkable record, and one that speaks volumes for the integrity and splendid methods of the company. The original offices of the company were located in what was then known as Davis's Tavern, on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, northwest. They were subsequently removed to a room in Gadsby's Hotel, on Sixth street, a short distance north of the Avenue, and thence to the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, at some point between Fourth and Fifth and Sixth streets, the exact location of which is now unknown. Later they were located in the building of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, the National Bank of

the Republic, at the southwest corner of Seventh and D streets, northwest, where they remained many years. In 1895 the company purchased the handsome brick building at 419 Tenth street, northwest, which has since been their headquarters.



RIGGS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Riggs Fire Insurance Company.—Occupying commodious quarters on the first floor of its own beautiful building at 708 Fourteenth street, N. W., adjoining the American Security and Trust Company's building, the Riggs Fire Insurance Company, although years younger than many of its competitors, is reckoned among Washington's soundest and most flourishing insurance institutions. Organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, May 31, 1883, this corporation, named for George W. Riggs, one of the District's soundest financiers, opened its doors for business on June 1, the same year, with quarters at 1331 F street, with the late M. W. Beveridge as president, and the late Francis B. Moline, secretary. Its capital was \$100,000, divided into 20,000 shares, with a par value of \$5 each. The success of the new company was assured from the start, paying a dividend of 6 per cent. four years after it started, which has since been increased to 8 per cent. The original trustees of the company were M. W. Beveridge, Thomas Hyde, N. W. Burchell, John Jay Knox, William H. Morrison, T. M. Hanson, E. S. Hutchinson, John Sherman and William S. Thompson. At the death of Mr. Beveridge, W. S. Thompson, the well-known druggist, succeeded to the presidency, and under his capable management the company continued to thrive and expand until now it has an accumulated surplus of \$75,000.

At the death of Mr. Thompson in 1900, Mr. Thomas Hyde, the first treasurer of the company, was made its president, which office he still holds. The present secretary, Mr. Harry C. Birge, was appointed at the death of Mr. Moline, in 1893. The present officers of the Riggs Fire Insurance Company are: Thomas Hyde, president; Ward Thoron, vice-president, and Harry C. Birge, secretary. Following are the present trustees: Thomas Hyde, T. F. Schneider, William H. Saunders, Charles W. Handy, Albion K. Parris, John L. Weaver, William Corcoran Hill, Robert Portner, John C. Davidson, Herman E. Gasch, Henry W. Reed, L. O. DeLashmutt, Ward Thoron, John L. Newbold.

Washington Title Insurance Company, organized on March 23, 1889, has taken a foremost place in the ranks of title insurance institutions of this city. Founded the latter part of the year 1889, it opened its doors for business on December 1, the same year, with temporary offices in the Gunton Building, at 472 Louisiana avenue. Its success was instantaneous, which was assured by the integrity displayed in the selection of its general officers and trustees.

The first officers and trustees of the company were: William R. Woodward, president; William Redin Woodward, vice-president; William Burris, secretary, and Thomas Dowling, George T. Dunlop, Matthew G. Emery, Horace J. Gray, Frederick W. Pratt, Thomas W. Smith, and Gilbert B. Towles, trustees. On February 1, 1893, the company moved its offices to No. 464 Louisiana avenue, which offices it occupied until May 1, 1895, when it purchased and moved into its present building, No. 507 E street, N. W. Mr. William R. Woodward was president of the company until March, 1895, when he resigned the office

to retire from active business. He was succeeded by William Redin Woodward, his son, who held the office until his death in June, 1898. Mr. Ashley M. Gould was then elected president, which office he held until February, 1899, when he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Thomas P. Woodward, the present president of the company, succeeded him. The officers and trustees for 1902 are: Thomas P. Woodward, president; Ashley M. Gould, vice-president; George R. Linkins, secretary and treasurer; Edward W. Donn, George T. Dunlop, Jesse L. Heiskell, William V. Cox, John E. Herrell, J. H. Lichliter, George W. Linkins, A. J. Schafhirt, Charles S. Shreve, Samuel H. Walker, William E. Warren and William R. Woodward, trustees.

Thomas Pursell Woodward, son of Mark R. and Martha J. (Pursell) Woodward, was born in Washington, D. C., on August 5, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia. His first insight into



THOMAS PURSELL WOODWARD

the business world was gained as an apprentice at a case, in the Government Printing Office, later becoming a compositor, where he remained until the latter part of 1880, when he entered the office of William R. and William Redin Woodward and began the study of law. He graduated from the law school of Georgetown University and was admitted to the bar on February 11, 1890. When the Washington Title Insurance Company was organized, Mr. Woodward was appointed its examiner, in which capacity he remained until 1893, when he resigned to engage in general law practice. On July 7, 1898, he was elected vice-president of the above company and on March 23, 1899, succeeded Hon. Ashley M. Gould as its president. Mr. Woodward has ever been an ardent Republican, but because of his family's continued residence in the District

of Columbia, for four generations, has never taken an active part in politics.

On November 26, 1875, Mr. Woodward married Miss Annie Virginia Appleman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Appleman of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have no children.

Columbia Title Insurance Company.—When title insurance was first introduced into the District of Columbia prospective investors were quick to realize what a boon this innovation would become to them in allaying all risks, whereby any flaw could occur in the title of their holdings. Springing into immediate favor this form of insurance has now reached such proportions that few, if any, transfers

Arms, Judson T. Cull, William E. Edmondston, George E. Emmons, William A. Gordon, Benjamin F. Leighton, James H. Saville, E. J. Stellwagen and H. K. Willard. The first officers were William E. Edmondston, president; William A. Gordon, vice-president; Henry K. Willard, treasurer, and John D. Coughlan, secretary. The personnel of the officers remained unchanged until July, 1902, when Mr. Gordon retired from the vice-presidency, to be succeeded by Mr. Coughlan, while Walter E. Hilton was made secretary, to be succeeded shortly after by the present incumbent, George G. McElwee. Last July the Columbia Title Insurance Company entered into a joint arrangement with the Real Estate Title Insurance Company for a term of five years which gives it a combined capital of \$350,000, the



COLUMBIA TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

of realty are recorded without the aid of a title insurance company. Foremost in the ranks of this industry is the Columbia Title Insurance Company, whose home is at the northwest corner of 5th and E streets, where a large and well-balanced corps of clerks are employed to care for its rapidly growing business. The policy of insurance title companies in general, wherever they have been to examine, certify, guarantee and insure the title to realty, and whereas the business of the Columbia is somewhat on much the same line, yet in one respect it differs from its competitors, and that is in the guarantee it has assumed to give where the mortgage has failed. The Columbia Title Insurance Company was incorporated in the District of Columbia in February, 1887. The incorporators were Messrs. John T.

original capitalization of the Columbia being \$150,000, all paid in. Some idea of the magnitude of the corporation's business may be gleaned when the books show a record of 60,000 cases.

The Columbia Title Insurance Company was first installed in the old Columbia Law Building on Fifth street, between D and E streets, shortly afterwards purchasing the site and building its present imposing home at a cost of \$40,000. The trustees of the Columbia Title Insurance Company are Henry K. Willard, B. H. Warner, William A. Gordon, William E. Edmondston, John S. Swornstedt, Allen C. Clark, Bernard H. Johnston, John D. Coughlan, James M. Johnston, Walter R. Wilcox, M. M. Parker, Benjamin F. Leighton, Frank T. Rawlings and John Cammack.

CHAPTER XIX.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.



WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, born in 1856, is a member of a very ancient family, one of his early paternal ancestors having been Sir Harlowen Saunders, an Austrian by birth, who derived his pedigree from Robert, Lord of Insbruck, brother of Rodolph, Count of Hapsburgh, afterward Emperor of Germany. Harlowen Saunders emigrated to England about the year 1270, and authentic English annals bring the family by direct descent from him to its connection with the American branch.

Mr. Saunders' first American ancestry lived in North Carolina, from which State his paternal ancestor, of the fourth generation, James Saunders, a planter and slaveholder, moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, where his branch of the family have lived for nearly two hundred years. His great-grandfather, Henry Saunders, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and his grandfather, Everett Saunders, was one of ten sons, nearly all of whom, with him, were soldiers (several of them officers) in the war of 1812. His father, Henry Saunders, is a retired planter in his native county. His paternal grandmother was descended from the Battenbergs, of Hessen, Germany, and a Huguenot ancestor named Bashaw. His mother, nee Sarah Frances Hawling, is the daughter of a prominent family of English extraction.

His principal education was derived from ten years study under an uncle, Valentine C. Saunders, an accomplished educator, a special course in law under Prof. John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia, and instruction in vocal culture and expression under several rhetorical masters, including Dr. Robert Irving Fulton and Profs. Thomas C. Trueblood and S. S. Hamill. He taught school in Virginia for two years, and after a short term of travel in the United States, he was elected special lecturer in elocution and literature at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, which position he held for five years, until he resigned in 1887 to enter the real estate business in Washington, D. C. His rise in business, and the confidence of the community in which he lives has been rapid, and much of the progress of the sections in which he has been active has been due to his enterprise. His work in his special line of business has absorbed much of his attention, but he is

public spirited, is a prominent member of several public organizations for the advancement of the city's interests, a member of a number of societies, among which are The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The National Geographic Society, and The Columbia Historical Society; he is a member of The Washington Board of Trade, one of the Governors of the Washington Real Estate Exchange, one of the organizers and first vice-president of the American National Bank, a director in the Riggs Fire Insurance Company, and several business



WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS

institutions, and trustee for a number of estates and financial organizations.

In 1884 Mr. Saunders married Golda Calhoun, daughter of the late Henry DeButts Norris, of Virginia, a planter and civil engineer, whose construction of railroads in Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, gave him an international reputation. Edna Bach and Marie Frances are the two children by this union. Mr. Saunders is a Democrat by training and affiliation, but has never been active in politics, and is not a member of any secret organization.

James B. Wimer. The wonderful development and progress which Washington has experienced during the last quarter of a century, and which has made out of a city "without streets" one of the most beautiful cities in



JAMES B. WIMER

the world, is to a very large degree due to the energy and enterprise of its real estate brokers, who allow no opportunity to pass which might contribute to the beautifying and enlargement of the nation's capital. To accomplish this end, it was necessary that the men who bought, sold and exchanged real estate in the District of Columbia should not only have ample means at their disposal, but it required men of foresight, conservatism and close attention to business. Mr. James B. Wimer is one of the few in Washington who has been in the real estate business for about twenty years and has devoted his entire time and best efforts to the interests of his clients, and who by doing this with exceptional fidelity and conservatism is one of those who have added to the valuation of Washington's real estate. His commodious and well-equipped offices are at 1201 G street, northwest, where he conducts a general real estate brokerage business, and combines with it loans and insurance. Mr. Wimer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 9, 1845. His father was James Wimer, who was closely identified with the early journalism in Washington, he being the editor and one of the proprietors of a small sheet, *The American Telegraph*, which began March 25, 1847, which turned out to be the foundation of the *Business Evening Star*.

Mr. Wimer had a thorough education at Gonzaga College and received a degree from Columbian College. In 1869 he commenced the newspaper service in which he still continues to exercise his talents. In 1883 he left the newspaper service and entered the real estate

business, and shortly after that time took particular interest in that portion of Washington which is now called Washington Heights. He exercised every effort in the accomplishment of the extension of Connecticut avenue over Washington Heights, ensuring for that part of the city by his untiring energy and perseverance the beautiful section which it is to-day. Mr. Wimer is at this time, and has been since its reorganization, a director of National Metropolitan Bank, a director of the District Title Insurance Company, and is a director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Real Estate Exchange, and a number of other organizations. Although taking an active part in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city and its inhabitants, Mr. Wimer has never solicited public honors. His entire time is devoted to his business and interests of his numerous clients. Mr. Wimer lives on Wyoming avenue, in a handsome residence, in the original Washington Heights sub-division. He is one of the founders and continuous workers in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church on Connecticut Avenue Heights, being the senior warden therein, from its beginning to the present time, and has exhibited a spirited interest in all that pertains to the good of our people and city.

James E. Fitch, of the firm of Fitch, Fox & Brown, real estate brokers, and of Bell & Co., bankers, came to this city in April, 1864, just before the close of the war. He joined a firm composed of his father, William Fitch,



JAMES E. FITCH

Leben G. Hine (afterwards a Commissioner of the District), and John Fox, of Uniontown, who were engaged in a general claim business and were especially interested in claims for damages by the troops. Congress taking

adverse action on these claims, the firm was soon after dissolved, and Mr. Fitch continued the claim business alone, adding to it that of a real estate broker, there being then but two or three firms in the latter business. In November, 1865, he associated with him Mr. Robert C. Fox, now deceased, their real estate business soon developing into one of large proportions. In 1872 Mr. Edwin C. Cutter purchased an interest in the business of the firm, and the name became Fitch, Fox & Cutter, and so continued until March, 1879, when Mr. Cutter sold his interest to Mr. George W. Brown, and the firm name became as at present, Fitch, Fox & Brown. In addition to the real estate business, the firm, in connection with Mr. Charles J. Bell (now president of the American Security and Trust Co.), established the banking house of Bell & Co., which continues to do business under that name. Mr. Fitch is a trustee as well as secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Co., of the District, which was organized and a special charter obtained from Congress in 1876, through his efforts. He is also a director in the American Security and Trust Company; a trustee, and the treasurer of the Church of the Covenant; a member of the board of trustees of the Reform School of the District, and also connected with several charitable organizations.

William Corcoran Hill.—One of the leading real estate men of Washington comes of a wealthy and influential family, but what is most unusual in such cases, he has made his own name and position. He was born in Baltimore in the year 1847, where his parents had gone from Washington to reside, his father, a noted Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Steven P. Hill, D.D., having been called to a church in that city, originally coming from the North, his birthplace being Salem, Mass., where he lived most of his life. After coming to Washington he met and married Miss Ellen Corcoran, sister of the great philanthropist of this city. The Rev. Dr. Hill was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Washington for a number of years. William Wilson Corcoran, Mr. Hill's uncle, all Washington must share with pride, for there are few such men in a generation. His reputation was national, and seldom achieved by any private citizen. The accumulation by him of wealth was not for greed, but as a sacred trust for the benefit of knowledge, truth, charity and art. What he has done for Washington is too well known to repeat here and his private and smaller charities are too numerous to be counted. It was Mr. Corcoran who made the first sale of American securities in Europe. After the year 1837, and on his return to New York, he was greeted by everyone with marked expression of approval of his success, it being a great relief to the money market, the securing of exchange in favor of the United States. Mr. Hill's grandfather, Thomas Corcoran, was one of the leading citizens of Georgetown; was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when he was 27 years old; landed in Baltimore in the year 1783, and began life in America as a clerk, with his uncle, William Wilson, the great East

India merchant, and in 1788 he came to Georgetown and there took up his residence, that being the principal place before Washington came to be of importance. He was mayor of Georgetown for a number of years.

William Corcoran Hill was educated at Burlington College, and leaving there at the age of eighteen years, his uncle, W. W. Corcoran, secured him a position in the banking house of Riggs & Co., in which institution he served for some years. In 1877 he married Miss Sallie Phenix, daughter of the late Thomas Phenix and Rebecca Smith, who is the daughter of the late John A. Smith, who was clerk of the District courts for forty years. When the real estate boom came on in Washington, Mr. Hill decided then to start in that business, in which he has won a reputation through honesty and good judgment, and now the business house of William Corcoran Hill ranks as one of the foremost of real estate firms. He was named after his uncle, W. W. Corcoran, and in many respects resembles



WILLIAM CORCORAN HILL

him, having the strict business qualifications, integrity, force of will, and generous impulse to help his fellow man. Mr. Hill was one of the trustees of the large Corcoran estate; he is also one of the trustees of the Riggs Fire Insurance Company; one of the trustees of the Louise Home; one of the trustees of a fund for the poor of Georgetown, and holds numbers of other small funds of trust of various kinds. He is one of the governors of the Real Estate Exchange, and is much interested in a Workingman's Club of St. John's Church, and has done good work in that line.

Mr. Hill is a devoted lover of music, and possesses a fine voice, that might have brought him a handsome income upon the stage, but preferring the practical business life, he has pursued it with greater success than usually comes to most men. He is a man of striking personal appearance; he is athletic and fond of all outdoor sports;

a man of superb physical health, domestic in all his tastes, and can be found most any evening in his own home enjoying some of the valuable books he has accumulated — for he is a great reader — or enjoying music with his friends. He is unassuming in manners, and makes everyone feel at home in his most hospitable of homes; he is clean and honest in all the transactions of life; his friends are numerous and enemies none; he enjoys the confidence of all classes of people, and numbers among his friends from the workman to the most distinguished men of Washington. He is very progressive, and believes in a great future for Washington, he being one of the men who have helped to make it what it is. He is still a young man, and we predict for him even greater success.

Hon. Myron Melvin Parker, for thirty-five years, has been identified with the post-bellum progress of Washington. He is one of the most prominent citizens of the



GLOVER BUILDING.



ATLANTIC BUILDING

District, and belongs to the exclusive coterie, which — entirely independent of politics and the changing complexions of national administrations — devotes unselfish services to the betterment of municipal conditions in the nation's capital. When the civil war broke out, Myron M. Parker was a student at Fort Edward Institute, New York. In November, 1862, when a mere boy, he enlisted in Co. M, First Vermont Cavalry, taking part in many of the engagements up to the close of the war, two horses having been shot under him. For four years he was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the Governor of Vermont. Upon the restoration of peace Mr. Parker was appointed a clerk in the War Department. He was advanced to several positions of greater trust and responsibility, and during this period of his career, his leisure was occupied by the study of law. In 1876, he was graduated from the law department of the Columbia University, having been awarded one of the graduation prizes. Mr. Parker's interest in his alma mater has remained unabated. The annual \$100 prize to the post-graduate class is the tribute he pays

yearly to the institution, and is named after the donor. In 1876 he married Miss Nellie Griswold, a niece of the late General Spinner, who for many years was Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Parker was the first president of the Board of Trade, to which office he was three times elected. It was during this time that the Board of Trade originated and prepared the bill for the extension of streets and avenues, and through which many of our important streets and avenues have been extended. Under Mr. Parker's direction the Board of Trade took up the question of sewer extension. It was also largely through its efforts that liberal appropriations were made for street and other municipal improvements.

Up to this time very few conventions or organizations had met in Washington. Mr. Parker believed that the gathering together in the national capital of the people from all sections of the country would be of great benefit to the capital city. To this end he appointed a committee to promote and encourage conventions and all organized bodies to meet in Washington. The efforts of this committee met with signal success, the first distinguished gathering being a meeting here of the governors of nearly all the States, and other prominent and distinguished people, to consider the proposition of a World's Fair. This convention concluded with a notable banquet, and out of this meeting sprang the World's Fair, held in 1893, in Chicago. This convention was soon followed by the wagonmakers of the United States, the inventors, and other large and influential organizations, all of which were received and entertained by the Board of Trade. Mr. Parker was chairman of the triennial committee to entertain the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States, and was chief marshal of the parade on that occasion. He was vice-chairman of the Harrison inauguration committee in 1889, commanding the fifth division of the inaugural parade.

For two years he was grand master of Masons for the District of Columbia, officiating as such, at the dedication of the Washington Monument. For several years Mr. Parker was actively engaged in the real estate business, in which he was very successful. In 1864, he went out of the real estate business, giving his entire time to corporations. In 1893 Mr. Parker was appointed by President Harrison one of the Commissioners of the District. This appointment was given Mr. Parker without solicitation or recommendation, and was accepted with some reluctance, owing to extensive business connections. Having been actively identified with the development and growth of what is known as "New Washington," Mr. Parker accepted the office, and during his incumbency thereof gave his best thought and energy to the betterment of municipal affairs. At the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol, at which President Cleveland presided, Mr. Parker delivered the address on the



UNION BUILDING.

part of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Parker's club life is confined mostly to that which gives him out-door exercise, health and pleasure, being a member of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club of Maryland; the Blue Mountain Hunting Club (Corbin Park) of New Hampshire; the Tobique Salmon Club of New Brunswick, and the Chevy Chase Club. He is also a member of the New York Club, the Reform Club, the Century Club, and the Megunticook Golf Club of Camden, Maine. Mr. Parker is now president of the following named corporations: The Alaska Banking and Safe Deposit Company, Nome, Alaska; the Grant Manufacturing Company; the Union Building Company; the Glover Building Company, and the Washington Fertilizer Company. All of these corporations are local, except the bank. In addition to these, he is first vice-president of the Colonial Fire Insurance Company, and a director in the National Metropolitan Bank, American Security and Trust Company, Columbia Fire In-

urance Company, and the Columbia Title Company; also a director in the Cincinnati Reduction Company, the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Mitchell Copper Company, and the Greene Gold and Silver Company of Mexico.



HON. MYRON MELVIN PARKER

He is a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, also a trustee of the Columbian University, Providence Hospital, Columbia Hospital for Women, the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, and the Washington Training School for Nurses; also secretary of the Washington Memorial Association, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was appointed by the late Senator Sherman one of his executors without bond, and is now a member of the National Republican Committee.

Francis H. Smith, president of the Union Savings Bank, president of the F. H. Smith (real estate) Company, president of the W. H. West Company, and a prominent officer in many other large corporate and business enterprises, a leader in church and charity work in the District, and a famous stenographer of the old times, half a century ago before the art was generally known, is one of the most interesting personalities, as well as one of the most important men, in the capital city.

Mr. Smith was born on March 11, 1820, at Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His father's name was Samuel Mansfield Smith, and his mother's maiden name was Ellen Wheeler. Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools, with a "couple of winters at the academy," after the manner of farmers' sons in New England at that time. He was a student of books at his home, and has always been a student of affairs, business and political, so that he is a broad, educated man. He studied phonography at the Western Hill School under the principal of the school, Mr. Henry E. Rockwell, one of the first proficient stenographers of the country. A year or two after he came south

from New England, teaching school in the family of a Virginia planter, occasionally teaching classes in phonography, as it was then called almost entirely.

In 1850 Mr. Smith came to Washington and was engaged by his old instructor, Mr. Rockwell, then on the reporting force of the Senate, to aid him in his work. Mr. Smith recalls that during the first day's work he witnessed the famous fight on the floor of the Senate between Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and Senator Foote, of Mississippi. He also remembers with interest that the first speech he reported was one of Daniel Webster's. For a quarter of a century, until 1875, Mr. Smith was a stenographer in the Senate and House, during that time practically creating the present system of exact stenographic reports of the proceedings of the two houses of Congress. During the last ten years of this period he was official stenographer of the House. Mr. Smith did much phonographic work in Washington, outside of the Capitol, reporting the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and also much important work outside of the city. He also reported for the old Associated Press the trial by court-martial of those implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the later trial of John H. Surratt after his arrest in Rome and his return to the United States. He reported a hundred or more courts-martial during the civil war. Mr. Smith gave up the work of stenography in 1875, and says he has hardly made a crooked mark since that time.

After resigning his position at the Capitol he was appointed by General Grant a member of the Board of



FRANCIS H. SMITH

Indian Commissioners, which at that time had supervision of the entire Indian service. As the secretary of this board and chairman of its executive committee, he traveled all over the United States, visiting nearly every Indian agency

and other places of interest from Canada to Mexico. He held this position for three years. Since that time he has been building up his general business interests and connections in this city.

In an article of this scope it is hardly possible to do more than mention the business, religious, charitable and social organizations of first importance with which Mr. Smith is identified. He is the president and directing spirit of the Union Savings Bank, an organization with over 13,000 depositors and a million of deposits. He founded and has built up to a prominent position the F. H. Smith Company, dealers in real estate. He is also president of the W. H. West Co., an insurance firm, and is a director and one of the founders of the Colonial Fire Insurance Company of this city, and vice-president of the International Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Business Men's Association, and a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. Smith formerly lived at Hyattsville, Maryland, and was instrumental in obtaining a charter for that town, and was for several years the president of its first board of commissioners. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Columbia Hospital for Women, and a director and member of the executive committee for Howard University. He has lived fifty-two years in Washington, and in that entire time has been officially connected with nearly every general religious and benevolent organization in the District. He is a Royal Arch and a Master Mason. He was married forty-five years ago to Miss Anna Birge, of Middlebury, Vermont, the daughter of Cyrus and Adeline Birge, and whose death occurred in 1896. He has four children—Frank B., E. Quincy, Adalyn S. (Mrs. A. R. Holden) and Louis Percy. The latter was an assistant surgeon in the United States Army during the Spanish war, and died in the Philippines in 1901.

Walter H. Acker.—By giving strict attention to every detail in his profession as a lawyer and discharging his obligations to his clients with promptness and conscientiousness, Mr. Acker has built up an excellent practice in the District of Columbia. His specialty is real estate law and matters pertaining to the collection of mercantile accounts, rents of property, the investment of funds and management of estates. Being a native of Washington, he is thoroughly familiar with the values of property, and conservative in his judgment. He occupies a suite of handsome offices in the business center of Washington, 704 Fourteenth street, N. W. Mr. Acker is a native of this city, being born in October, 1859. He received his preparatory education at the Emerson Institute in Washington, whence he went to Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated from the famous University of that historical old town in 1882. After his graduation he returned to Washington and commenced to study for the legal profession under H. O. Claughton, Esq., at that time one of the leading members of the Washington bar, and also entered the law school of the National University of the District of Columbia. He graduated at the law school in 1885 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He immediately opened

an office in his native city, and has ever since had his time fully engaged with legal business. His natural ability and conscientious work has made him successful and won him the confidence of his clients. His services are sought for outside of his actual practice in the courts, and in giving of legal office advice. He is as successful in his undertakings outside of his profession as he is as a lawyer. He is a large property holder in this District and is a director in the Potomac Insurance Co., the District Title Insurance Co. and a number of other enterprises. He is a Mason, being a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7. He is one of the sons of the late Nicholas Acker, who was a prominent citizen of this District. In 1880 Mr. Acker married Miss Mary Reinicker, daughter of William J. Reinicker, Esq., of Baltimore, Md. Out of this union there are two children, Nellie and Swope. The family residence is at 1657 Park street, N. W.



WALTER H. ACKER

Samuel H. Walker.—No individual is more prominently identified with the development, improvement and general progression of northeast Washington than is Major Samuel H. Walker, real estate promoter and general life and fire insurance agent, with offices in the Walker Building, at 458 Louisiana avenue. For thirty years Mr. Walker has been in business on Louisiana avenue. The march of time has seen East Washington grow, expand and improve, and many of these improvements are attributable to his efforts and farsighted instinct. Samuel H. Walker, son of Johnathan T. and Amelia Benson Walker, was born in this city on June 7, 1844. After attending Richards School at Fourteenth street and New York avenue, he entered Columbian University, then a college. His education complete, Mr. Walker immediately launched into a life of activity and usefulness. In 1861 he entered the



MR. WALKER'S RESIDENCE.

clerk's office, city hall, in charge of land records. Mr. Walker afterwards engaged in the real estate and insurance business. His success was immediate, and his business steadily grew until it has reached its present large proportions. Mr. Walker formed the National Capital Investment Company, and was made its president. This company built and owns the District Building, which it rents to the District government. He has also been a director in the National Capital Bank since its organization, and was the organizer of the Capital City Benefit Society, the largest of its kind in Washington. Mr. Walker has built many beautiful buildings in East Washington, notably among them his own residence at the corner of Fifth and B streets, N. E., a structure both ornamental and commodious, having a style all its own, and designed after plans of Mr. Walker's conception.

Mr. Walker served three days, without enlistment, in the Army of Washington during the civil war, and has the proud distinction of having been presented to every President of the United States, beginning with President Tyler. He was deputy and superintendent of the Police Department in the District in 1888. As a Mason his record is unimpaired, in the District he having received every degree in the 1st to 3rd degrees and Scottish Free Masonry, and having since 1873 been a member of the Sigma Chi Chapter.

Mr. Walker married Sallie L. Brady, of Benning, D. C., on February 22, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have nine children living.



SAMUEL H. WALKER

Waggaman.—The Waggaman family figured conspicuously in the history of the Eastern Shore of Maryland more than one hundred and fifty years ago. We read in the records of the court that Captain Ephraim Waggaman



THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN

was commissioned as sheriff of Worcester county in 1752. His brother, Captain Henry Waggaman, was elected as delegate from Somerset county for four successive terms. In fact, from 1752 to 1794 members of the family represented the counties of Worcester, Dorchester and Somerset, Mr. Henry Waggaman having been appointed as one of the delegates from the State of Maryland to accept the Constitution of the United States. The Waggamans intermarried with the families of Woolford and Ennalls, and the old home at Monie still stands and is now used as the county almshouse. The family subsequently removed to Fairview in the vicinity of Cambridge. The sons of Henry Waggaman were George A. Waggaman, who settled in Louisiana and after filling various high positions in the State of his adoption was elected to the United States Senate in 1831; Dr. Henry Waggaman, of Dorchester county, and Thomas Ennalls Waggaman, who married Martha Jefferson Tyler, a sister of the President. Of the three sons of this marriage Major George G. Waggaman, of the United States army, and Purser Floyd Waggaman died without issue. John H. Waggaman the elder lived to an advanced age in Washington, of which his four sons are now residents. Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman is widely known as a capitalist, a patron of art and a public spirited and benevolent citizen. Dr. Samuel Waggaman, after serving with Mosby's Rangers, devoted himself to the healing art in its various branches and is one of the founders of the National College of Pharmacy. Mr. Henry Pierpont Waggaman is extensively interested in the development of the most beautiful suburban districts around the Capital. John Floyd Waggaman, besides his wide business interests in Wash-

ington and other cities, has invested largely in the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Though the owner of a beautiful home in the Capital, where he and his charming wife dispense princely hospitality, he purchased some years ago a portion of the old Duvall property on South River, near Annapolis, and erected a shooting lodge which is the scene of many festive gatherings. He is also the chief property holder of Ocean City, Maryland, which owes its great development of late years principally to his energy and liberality.

Davidson and Davidson.—Quite the most active and progressive real estate firm in Washington, composed of young men, is that of Davidson & Davidson, with commodious offices on the first floor of the handsome office building promoted and built by them, and which bears their name, at 1413 G street, N. W. H. Bradley Davidson and John C. Davidson comprise the firm. Upon finishing their collegiate courses these young men, in 1883, entered the real estate field, this city, with an office at 4½ and D streets. Later they moved to the LeDroit Building, where they remained some time, again moving to 1338 F street, in which quarters they continued until the completion of the handsome Davidson Building in the spring of 1900, which they now occupy. The progressive as well as aggressive tactics of these enterprising young men soon placed them upon a solid and substantial footing, and in an incredibly short space of time the name of Davidson & Davidson figured more and more prominently in large and important transactions, until now they devote their attention almost exclusively to promoting large deals. Prominently among these may be mentioned the Bond Building, the large and handsome office structure which they promoted and built, interesting Mr. Charles B. Bond, after whom the building was called and to whom they sold their entire interest upon its completion. They are now financing the improvements on the old McLean Square and are building a handsome row of seventeen three-story residences, fronting on S street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Associated with Davidson & Davidson is Luther S. Fristoe, who looks after the details of the renting and collection departments of the business. Mr. Fristoe has so enlarged this department that he practically controls the rentals attached to the apartment houses of the city, and has twenty or more of these edifices upon his books. Mr. Fristoe has been with the Messrs. Davidson about ten years.

H. Bradley Davidson, the eldest brother, was born on August 30, 1860, at Bethesda, Montgomery county, Md., and is a son of Dr. James H. and Sarah S. Bradley Davidson. His earlier education was received at Hunt's Academy, afterwards graduating from the class of 1880 of Princeton University. Returning to Washington, Mr. Davidson took a degree in law at Columbian University, in the class of 1882. A year later, 1883, he founded the firm of Davidson & Davidson. Mr. Davidson is a Democrat, but placed himself on record as voting the straight Repub-



DAVIDSON AND DAVIDSON.

being taken by both the William Jennings Bryan campaigns. He is a director in the Potomac Fire Insurance Company, West End National Bank, Potomac Brick Company, and the N. W. Building and Loan Association. Mr. Davidson is also a member of the Chevy Chase Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association, and an elder in the Bethesda Presbyterian Church. He has twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Nimrod Birmingham of Baltimore, and one daughter, Lottie A. Davidson, survived her mother. His second wife being married with Mrs. Mary Stamford Porter, of Indiana, Pa. Previous to David's, Jr., and Richard Por-

ter Davidson, are the fruits of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson occupy a handsome home at Bethesda, Md.

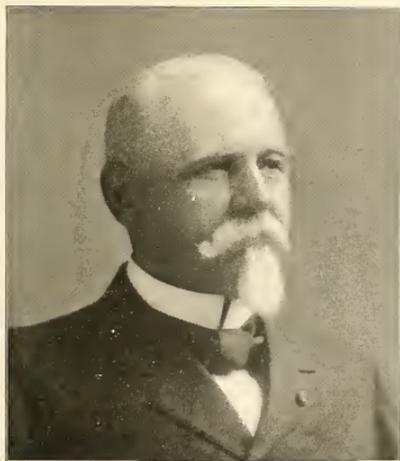
John C. Davidson is less than three years his brother's junior. He, too, was born at the family homestead at Bethesda, Md., and attended Rittenhouse Academy and afterwards Columbian University. Fresh from the university he entered into partnership with his brother, and at once launched forth as a successful business man. Residing in the District of Columbia since he attained his majority, Mr. Davidson has had no voice in politics. He, too, has taken a prominent place in the directorates of various successful enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Riggs Fire Insurance Company and the Washington Title Company. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Capital Bicycle, Columbia Golf, and Bachelors' Tennis Clubs, and is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a vestryman of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Miss Minnie R. Chichester, of Falls Church, Virginia, on November 29, 1889. There are three children living, Nellie C., John H., and Heath D. Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson reside at 1807 Q street, northwest.

Tyler and Rutherford Incorporated.—Foremost among the concerns conducting a real estate business in Washington is Tyler & Rutherford, Incorporated, of which Captain Richard Wolsey Tyler is president. The business, consisting of real estate, mortgage loans and insurance, was established in 1872 by Major William Burns and Captain Tyler under the firm name of Burns & Tyler. Major Burns died in 1874 after which Captain Tyler continued the business alone until 1877, when Colonel Robert G. Rutherford was associated with him, and the firm of Tyler & Rutherford was formed, and the business carried on under the firm name of Tyler & Rutherford until 1901, when it was incorporated, in order to give the younger men connected with the office official status and more prominently associate them with the business, as well as to insure its continuance in perpetuity. The officers of the corporation are: Richard W. Tyler, president; Robert G. Rutherford, vice-president and treasurer; Richard K. Tyler, second vice-president, and Charles G. Warden, secretary and cashier.

By strict attention to the interests of their patrons and clients, and the maintenance of an unsullied record for business probity, Tyler & Rutherford, Incorporated, have grown to be one of the most solid and reliable institutions in the District. While they make mortgage loans and the real estate business paramount, they do a general insurance business, representing a number of the strongest of the American and English fire and marine insurance companies. They have been active in the insurance business for more than thirty years, and are held in high esteem as underwriters by the leading insurance companies throughout the country. They make a speciality of real estate and mortgage loans, and were first to bring outside capital to Washington for investment, and always upon the most favorable

terms. While their loans during the last twenty-five years run into many millions of dollars, they have seldom had occasion to foreclose a mortgage, and, as a matter of fact, have not made a loss for a lender nor have they even one property taken in at foreclosure. Their real estate department is under the management of Mr. William W. Herron, who has been actively engaged in the real estate business in Washington for many years, and is devoting his entire time to this branch of the business, and in this connection, it may be said truthfully that no one has, so far as they know, any grievance on account of any investments made by them through this office.

Richard Wolsey Tyler was born in Wayne county, Michigan, January 1, 1842, in what was known as "the Tyler Settlement," near the village of Wayne. He is the second son of Heman Tyler and Mary Knickerbocker, his wife, and was reared upon a farm, receiving a common school education. He enlisted as a volunteer for the sup-



RICHARD WOLSEY TYLER

pression of the rebellion, December 26, 1861, at Detroit, in Company K, one of the three Michigan companies of Berdan's First Regiment United States sharpshooters. He was promoted sergeant at once; second lieutenant May 25, 1864, and first lieutenant August 4, 1864. He resigned on account of wounds November 9, 1864, and accepted a lieutenantcy in the Veteran Reserve Corps; was promoted captain of volunteers by brevet March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service October 15, 1866, and the same day accepted a first lieutenantcy in the 44th Infantry (regular army), to date from July 28, 1866. He was retired from active service with the rank of captain December 15, 1870, for disability incurred in the line of duty, and loss of left arm. He was brevetted captain in the regular army for

gallantry at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., and promoted from the Volunteer Service to a higher grade in the regular army at the close of the war by General U. S. Grant, upon his exceptionally brilliant military record alone. A record of his service is as follows: In field with troops from 1861 to 1865; with troops in Washington, D. C., and on special duty at War Department from 1865 to 1868; with troops at Norfolk, Virginia, part of 1869, and on special duty at War Department during 1870 until retired; was sent by direction of General Grant to inspect Bull Run battle field in 1866, and afterwards in charge of a corps of men to gather up the remains of the Union dead, there and remove the same to Arlington National Cemetery, where they were placed in what is now known as the "Tomb of the Unknown;" was detailed for special duty between Baltimore and Washington for the apprehension and arrest (if found) of J. Wilkes Booth, after the assassination of President Lincoln, and afterwards on duty as officer of the day and guard at the trial of the assassins, and also at the trial of "Wirz," who was convicted by a military commission, convened at the United States Capitol, and hanged for cruelty to Union prisoners at Andersonville. He participated in upwards of thirty battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged: received gun-shot wound through left leg below the knee (bone fractured) at second Bull Run; also gun-shot in left arm at second Deep Bottom (Deep Run), resulting in amputation at middle, third, above elbow. He was sent to Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, after second Bull Run, and to Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, after second Deep Bottom. By a suit in his own behalf commenced in 1881, Captain Tyler made the principal arguments in the United States Court of Claims, also in the United States Supreme Court, was established the right of officers of the army to reckon time after retirement the same as active service, in computing longevity pay. These cases are reported in 16th C. C., 223 and 105, U. S. S. C., 244. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in May, 1887.

In February, 1867, he was married to Eleanor Leavy, of Lexington, Kentucky, a descendant of Colonel George Nicholas, Robert Carter Nicholas, James Trotter, and William H. Leavy, and daughter of John F. Leavy and Margaret Trotter, his wife. His family consists of his wife, one son and two daughters, all of age. The son, Richard Knickerbocker, graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1890 and later on from Columbia Law College, and is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia. Captain Tyler is a member of the Washington, D. C., Board of Trade, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Washington, D. C., Commandery), the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C., and New York City; the Michigan State Association, and the Masonic fraternity. He is a resident of Washington, D. C., but by reason of his status as a commissioned officer of the army, though retired from active service, he still maintains his legal residence and right to vote in Michigan.

Robert Gedney Rutherford, vice-president and treasurer of the well-known house of Tyler & Rutherford, Incorporated, was born and reared in New York city, receiving his education mainly in private schools and from private tutors. He is the youngest son of Robert Rutherford, who was a prominent importing merchant of New York, and grandson, on the maternal side, of Robert Gedney, who was also a prominent merchant of New York and largely interested in the South American trade. At the breaking out of the great war of the rebellion, he was a member of the Ninth Regiment, New York State militia, which organization volunteered "for three years of the war," and was known as the Eighty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers; appointed second lieutenant of Company F, May 20, 1861; he was on recruiting duty, enlisting men, equipping them, drilling them and conducting them to the regiment in the field, from that time until



ROBERT GEDNEY RUTHERFORD

September 10, 1861, when he was mustered into the service of the United States as second lieutenant 83d Regiment New York Volunteers. The above duties were performed for a period of six months at his own expense.

On duty with troops in the field from November 10, 1861, to September 14, 1862; on staff of second brigade, first division, United States Army Corps, afterwards third brigade, and division, fourth Army Corps, serving successively with Generals Charles S. Hamilton, George H. Gordon and James S. Green, was also aide-de-camp to Brigadier General A. S. Williams, commanding first division, twelfth Army Corps, promoted to first lieutenant 83d Regiment New York State Volunteers, January 7, 1862; promoted to captain 83d Regiment New York State Volunteers, November 10, 1862; September 14, 1862; February 26, 1863, laid

up at Frederick City, Md., and at New York City, suffering from effects of contused wound of right knee joint; honorably discharged and mustered out of the service of the United States on surgeon's certificate of disability February 26, 1863, as captain 83d Regiment New York State Volunteers, on account of injuries received in the line of duty in the field. September 19, 1863, reported for duty with the Veteran Reserve Corps at Depot Camp, near Washington, D. C., having been appointed a captain in that corps by President Abraham Lincoln; on duty with troops at Washington, D. C., and doing duty as officer of the guard at the "Old Capitol" and "Carroll Prisons," from September 19, 1863, to March 4, 1864; March 5, 1864, commanded expedition sent from Washington, D. C., for relief of Cherrystone on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which had been raided by the rebels. March 12 to July 11, 1864, on duty with troops at Washington, D. C., and doing duty as field officer of the day for the defenses of Washington every second day; was on duty as field officer of the day for the defenses of Washington at the time the rebel general, Early, made his attack on the national capital in July, 1864, and participated in the battle in front of Fort Stevens, near Washington, D. C., and in the campaign that followed; August 15, 1864, to July 12, 1865, was in command of the "Central Guard House," then used as a military prison. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia," and for "meritorious services during the war." October 4 to December 7, 1865, he was on duty with troops at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Indiana; May 1, 1867, mustered out of volunteer service as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel, and mustered into service as second lieutenant 45th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, same day, commission dating from March 7, 1867; promoted to first lieutenant and captain by brevet, same date, in regular army for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia," and for "meritorious services during the war"; May 8, 1866, to November 3, 1868, on "reconstruction duty," last station, Burkeville, Nottoway county, Virginia; was "military commissioner" for the counties of Nottoway, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg and Brunswick; November 14, 1868, to March 25, 1869, on general court martial duty at Washington, D. C.; July 30, 1869, to October 16, 1876, on duty at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, as post quartermaster, post commissary of subsistence, depot treasurer and company commander; June 28, 1878, retired from active service on account of injuries received and disease contracted in the line of duty in the field. He took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, 1862; General Pope's campaign from Cedar Mountain to Washington, 1862, and campaign in defense of Washington, 1864; participated in battles of Winchester, Rappahannock Station, Beverly's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run and Fort Stevens; received

contused wound of right knee joint at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, and contracted rheumatism in the field, causing great and continuous suffering, and resulting in the distortion of both feet.

Colonel Rutherford married, in 1866, Miss Elizabeth McKean King, youngest daughter of William Whetcroft King, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and has two children,— a daughter, who is married to a nephew of the late Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, and a son who is a first lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and who has just returned from the Philippine Islands, where he has been on duty for nearly three years. The Colonel is a companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; a member of the Society of the Twelfth Army Corps; a member of the Veteran Association of the 83d Regiment New York State Volunteers; a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States; a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York; was first vice-president of the Washington Real Estate Exchange for the year 1902, and is a member of the Washington Board of Trade. He is well known in Washington, having resided here since 1877, though retaining his vote in his native city of New York, by reason of being an officer of the army, though retired from active service.

Thomas Garret Hensey was born in Rochester, N. Y. His father was John Hensey, and his mother Margaret Welch, natives of Massachusetts and Maine. He was educated in the common schools of New York City, and in the preparatory school of Columbia College; read law in the office of Henry Nichol of New York City, but was interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war; resumed law studies in 1869 in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1872. He was engaged in the dry goods importing and jobbing business in New York City, and engaged for four years in the coal business in the same city. He is a Republican in politics, and voted for Abraham Lincoln; is president of the District of Columbia Suffrage Association, No. 2; was employed as a bookkeeper for fourteen years in the Treasury Department; established the present law, real estate and insurance business of Thomas G. Hensey & Co. in 1885. Mr. Hensey entered the service of the United States in the ship "Shepherd Knapp" in 1861 as ship's yeoman, and served in the West Indies until the following spring, when he was discharged on account of injuries. A few weeks later he entered the army in the First New York Mounted Rifles in the ranks; was promoted for services at the battle of Blackwater, Va., and at the siege of Suffolk; was on outpost duty on the peninsula; was with Kautz and McKenzie in the cavalry division of the Army of the James, in the battles before Petersburg and Richmond; served on the staff of General Sumner in the raid on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad in North Carolina; resigned at Abingdon, Va., in October, 1865.

He is a member of several fraternal and beneficial societies, among which are Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F. A. A. M.; the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the past regent Oriental Council, Royal Arcanum, and a director in the Business Men's Association. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years, and is connected with other societies. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Aminta M. Dupignac, to whom he was married July 11, 1860. She died February 16, 1895. Her parents' names were Alexander Dupignac and Phebe Travis. Mr. Hensey is the father of Alexander Thomas Hensey, Melville Dupignac Hensey, Walter Russell Hensey, and George Newman Hensey. He married a second time to Mrs. Ruth A. Bolway, whose maiden name was Miss Robbird.



THOMAS GARRET HENSEY

Colonel Robert Isaac Fleming.—Washington is particularly fortunate in having the honor and privilege of calling as one of her own Colonel Robert I. Fleming, the well-known architect and philanthropist. He is a blessing to the community and his many deeds of kindness have endeared him to all classes of people without regard to race, color or creed. He is a benefactor in the fullest sense of the term, and in the dispensation of his kindness he has the rare tact of avoiding ostentatiousness and publicity. Colonel Fleming, ever since he made Washington his home, has taken the deepest interest in all questions pertaining to the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. By those who have had dealings with Colonel Fleming he is looked upon as the impersonation of honor, trustworthiness and sterling integrity, and he has in his possession autograph letters from hundreds of prominent public and business men in all parts of the country endorsing his rare business abilities and scrupulous honesty. Colonel Fleming is one of the



COLONEL FLEMING'S RESIDENCE.

... of worth, who, soon after the cessation of hostilities between the sections, adopted the national ... his by his brave and honorable ... the respect and esteem of not only the ... of his former foes. Of the ... mentioned in connection with the ...

by the death of Commissioner Ross, none struck the chords of the great popular heart so strongly as his, and his endorsement by the most prominent business men of the community, as well as the Central Labor Union, shows conclusively the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Colonel Fleming is a native of Goochland County, Va., where he was born on January 15, 1842. He is the son of John Malcolm Fleming, of Aberdeen, a descendant of Sir Malcolm Fleming of the historic families of renown in Scotland, and a relative of Colonel William Fleming, the hero of the battle of "Point Pleasant," in September, 1774. No name is perhaps more common in the rolls of the revolutionary war, and in civil service it is distinguished as well. His mother was Eliza A. Fleming, of the old Robertson family of Virginia, who, according to recent discovery of historic documents, are believed to be lineally descended from Duncan, King of Scotland. Colonel Fleming received his early education at the hands of private tutors, and when only nineteen years old, and when the bugles sounded the call to arms in the great struggle between the States, he enlisted on April 25, 1861, in that famous old battery, the Richmond Fayette Artillery. That he was worthy even of his gallant associates is proven by the fact that he participated in thirty battles, rising through the grades of corporal, sergeant, and sergeant-major to the lieutenantancy, which he received June 3, 1864, on the battlefield of Cold Harbor, in recognition of distinguished gallantry. But with Lee's surrender came the end, and, returning to Richmond, the young soldier was paroled April 18, 1865, and soon after began in that city his business career as an architect and builder, and was shortly honored by being appointed assistant city engineer. He longed, however, for a wider field of usefulness and activity, and early in 1867 located in Washington, where he soon won many friends, and was in 1872 elected a member of the District legislature, under the territorial form of government then prevailing, and his fellow-Democrats also honored him with a seat in the national convention which

nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1870 he entered the District National Guard as paymaster, and was afterwards elected captain, commanding Company D, First Regiment National Guard, District of Columbia, rising from that grade to that of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, respectively. He was for three years senior officer commanding First Brigade, X. G., D. C. Colonel Fleming was

always energetic and with this virtue he combined intelligence and liberality. When the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va., saw that it could not afford accommodations sufficient for the old veterans, Colonel Fleming generously donated the amount necessary to build an additional story, which, in honor of the donor, bears his name, and Governor "Fitz" Lee formally accepted the keys of the building and thanked Colonel Fleming in behalf of the camp and the Southern people in a beautiful speech.

Colonel Fleming has always been prominently identified with every movement to promote the growth, prosperity and grandeur of the capital city, and his generous disposition and high public spirit have drawn around him many warm and influential friends from all parts of the country. Many of our most beautiful stores and residences have been erected under his direction; immense sums have been paid to his employes, all of them union workmen, and he



COLONEL ROBERT ISAAC FLEMING

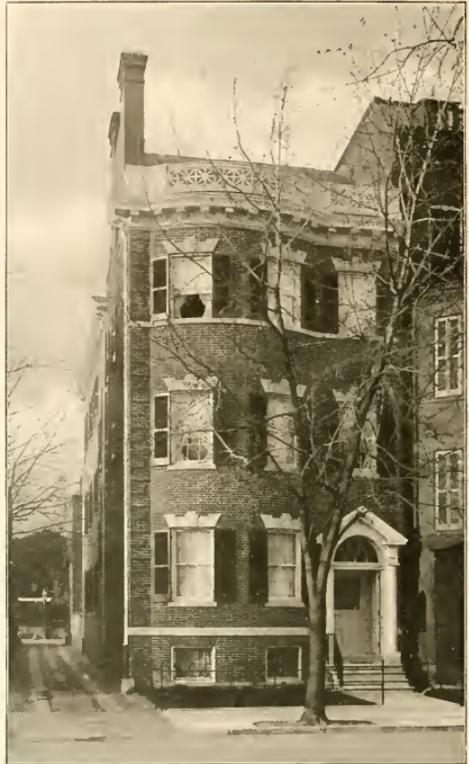
has always favored liberal wages and short hours, thereby showing his wisdom as well as his liberality, for every one conversant with the subject knows that a satisfied workman, interested in the welfare of his employer, will perform more and better work in eight hours than the underpaid, over-worked employe will in ten. He always used his influence when president of the Master Builders' Association in behalf of the just claims of organized labor, and the reduction of hours. As real estate agent for former Vice-President Levi P. Morton, he has just finished extensive improvements at the Hotel Shoreham, aggregating \$350,000, and is expending over a million of dollars annually in building operations in the city. Colonel Fleming has repeatedly been called the pioneer architect and builder of the capital city, and his works, which can be found in all parts of the city, are masterpieces of thoroughness and skill. He not only designs the buildings entrusted to him,

but he also gives personal supervision, and guarantees a strict accounting of all moneys entrusted to him. Among the structures designed and erected by Colonel Fleming are: Series of buildings at the Howard University; "Stewart Castle," Judge C. J. Hillyer's residence, residence of the Misses Patten on Massachusetts avenue, British Embassy, Department of Justice (now torn down), the first fireproof building in the District; Church of the Covenant (reconstructed after the fall of the tower); residence of the late Justice Walter S. Cox; residences of A. B. Stoughton, A. Pollock's, now Senator Kean's; house of the late Dr. W. W. Johnson, National Safe Deposit and Trust Company's building, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street; All Souls Church, stores and houses for the late Colonel William H. Phillips; Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, at Sixteenth and O streets; residence of L. P. Morton, Fifteenth and Rhode Island avenue; residence of the late Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, 1313 Sixteenth street; residence of the late Mr. Nordhoff, K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; residences of A. H. Humphreys, F. P. B. Sands, 1222 and 1224 Connecticut avenue; M. Goddard, Connecticut avenue and Hillyer place; Judge Davis, of the Court of Claims; Paymaster Hoy, of the Navy; Judge Drake, John W. Field, Paymaster General Cutter, of the Navy; Charles Payson, the late Senator McPherson, Representative Hiitt, Mr. Ashton, Scottish Rite Hall, Third and E streets; Major Wheeler, Paymaster Allen, of the Navy; Mrs. Ellen M. Ware, Dr. Kindleberger, U. S. N.; Seaton Public School, Sumner School, Senator Gibson's residence, and those of Commodore Davis and Lieutenant Selfridge, U. S. N.; Captain Manley, U. S. N.; Senator West, Commodores Queen and Wells of the Navy; David King, Admiral Taylor, Commodore Franklin, Paymaster Deering, two houses for Judge Hillyer on Twenty-first street, between Q and R streets; residence for Mr. Andrews, the artist; Commander Davis, U. S. N.; Robert Isaac Fleming's residence, at 1406 Massachusetts avenue; the Fleming Building, on G street; Judge Kimball's building, on G street; the Thompson and Kellogg buildings; the latter four office buildings, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Colonel Fleming has in his possession a large number of letters from people for whom he erected buildings in which they expressed their gratitude for his thoroughness in the construction of his work, and his honesty and reliability in settling of accounts. Vice-President Morton made Colonel Fleming a personal gift of \$2,500 as an evidence of the former's gratitude for orders faithfully executed, and work well done. Colonel Fleming is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third Scottish Rite Mason of the southern jurisdiction. He is also a member of Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Colonel Fleming is an Odd Fellow and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. On October 27, 1886, Colonel Fleming was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Bell Vedder, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel Nicholas Vedder, United States Army, who was

General Sherman's chief paymaster. He now has two children, a daughter, India-Bell Fleming, born October 3, 1887, and a son, Robert Velder Fleming, born November 3, 1890, and enjoys all the comforts of a happy and beautiful home. Colonel Fleming spends his summers at Oak View, the former summer residence of ex-President Cleveland, which he purchased ten years ago. He was largely instrumental in the development of that magnificent residential section of the District, particularly by the location there of a number of important educational institutions. His city residence is at 1406 Massachusetts avenue Northwest, and in both of his elegant homes (whose walls are adorned with sketches of many of the fine buildings which he has erected) he loves to display the delightful, warm-hearted, open-handed hospitality for which Virginia and Virginians have ever been noted.

John Southey Larcombe.—One of the fraternity of builders who has been eminently successful, and who has built up a practice which extends not only in this city but in many cities of the United States, and who has largely contributed to the beautifying of the nation's capital, is John Southey Larcombe, the well-known real estate broker and builder, with offices at 808 Seventeenth street, northwest. He is one of the pioneer builders in this city, having started in the profession eighteen years ago. Mr. Larcombe was born in Washington, D. C., on October 3, 1850, being the son of John and Catherine Smith (Parker) Larcombe. He received his education in public and private schools in this city and after having finished his courses, entered the banking firm of Riggs & Company to learn the banking business in all its branches. After staying with this well-known firm eight years Mr. Larcombe could not resist his natural inclination and aptitude to enter the real estate brokerage and building business, and about eighteen years ago started out on an independent



MR. LARCOMBE'S RESIDENCE.



JOHN SOUTHEY LARCOMBE

basis on his future calling, which he is following to-day with such signal success.

Among his prominent building operations are: Riggs National Bank, Franciscan Monastery, Marist College, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, dormitory of the Catholic University, Dahlgren Chapel, Georgetown University, St. Catherine's Home (Capitol Hill), Mr. Glover's (president of Riggs National Bank) town and country residences, Col. Blunt (Engineer Corps) residence, and the following private residences: Gen. Ernst, United States Engineer Corps; Mrs. Anna G. Hunt, Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue; Maj. Gen. Corbin, Twenty-second and R streets; Dr. C. R. Shepard, Twenty-first street and Massachusetts avenue; the Hon. John Dalzell, 1705 New Hampshire avenue; J. Maury Dove, 1740 New Hampshire avenue; H. C. Stephens, Sixteenth near Corcoran street; the Hon. T. J. Coffey, 1713 K street; addition to German Embassy; the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, eighteen residences for the Riggs estate; addition to the residence of the Hon. Bellamy Storer, and alterations and improvements to the residence

of Gen. Draper, and many others. Mr. Larcombe takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city. He is public spirited and is very liberal in assisting in the amelioration of the condition of the poor and needy. He is a trustee of the Children's Hospital; treasurer of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; treasurer of St. Vincent de Paul Society; trustee of the Columbia Insurance Company, director of the Capital Traction Company, member of the Historical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Forrestry and Irrigation Society, and others.

On December 19, 1876, Mr. Larcombe married Mary Alice Griffith, daughter of Ulysses Griffith and Julia (Riggs) Griffith, of Montgomery county, Md. There are three children, John S. Larcombe, Jr., Alice Larcombe Stringfellow, and Griffith Larcombe. Mr. Larcombe during the winter and social season occupies his town house at 1817 H street, northwest, and in the summer months lives at his country home at Washington Grove, Montgomery county, Md.

Louis Peirce Shoemaker.—No names are more closely identified with the history and affairs of the District of Columbia than those of Peirce, Carbery and Shoemaker, which are embodied in the subject of this sketch. Mr. Louis Peirce Shoemaker, real estate broker, promoter and operator in realty, has been engaged in this business, with offices at 920 F street, N. W., since 1876. From that to the present time Mr. Shoemaker has manifested a public spirit, and has ever been a live and prime factor in those movements wherein the best interests of the community in which he lives were involved. The son of Peirce Shoemaker and Martha Carbery, he was born at Cloverdale, or Peirce's Mills, on Rock Creek, on July 2, 1856. The families, both on the paternal and maternal side, are among the oldest in the District of Columbia. Mr. Shoemaker has still in his possession many interesting old documents, among them the original patents and grants to the property, a portion of which he still owns, which, by many years antedates the founding of Washington as a city. The tract of land surrounding Peirce Mills, which are still standing in Rock Creek Valley, was originally owned by Isaac Peirce, the building having been erected in 1801. This grant was made to the Peirce family in 1764, the original papers, countersigned by the Chancellor of England, being among Mr. Shoemaker's most cherished possessions. By direct descent the property has been handed down to Mr. Shoemaker. A portion of this tract, or about 350 acres, was purchased from Mr. Shoemaker and is included in the Rock Creek Park. Mr. Shoemaker was educated at St. John's College, this city, and took his degree in law at Georgetown University. His education complete, he started in the real estate business, and devoted much time to the improvement and development of the property held in his family, lying in the suburbs. Mr. Shoemaker is identified with many other enterprises, among them the Potomac Insurance Company, Washington Loan and Trust Company, Columbia National Bank, and Brookland Building

Association, in each of which corporations he is a director, and is a director and vice-president of the Washington Cerberite Manufacturing Company. The Brightwood Citizens' Association has made itself felt all over the District mainly through the efforts of Mr. Shoemaker, who is its president. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Takoma Club and Library. His liberal policy and public spirit have been made manifest in the conduct of the affairs of the Northwestern Suburban Association, the Meridian Hill and the Lanier Heights Associations, of which he is chairman of the respective executive committees. The executive ability of Mr. Shoemaker was clearly demonstrated during the last Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in this city, when as vice-chairman of the committee of arrangements he performed the arduous duties of that important post with ease and celerity. Mr. Shoemaker inherits his interest in public matters. His father served



LOUIS PEIRCE SHOEMAKER

in the levy court under the old form of government of the District of Columbia. His granduncle, Thomas Carbery, was mayor of Washington City in 1822, and one of its largest property owners. Mr. Shoemaker's grandfather, Louis Carbery, was connected with the local government of Georgetown, then an incorporated town, where he resided. He served also for many years as public surveyor for the District of Columbia, being a civil engineer of marked ability.

Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Kate Gallaher, of Augusta, Ga., and one son, Mr. Abner Claud Peirce Shoemaker, now a student at Young's Academy, is the result of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker reside on Brightwood avenue, where their country seat, comprising about twenty acres, is one of the most beautiful around Washington. The spacious lawns of ten acres are dotted by every known variety of ornamental shrubbery, many of which are imported.

Wolf and Cohen.—This well-known firm of insurance agents is composed of Simon Wolf, Myer Cohen, and Adolph G. Wolf, with offices in their own building at No. 926 F street, northwest, where they have been located for the past twenty years. Theirs is one of the busiest offices in Washington, representing the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and a dozen or more of the most powerful foreign and American fire insurance companies. This firm has been and is now regarded as one of the leaders in insurance interests in the District of Columbia, in life and fire branches, and is one of the best equipped offices to be found anywhere, with a complete system and a corps of trained and intelligent assistants. All three members of the firm are practicing lawyers, caring for and conserving a large practice in the civil courts. Mr. Simon Wolf, the senior member, is a man of brilliant attainments and marked versatility, possessed of great public spirit as manifested by his connection with all of the important charitable institutions of the District of Columbia.



SIMON WOLF

Simon Wolf is one of the noted citizens of Washington, where he has lived for more than forty years. He is a brilliant orator, and a man whose magnetic personality has made him hosts of friends throughout the world. He was born in Germany in 1836, coming to Ohio with his grandparents in 1848, and was early inducted into mercantile life. His ambitious turn of mind, however, and being a *kosy nois*, he studied law, and was admitted in New York City in July, 1861, being then in his twenty-third year, already following by his forensic powers the *haltsche nois* before him. After practicing law at the *place* *where* he was admitted for one year, he removed to Washington, forming a partnership with Captain *Mission* *that* of this city and entered at once upon a

successful law practice and claims business. He has since continuously resided here and has been identified with every movement for the advancement of the city's interests, the care of the needy and distressed, and the spread of free education to those of all creeds and sects. He held public office as Recorder of Deeds from 1869 under President Grant until 1878 under Mr. Hayes. At that time he resumed the practice of law and founded the insurance business which has grown to such large proportions. In 1881 he served as United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt.

He is very well known as having taken part in political campaigns for the Republican party and as having been personally acquainted and usually the friend of every occupant of the White House since he became a member of the community of Washington. He is generally recognized as one of the leading Hebrews of the United States, and has been identified with every movement for the betterment of the Jews; he has also been frequently consulted by the various heads of the State Department concerning the international relations of the Hebrews in other countries, and notably Russia and Roumania. On all hands he is conceded to be a many-sided man and one of the leaders in thought and action of the city of Washington. He enjoys vigorous health, and displays a remarkable energy in all of his undertakings. He founded the Hebrew Orphan Home at Atlanta, Georgia, of which he is still the head; is the president of the Ruppert Home for Aged and Indigent, an unique institution, near Anacostia and adjoining the German Orphan Asylum (with which institution Mr. Wolf is also connected); is connected with the Garfield Hospital, a member of the Board of Charities, and the author of "The American Jew as a Patriot, Soldier and Citizen."

Myer Cohen has been connected with the business since 1881 and a partner since 1888. He is a young man, in the prime of life, and has many friends and admirers.

Adolph G. Wolf is the junior member of the firm, becoming a member thereof in 1897, soon after his return from completing his education at the University of Berlin.

Hon. George Truesdell is a native of New York; was educated as a civil engineer at Michigan University; enlisted as a private in 12th New York Volunteers in May, 1861; was promoted to lieutenant and captain, and in June, 1862, while in command of his company, was badly wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va.; taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. After his regiment was mustered out of service in 1863, he was appointed major and paymaster in the Army, serving in this capacity until 1869. He received brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service; practiced his profession of civil engineer in New Jersey for two years, and then took up his residence in Washington in 1872, where he has since resided; organized the Eckington and Soldiers Home Railway Co. in 1888, and was president of same for five years; laid out

the subdivision of Eckington; was appointed a Commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1894, and served out his term and until his successor was appointed in 1897; was president of the Washington Traction and Electric Co., and its constituent companies, during the period of reconstruction; is a director in the Columbia National Bank, the Washington Loan and Trust Co., and the Washington Railway and Electric Company; a vestryman of Epiphany Parish; a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Military Order Loyal Legion, and a member of the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase Clubs.



ARTHUR DULANY ADDISON

Arthur Dulany Addison, one of Washington's most active and successful real estate brokers, has long been of the opinion that the business tide was rapidly moving to the northwestern section of the city, and with the courage of his convictions removed from F street to his present commodious quarters at 808 Seventeenth street, northwest, where he is in close touch with his large clientele, which is mainly composed of the residents of that fashionable locality. A. D. Addison was born on April 24, 1852, in Prince George county, Maryland, the Addisons being of Maryland's oldest and most aristocratic families. He is a son of Anthony and Mary J. Thompson Addison. His education was attained at his home, Charlotte Hall Academy, and later at Wight's School, this city. Upon its completion Mr. Addison returned to his home and there assisted his father in the management of his farms. Coming to Washington a few years later, he received an appointment in the surgeon-general's office of the War Department, where he remained twelve years. Seeing the possibilities offered in the real estate field, Mr. Addison resigned his position and formed a partnership with John S. Larcombe,

under the firm name of Addison & Larcombe, with offices at 1304 F street, northwest, where they conducted a general real estate and insurance business. A few years later Addison & Larcombe moved to 808 Seventeenth street, where they remodeled the office building, which they still occupy, although having dissolved partnership some years ago.

Mr. Addison has made many important sales in this section of the city, among them the property upon which has since been erected the New Grafton, and the southwest corner of M street and Connecticut avenue. He also conducts a large fire insurance business, representing the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, California, and the Fireman's Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C., he being a director of the latter company. He is also a director of Union Trust and Storage Company of Washington. Mr. Addison and his family occupy an enviable position in Washington's social world, he being a member of the Metropolitan Club. His wife was formerly Miss Caroline H. Steele, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Addison reside at 2009 Q street, northwest.

W. Riley Deeble.— Prominently identified with the real estate interests of Washington is the firm of Deeble &



W. RILEY DEEBLE

Company, with offices on the first floor of 1319 F street, northwest. Mr. W. Riley Deeble, the founder of this firm, and at present the only member, is one of Washington's most active and progressive operators, and one who by his industry, sterling integrity and straightforward methods has gained an enviable reputation for himself and a large business clientele.

Mr. Deeble is a son of James William and Niece Patterson Fuller Deeble, and was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on April 21, 1860. He was educated in public and private schools of Georgetown, and the preparatory department of Columbian University. On October 10,

1876, he left school and entered the employ of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown. On May 1, 1886, he established the branch office of this company and a real estate and insurance business at 1319 F street, northwest. On January 7, 1890, he was elected a director, and on January 1, 1896, vice-president, and on September 11, 1896, he was made president of said company. He succeeded in enlarging the capital stock to the limit authorized by the charter, when granted in 1831, and with the proceeds of the sale of the additional stock effected the purchase and merger of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C., and on October 10, 1899, the merger having been completed, he resigned as president and was immediately re-elected vice-president of the enlarged company, which office he now holds. Mr. Decble is a bachelor of laws, Columbian University, 1882, and a member of the District bar. He was until January 19, 1903, a director and second vice-president of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, and has been connected with the First Co-operative Building Association since its organization, May 23, 1882, as a member of its valuation committee. Mr. Decble was made a member of the Washington Stock Exchange October 8, 1884, and has served as secretary, and two terms as vice-president; declined a nomination for the presidency, and is now one of the governing committee. Furthermore, Mr. Decble is a member of the council of administration of the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Decble resided in Georgetown from his birth until the death of his father, in 1887. He has always evinced a lively interest in all that pertained to Georgetown, and while not living there since 1887, has never failed to advance, as far as possible, its material interests. He was one of the founders, and is at present a member of the Dumbarton Club, one of Georgetown's most exclusive organizations. On February 8, 1888, Mr. Decble married Miss Cora B. Beggs, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Decble have four children—Elizabeth, Dorothy, William Rilev, Jr., and Margaret.

John F. Donohoe and Son.—This enterprising and progressive firm, with offices at 308 East Capitol street, conducts a large and lucrative real estate, loan and insurance business, and, while confining its attention almost exclusively to the eastern section of Washington, its far-reaching policy has long been made manifest, and it is today reckoned among the District's most active and reliable real estate operators. The founder, John F. Donohoe, has lived on Capitol Hill for forty five years, and knows every inch of the ground thoroughly, and there is possibly no man in the District better posted on realty valuations in East Washington than he.

The son of Patrick and Mary Donohoe, John F. Donohoe was born in Albany, New York, on December 23, 1830. Having no school to attend in the public schools there, and coming to Washington to engaged in the grocery business in East Washington, in which he continued for twenty-five years. And for the past seventeen years Mr. Donohoe has been

actively engaged in the real estate business, in which line he has made an unparalleled success. Prominent among the large transactions with which he has been identified may be mentioned the 30,000 feet of ground, of which he was a part owner, since absorbed in the opening of Lincoln Park. Mr. Donohoe has been a lifelong Democrat, his protracted residence in the District of Columbia alone preventing him from taking an active part in his party's affairs. During the civil war Mr. Donohoe was a sutler, and saw a number of the battles along the Potomac River, and was connected with the Fifth Army Corps headquarters.

On October 28, 1875, at St. Peter's Church, Mr. Donohoe married Miss Emily F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Jenkins. Of this union five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Donohoe, as follows: Clarence F., Katharine D., Milburn J., James A., and S. Dolan Donohoe. Mr. and Mrs. Donohoe reside at 220 Second street, southeast.



JOHN F. DONOHOE

Ben B. Bradford.—Synonymous with the very rapid growth of Washington and the giant strides of progress it has made, particularly in its real estate valuations, may be mentioned the name of Ben B. Bradford, one of the city's most active and prosperous real estate men, who occupies a handsome suite of offices in the Manhattan Building, Fourteenth street, near F street. Mr. Bradford has been actively engaged in this city since 1884, and has seen many changes in the city, and in many instances has recently figured in transactions where the price involved amounted to more than fifty times as much as it would have brought when he first came to the city. Mr. Bradford is a son of Dr. R. B. Bradford and Elizabeth B. (Eddy) Bradford, of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born. His father spent much time in study and travel abroad, and was once honored with the appointment as ambassador at St. Peters-

burg, although he did not accept the post. At a tender age Mr. Bradford went abroad with his parents, where he received exceptional educational advantages, entering the Universities at Heidelberg and Stuttgart, Germany, and later Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France. There he remained until he was twenty-one years old. Returning to this country he spent a year in traveling through the West, when he came to Washington and engaged in the practice of architecture, until 1884, when he launched into the real estate business, which he has so successfully conducted ever since. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, but indulges little in club life. He married Miss Nellie Irene Harvey, daughter of Dr. Granville Harvey, of St. Louis, Mo.



BEN B. BRADFORD

H. Rozier Dulany.—Rarely do we find men who are so peculiarly adapted to the real estate business as is Mr. Dulany, who, together with a wide range of experience in this business, is a mining engineer as well, and one who has engaged in his profession in the far West with headquarters at Salt Lake City. Mr. Dulany occupies a handsome suite of offices on the first floor of the Dulany & Whiting building at 1320 F street, northwest. He is a son of H. Grafton Dulany and Ida (Powell) Dulany, and was born at Oakley, Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1857, the Dulanys of Virginia being one of the Old Dominion State's oldest and proudest families. After graduating at the University of Virginia, Mr. Dulany took a post graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, after which he became an instructor of mathematics in the well known preparatory school for boys conducted by George Carey, in Baltimore.

Mr. Dulany came to Washington from the West in 1885, and became a member of the firm of Dulany & Whit-

ing, real estate operators, and is considered an expert in northwestern extension realty. On February 15, 1892, he was elected a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, and has since continued as an active member of that organization. Mr. Dulany is a member of the Metropolitan Club and is also a director of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.



H. ROZIER DULANY

Moore and Hill.—A noticeable feature of the personnel of the most successful real estate men in Washington, and those occupying the highest niche in this field, is that they are in almost every instance young men. In this category may be prominently mentioned the firm of Moore & Hill, which, while comparatively young in years, has already achieved a most enviable reputation. The offices of Moore & Hill, located at 717 Fourteenth street, N. W., are among the most complete in the city, and upon entering them one can at a glance discern from the large corps of clerks busily employed and the general businesslike air that pervades the whole office that this firm is thoroughly equipped to most efficaciously handle its large volume of business. The firm of Moore & Hill was organized on January 1, 1900, by David Moore and William A. Hill, which concern was in reality a successor to the business previously conducted by David Moore. As the business grew and thrived it was deemed advisable to incorporate it, which was done on January 1, 1902, with David Moore, president; William A. Hill, vice-president and treasurer, and Charles W. Simpson, secretary. By the terms of its incorporation the newborn concern is empowered to engage in a general real estate, loan, renting and insurance business. The firm's speciality is in providing homes, and in this line they far eclipse the majority of their competitors who have been in business many years.

Moore & Hill are also the exclusive agents for the Moore and Barbour addition to the Bloomingdale tract, and incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Moore's ancestors there lived long before Washington became a city. The firm has been specially active in disposing of parcels of property in this tract and have sold more than all other rival brokers combined. Mr. Simpson, secretary of Moore & Hill, confines his attention almost entirely to business property, and has been most successful in this line. Only recently he, as the broker, sold to James H. Rowland, of Baltimore, the property at Fourteenth and G streets, for \$40 a square foot, which stands on record as being the third highest price per foot ever obtained for a piece of Washington property.

David Moore was born on April 19, 1807, in this city, and is a son of James F. and Sarah C. (Wise) Moore. After finishing his education Mr. Moore entered the Government Printing Office and learned the printing trade, remaining there for six years. While there he completed a course in dentistry, but finding the work too confining, he abandoned his practice and engaged in the real estate business, with the late firm of Barnes & Weaver. Later he entered into partnership with Mr. Barnes under the firm name of W. H. Barnes & Co. This concern was dissolved in 1868, and Mr. Moore continued in business alone until he associated Mr. Hill with him. Mr. Moore is a director of the Citizens National Bank, Potomac Insurance Company, and the Real Estate Title and Insurance Company,

William Alexander Hill was born in Prince George county, Maryland, on April 23, 1875, and is a son of Samuel C. and the late Elizabeth B. Bowie Hill. After attending the schools of his native county, Mr. Hill entered St. John's



WILLIAM ALEXANDER HILL

College, this city, afterwards going to Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., a most admirable institution conducted by Christian Brothers. Electing a mercantile life he took a course at the Spencerian Business College, this city. Mr. Hill's first venture into the business world was in the counting room of Woodward & Lothrop. Preferring the real estate business he secured a clerical position in this line in which he continued until he entered the present firm of Moore & Hill. Mr. Hill married Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Bishop W. Perkins, of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one son, and reside at Washington Heights.

Stone and Fairfax.—Perhaps no real estate firm in Washington has enjoyed greater success and prosperity than the well-known firm of Stone & Fairfax, whose offices contain every convenience and facility for handling the business entrusted to them. They are located at Nos. 806-8 F street, northwest, having two large front offices on the ground floor fronting on this prominent thoroughfare. Although the co-partnership between Mr. Charles P. Stone and Mr. Charles W. Fairfax was formed in 1807, the firm leaped into prominence and is now regarded as leaders in their business. Mr. Stone, the senior member of the firm, has been engaged in the real estate business in this city since 1885, and Mr. Fairfax was formerly connected with his office prior to the date of forming the co-partnership. They are both young men and close students of the management of their business, and with the numerous com-



DAVID MOORE

and is a member of the Board of Columbia. Mr. Moore married Miss (McIntosh) of the city, of which union there are three children. Mr. and Mrs. Moore reside at Ingoldsby.

petent employes assisting, every detail receives careful attention, with beneficial results to their clients. They were pioneers in the development of Columbia Heights and Bloomingdale, two of the foremost adjacent subdivisions to this city, and have sold more property in those localities than any other firm. The rental department receives the personal attention of a member of the firm, and they also have a well established insurance business, and a carefully managed loan department.



CHARLES P. STONE

The record for sales made by this firm has been phenomenal, and during the years of 1901 and 1902 they have consummated over 600 sales, aggregating several millions of dollars, and embracing business and resident properties in every section of the city. Many of their recent sales have been to non-residents, who have selected Washington as a home, where they will invest capital. Such a condition will surely continue and be a great help to improve this city.

Charles P. Stone, senior member of the firm, is a son of David D. Stone, and was born at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1861. After attending the public schools he finished his education at Tuscarora Academy, Pennsylvania. He then served as an apprentice in a printing office until he mastered the intricacies of the case. Abandoning his trade he entered a mercantile business in Mifflintown, Pa., until he left for New Mexico, where he became interested in mining pursuits. Returning to Washington in 1887, he joined his father in the real estate business, who was then in the same offices now occupied by Stone & Fairfax. The business was conducted by the Messrs. Stone for ten years, when, in 1897, at the retirement of the elder Mr. Stone, Mr. Fairfax, who had been with them some time in a clerical capacity, was taken into the firm. Mr. Stone is a

director in the Real Estate and Title Company, and interested in various other enterprises. He married Miss Emma Strayer, of Mifflintown, Pa., and with their three children, Muriel, Pauline and Charles Parker Stone, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stone reside at Fourteenth street and Kenesaw avenue.

Charles Wilbur Fairfax, son of Arthur W. and Lucy J. Arundel Fairfax, was born in Fairfax county, Va., on June 9, 1873, and is a member of the distinguished Fairfax family that settled in this country on a large grant of land ceded by the English crown. After attending the public and high school in the District of Columbia, Mr. Fairfax took a degree in law at the National University Law School. His education complete, he embarked in the real estate business in a clerical capacity with the firm of which he is now a member. This was on September 15, 1890, and on June 9, 1897, he was taken into the firm.

Mr. Fairfax is a member of Hiram Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Washington Commandery, and of the Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Washington, D. C. On November 16, 1898, Mr. Fairfax married Miss Lillie M. Bowen, daughter of James G. and Rosalie Bowen, of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax have one daughter, Beatrice Bowen Fairfax.



CHARLES WILBUR FAIRFAX

The B. H. Warner Company, real estate brokers and property managers, although only incorporated in 1899, is one of the oldest established and best known real estate firms in the capital city, and also one of the most respected and generally relied on. The business was established by Mr. B. H. Warner in 1869 and it became the firm of B. H. Warner & Company in 1887. In common with many other large and important firms with wide interests and continuing responsibilities it was incorporated three years ago. Mr. Warner, the founder of the firm, sold his interest in

the corporation its present officers, and retired from all connection with the business in May, 1902. The present officers of the corporation are: George W. F. Swartzell, president; Clarence B. Rheem, vice-president and treasurer; Alexander T. Hensey, secretary, and J. J. Darlington, counsel.



GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL

George W. F. Swartzell, the president of the firm, is one of the best known and most substantial business men in Washington. He is among the foremost men in the real estate business in the city and in addition is connected with several of its financial institutions. He is also an important figure in religious and charitable work.

Mr. Swartzell was born in Millin county, Pennsylvania, on February 4, 1857. He is the son of John Swartzell, his mother's maiden name having been Sarah Murphy. He was educated in the public schools and at the Lewistown (Pennsylvania) Academy. He began his business career with the banking firm of Doty, Parker & Company, at Middletown, under the tutelage of E. S. Parker, who has since that time become one of the foremost banking men in the District, and is the present president of the National Metropolitan Bank. He came to Washington and entered the firm of B. H. Warner in 1876, when he was only nineteen years of age. He became a member of the firm eleven years afterwards. He is a director of the Washington Real Estate Exchange and a director in the Potomac Investment Company. He is a trustee of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the board of managers of the Fair's World Home-Cleaning School, a trustee of the Methodist Home for Aged Persons, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married in 1880 to Miss Annie E. Naylor, daughter of the Rev. Thomas D. Naylor, D.D., and Elizabeth

Adams Naylor. He has three children, John Naylor, Elizabeth and Henry Rodley. He resides at Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Clarence B. Rheem, the vice-president of the company, was born in this city on March 5, 1862. His father was Mr. John Andrews Rheem and his mother's maiden name was Catherine G. Schneider. He was educated in the public schools of this city and graduated from the Washington High School, with its pioneer class, in 1878, a class to which belonged many men that have since become prominent in the city. He was secretary of the board of trustees of the public schools from 1880 to 1885, and resigned to accept a position with B. H. Warner & Co. He became a member of the firm in 1889. He has conducted the negotiations of some of the largest loans on real estate ever made in the District of Columbia, and has financed many large operations. He is director in the Real Estate Title Insurance Co, and the Potomac Insurance Company; secretary of the Criswell Chemical Company; trustee of the Industrial Home School; member of Harmony Lodge No. 17, F. A. A. M.; member of the Board of Trade, Capital Camera Club and many other organizations. Mr. Rheem was married November 21, 1888, at Washington to Miss Eulalie Domer, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Domer, D.D., and Lydia L. Domer. He has one child, Edmund Domer Rheem. He resides in Washington.



CLARENCE B. RHEEM

Alexander T. Hensey, the secretary of the company, was born in New York city on April 24, 1861. He is a son of Thomas G. Hensey, the well-known real estate man and capitalist of this city. His mother's maiden name was Aminta M. Dupignac. He was educated in the public schools of the city and was also a member of the first

class of the Washington High School, of which Mr. Rheem was a member. Mr. Hensey was financial clerk of the Washington city post office under Postmasters Tulloch and Conger. He engaged in newspaper work from 1889 to 1894, as proprietor of the Washington Sunday Herald. He went into the real estate business in 1895, and since that



ALEXANDER T. HENSEY

has been actively engaged in it. He has devoted his attention especially to the negotiation of large transactions in the sale and exchange of realty, in which he has been eminently successful. He became secretary of the B. H. Warner Co. in 1901. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Loyal Legion, and a number of other local organizations. Mr. Hensey was married February 19, 1885, at Washington, to Miss Louise R. Rheem, daughter of the late John A. Rheem and Catherine G. Rheem. He has one child, Clarence A. Hensey. He resides in this city.

Allen Whittaker Mallery was born on Long Island, New York, on August 27, 1862, and is a son of Reverend Richard and Anne E. Pitman Mallery. His early education was received at Milford Academy, Milford, Delaware. Completing his education, Mr. Mallery entered the employ of the Milford Basket Company as a bookkeeper, remaining with that concern nearly six years, when he returned to New York. Next he became connected with the Newburgh Steamboat Company as a purser, resigning this position to take charge of the books of the Wallkill hat works, of Middletown, New York. Shortly afterwards he came to Washington, and launched into the real estate business, in which he has met with great success.

It is to Mr. Mallery that the honor is due of first exploiting the possibilities of a Greater Washington. First by precept, and then by example, he led the small contingent of local business men who were far-sighted enough to believe that Washington was merely in its infancy, as far

as population, improvement and general importance were concerned. The difficulty of interesting capital in the development of the city made the beginning of Mr. Mallery's campaign for the Greater Washington a rather uphill fight. Money for the furtherance of his plans was, however, finally obtained in New York. Great tracts of land were purchased in that section of the District now known as Kenilworth; streets were laid off, trees were planted, and one of the first suburban neighborhoods of Washington was placed on the market. Previous to this time real estate advertising in this city had always been on a small scale, but Mr. Mallery used large spaces. Whole pages and half pages of the local newspapers were employed in acquainting the people with the advantages of Kenilworth for residence purposes, and in an incredibly short time this beautiful suburb was dotted over with elegant villas and cottages, and so great was the demand for lots that the syndicate had to secure adjoining tracts for subdivision purposes. This marked the first real development of Washington suburbs. Since then many others have followed Mr. Mallery's example, and now all sections of the district are building up with handsome homes. Within a few years after the beginning of his undertaking Mr. Mallery built an electric road connecting Kenilworth with the Columbia Electric Line, and enabling those who lived in his subdivision to ride to any point in Washington for one car fare. Not content with the merely local ex-



ALLEN WHITTAKER MALLERY

ploting of Washington's suburbs, Mr. Mallery was the first to recognize the possibilities of the city from a national standpoint, and in the advancement of this idea spent large sums in advertising Washington property in the New York World and other papers of wide circulation. The result is that many wealthy people from all over the Union have been apprised of the delightful residential qualities of Washington, and are rapidly converting the capital of the nation into a city of palaces.

Mr. Mallery, with his wife, who was formerly Miss Place, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, and their three daughters and one son, occupy a handsome home at Kenilworth, Prince George county, Maryland, at which place Mr. Mallery has taken an active part in Republican politics.



RAY E. MIDDAGH

Middaugh and Shannon. Another exemplification of the thrift and energy of the young man, and the prominent place he takes in the affairs of the District, is embodied in the firm of Middaugh & Shannon, promoters and builders, of which Ray E. Middaugh and William E. Shannon are members. Selecting that portion of R street, northwest, east of Second street, in which to direct their energy towards improving and building up, they met with a success scarcely paralleled in the history of Washington realty. The territory selected is in a high, healthy location, and immediately became eagerly sought by those in search of homes, as the operations of these two young men extended.

Although a formal partnership was not entered into between these young men until recent years, their business interests have been closely identified since turning their attention to this section of the city. In fact, it was but three years ago since the partnership was formed and the name of Middaugh & Shannon began to make itself felt in the real estate world. And how it has grown! Still in its infancy, and yet there is not a more widely known firm in the District. As a result of their efforts this previously neglected section of the city has become rapidly populated, three-story ten-story houses, nobly erected, with a total population of 284 people. The firm has invariably taken advantage of every opportunity to raise the standard of excellence in the building of moderate priced private homes. To them is due much of the credit for the marked advance made along this line of realty work in this city. A striking

example of this is found in an arrangement originated and copyrighted by this firm, for the perfect lighting of the dining room. This arrangement stands as one of the greatest achievements of modern architecture in the problem of home building on an inside lot, completely overcoming the usual difficulty of the dark dining room, when built between party walls, and presenting one of the prettiest interior effects ever obtained on a city lot.

Ray E. Middaugh was born at Portville, New York, April 28, 1870. He received his preliminary education in the high school of that place. He was principal of the State Line public school, of State Line, Pennsylvania, and studied law in the law office of W. V. & J. E. Smith, of Olean, New York. He then entered Cornell College under a scholarship secured by competitive examination from Alleghany and Cattaraugus counties, and after graduating removed to Washington, where he engaged at once in the real estate business, finishing his course of law in the office of George Kern, of this city. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia December 22, 1893.

William E. Shannon was born in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1875, and came to Washington with his parents, James and Mary Laura Shannon, in 1881. He was educated in the public schools here. His first work was as a page for the United Press, stationed on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives; later he was employed in the editorial rooms of The Evening Star as a messenger. Then



WILLIAM E. SHANNON

he learned the printers' trade, and later connected himself with a leading real estate firm of this city, after which he conducted a lucrative real estate business of his own. His business interests have been closely associated with that of Mr. Ray E. Middaugh since 1896.

William O. Denison, one of the most successful and prosperous real estate operators in Washington, with spacious offices at 923 F street, N. W., now stands in a position where he can look back upon a life of activity and usefulness from his earliest boyhood, and feel that the great success achieved is alone due to his indomitable will and his own efforts. Born on March 15, 1832, he has now passed his threescore and ten years, but despite his active life time has dealt gently with Mr. Denison and he is still hale and hearty and possessed of those faculties which have enabled him to make a name both honored and respected

his realty business, and for several years was a director in the Lincoln National Bank, and is now the treasurer of the Mutual Investment Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

On July 7, 1857, Mr. Denison married at Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Ruth, daughter of Judge Wyatt Carr. There were no children by this union. Mr. Denison's first wife died about three years ago, and he has since married his cousin, Miss Georgeana Booth, daughter of the late Edwin Booth, who was at one time editor and proprietor of the Columbia Times, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



WILLIAM O. DENISON



MR. DENISON'S RESIDENCE.

for himself. Mr. Denison is a son of Oliver and Laura Booth Denison, and was born at Elmira, N. Y., and was educated at Dundee Academy, Dundee, Yates county, New York. When at the age of twenty he engaged in the printing business in Dundee, where he learned his trade. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and published the first city directory issued in that city. After this he removed to Louisville, Ky., and there became identified with the Daily Courier, and remained there until 1862, when he came to Washington, D. C. Being a Republican in politics, he received a position in the Treasury Department, which he retained until 1878, when he embarked in the real estate business, in which he has since continued.

Mr. Denison has been active in the development of the Metropolis View and South Brookland syndicates, and owns a beautiful home in the center of the former, his residence being at 2900 Seventh street, N. E., corner of Galena Place, in Metropolis View. Mr. Denison recruited with the Treasury Regiment during the civil war, and served in the defense of Washington when Breckenridge and Early's forces advanced and attacked the city. He is also identified with many interests without the pale of

John Hartley Soulé, the senior member of the firm of Soulé & Co., is descended from sturdy Mayflower stock. He was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, and was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, and where the greater part of his youth was passed. At the age of eighteen he moved to Rochester, Minnesota, and in 1864 was offered a position in the Interior Department, which he accepted, and came to Washington to reside. This position he held until 1873, when he resigned to engage in departmental practice, in which he has been eminently successful, and has built up a flourishing business, one of the most extensive in that line in the country. His offices were established at the corner of Eighth street and Market Space, and were located there for seventeen years, but in 1894 he removed to handsomer and more spacious offices, embracing the entire second floor, in the National Bank of Washington Building, where a corps of capable clerks is employed in attending to his large and varied interests. In 1901 Mr. Soulé added real estate as an adjunct to his success, and already this branch has expanded to phenomenal proportions. He has made suburban and country properties a special feature, and has probably the largest list of desirable country homes, farms

and several estates to be found in this section, many of which have been sold to the advantage of both owner and purchaser.

Mr. Soule has also figured prominently before the public as a newspaper proprietor, having in 1880 purchased the "Washington Sunday Herald," which he conducted with marked ability and success. Under his management the paper enjoyed an era of popularity especially gratifying to its owner, and was recognized as the leading Sunday paper of Washington. He disposed of the paper in 1894, in order to confine his attention exclusively to his extensive departmental practice. Another publication in which Mr. Soule was identified as owner and manager for fifteen years was "The United States Gazette," which was well edited and conducted and had a large circulation.



JOHN HARTLEY SOULE

Mr. Soule married into one of Washington's oldest and most prominent families, his wife being the daughter of the late Buckner Bayliss, at one time the leading real estate agent of the city.

Arthur Emmett Randle comes from old revolutionary stock, which, in a measure, may account for the will and energy which inspire all the enterprises in which he has engaged. Success of an unbounded degree has been attended his efforts and none more notable than the forming and building up of that beautiful and model suburb now known as Congress Heights, which when purchased by Mr. Randle was a farm.

Mr. Randle is a son of Henry and Eliza C. Lawrence Randle, natives, respectively, of Artesia, Mississippi, on January 17, 1829. His maternal grandparents, Rev. Nathaniel Lawrence, an Episcopal Clergyman, and Mary A. Rump Shuter, were residents of South Carolina. His father's parents were Wm. Randle of Virginia and Sarah Tom-

linson of North Carolina. A great-grandfather, Colonel William Randle, served with distinction and honor during the revolutionary war. Educated at public and private schools at Artesia, Mr. Arthur E. Randle later attended Shortledge's Academy at Media, Pennsylvania, and finished his education at the University of Pennsylvania. After leaving college, Mr. Randle, instead of following his ambition to be a lawyer, owing to his ill health at that time, took up in its place a business career, the crowning achievement of which will always stand as a monument to his memory as a man of resourceful energy—the building up of that beautiful section of the District of Columbia known as Congress Heights.

The Washington Post, March 17, 1900, in commenting on the wonderful growth of Congress Heights said: "The growth of Washington can be seen in every direction. The northwest has mighty forces at work for that section, but Mr. Randle has been alone in building up Congress Heights. In 1890 when he bought John Jay Knox's farm, which he sub-divided and named Congress Heights, that section of the District was the most neglected around Washington, but by energy and unrelenting work he has placed it ahead of any other suburb of Washington. He built the Capital Railway during the panic, when its rival, the Anacostia road, had him engaged in a struggle, either in Congress over its charter rights, or before the Commissioners, with every conceivable obstruction, or in the courts with injunctions. For eighteen months the struggle continued, but Mr. Randle finally won, and when the great railroad consolidation took place in Washington, Mr. Randle sold his road for a large sum, with a guarantee of first-class service to his town, Congress Heights, over the great system of street railroads, so Congress Heights can now be reached over a \$20,000,000 system of railways for one fare. In addition to this he secured an appropriation from Congress for a \$21,000 school building, which is located in the center of his town, and is now occupied by five teachers and 250 scholars. He has the streets lighted, postoffice established, churches built, police protection, and a number of other improvements, which assures a great future for Congress Heights. He has fulfilled every promise made to Congress, the Commissioners, and the citizens."

Mr. Randle's latest enterprise is the development of East Washington Heights. This section of the country today is a wilderness—not a house is on Pennsylvania avenue east of Minnesota avenue and it has no street railway facilities. Mr. Randle has acquired the controlling interest in the charter of East Washington Heights Traction Company and has been elected president of the same. Since acquiring control of the charter, Mr. Randle has secured from Congress the right to build an electric railroad across the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, which right the original incorporators of the company failed to obtain, and the charter was on the eve of being forfeited when Mr. Randle purchased the same. He has also bought large tracts of land along Pennsylvania avenue, which this road, when built, will develop. Mr. Randle donated the ground,

and his wife, who was the daughter of the late Dr. Samuel H. Shannon, built the Episcopal Church at Congress Heights, dedicated to the memory of her mother, Esther Shannon, who was from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randle's father was a cotton planter, and had a



ARTHUR EMMETT RANDLE

family of nine children. All except Mary Fredonia, John Shuler, Charles Clement and William Henry Randle died in infancy. The first named married Dr. O. C. Brothers, a retired physician in Mississippi. They had two children, O. C. Brothers, Jr., and Mary Lula Brothers, the latter marrying Thomas C. Kimbrough, an attorney. John Shuler Randle and Charles Clement Randle died when about thirty years old, neither of them being married. William Henry Randle is a physician in Philadelphia, and intermarried with Mollie Lippincott Harmer, daughter of the late A. C. Harmer, who at the time of his death was the Father of the House of Representatives, having been in Congress for about thirty years. Dr. Randle has only one child, Elizabeth Harmer Randle. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Randle have no children.

Mr. Randle is a Democrat and still retains his citizenship in Mississippi, where he has been repeatedly urged to run for Congress. Governor Longino of Mississippi has recently appointed him on his staff as colonel of cavalry. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Board of Trade.

Joseph Ignatius Weller is another young Washingtonian who launched early into the real estate and insurance business, and after several years of close application and hard work has built up a well paying and steadily increasing business, which is handled by a large and efficient corps of clerks at his well appointed offices, 602 F street, northwest.

Joseph I. Weller, son of Michael I. and Rita (Repetti) Weller, was born in Washington on October 26, 1873. After attending the public schools he entered Georgetown University and there took his degree of B.A. in the class of 1893. He then entered the law offices of Edwards & Barnard, the former now dead and the latter justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and there read law, the while attending the law lectures of the Georgetown University, receiving his LL.B. in 1895. Mr. Weller was immediately admitted to the bar and began practice with offices at the present location. In the course of his practice he had many occasions to figure in real estate deals, and deeming this business more attractive and remunerative than the law, he devoted his whole attention to this new field. That the step was a wise one is evinced by the many important transactions Mr. Weller has put through. He has sold many large and important tracts to both the United States and District government, among them the recent sale of four large city blocks for the proposed extension of the Washington Navy Yard, and the present site of the Business High School at Eighth and Ninth streets, Rhode Island avenue and R streets, and that of the McKinley Manual Training School, at Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue. Many other transactions of equal magnitude and importance have been made by him.

Mr. Weller is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Columbia Golf Club and of the Di Gamma fraternity. He



JOSEPH IGNATIUS WELLER

is also identified with many other business enterprises and is a director of the District Title and Insurance Company. Mr. Weller is married, and with his wife, who was formerly Miss Charlotte L. McCarthy, of Prescott, Ontario, and their little son and daughter, reside at 503 East Capitol street.

Charles E. Wood.—One of the most active and progressive operators in Washington realty, both city and suburban, is Charles E. Wood, senior member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Company, with Washington offices at 525 Thirteenth street, northwest, while the home offices



CHARLES E. WOOD

in the Home Life Insurance Building, New York City. Mr. Wood is a son of William and Asenath Wood, and was born in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1851. Mr. Wood's education was received in the town of his birth, after which he engaged in business, following several vocations before finally embarking in the real estate business. Forming a partnership with Messrs. W. E. and C. B. Harmon in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887, the firm of Wood, Harmon & Company began business in a very modest way. Since then the business has so prospered and expanded that they are now operating in twenty six of the largest eastern cities, adjacent to which they have developed nearly one hundred distinct suburban towns. Their most important operations at present are being very successful and extensively conducted in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Washington. In Greater New York they now control about 2,000 acres or two fifths of the choicest of the whole of Brooklyn's undeveloped territory. Aside from being the senior member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Company, Mr. Wood is the president of the Wood Harmon Bond Company, the first vice-president of the United Cities Realty Corporation, and is a director and large stockholder in the Greater New York Development Company and Brooklyn Development Company, all of which corporations are organized under the laws of the State of New York, with headquarters in the Home Life Building of New York City. Mr. Wood has also large mining and real estate interests in the West as well as being connected with several large and successful local enterprises in Washington. The firm of Wood, Harmon & Company has the distinction and is well known as being the largest real estate organization in the world. Mr. Wood is a prominent Mason, being a member of the *High Lodge* Lodge Chapter, Wash-

ington Commandery No. 1, and Almas Temple, and also belongs to a number of prominent clubs of Washington and other eastern cities.

Mr. Wood married Miss Eurnie I. Cuming, of Franklin, Ohio, and their residence is at 2031 Florida avenue.

Percy Hickling Russell.—There is no better example of an enterprising, industrious and successful young real estate operator in Washington than Percy H. Russell, who launched into business for himself about four years ago, and who now occupies a well-appointed office at 913 G street, northwest. Mr. Russell has already secured a large clientele, whose implicit faith he has gained by his sterling integrity and straightforward business methods. Born on August 25, 1875, Percy H. Russell is a son of Dr. William R. and Pauline Fleury Russell of this city. After attending the public schools of Washington he entered the Business High School (taking the night course), from which he graduated in 1894 and afterwards entered Georgetown Law School. His first and only position prior to embarking in business for himself was with H. Clay Stewart & Son, real estate brokers and insurance agents, by whom he was employed for eight years. So well did he acquaint himself with the details of the business, thereby gaining the confidence of his employers, that in a short while he was managing the entire business during Mr. Stewart's absence in Europe.

In 1898 Mr. Russell decided to start for himself and opened an office at 1206 G street, where he remained for eighteen months, afterwards removing to his present quar-



PERCY HICKLING RUSSELL

ters. He conducts a general real estate, loan and fire and life insurance business, representing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, the Scottish Union and National of Edinburg, and the Riggs Fire Insurance

Company of this city, and is the Washington representative of the Pittsburg Mercantile Trust Company. Other interests with which Mr. Russell is identified include the Standard Stone Company of Washington, with offices at 810 F street, N. W., of which he is president. This company manufactures an artificial stone extensively used in the residence and apartment house construction. Mr. Russell is a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, a notary public and a registered patent attorney.



JOHN WALTER GANNON

new undertaking. Mr. Gannon was born in Long Island City, Queens county, New York, November 9, 1875. His father is Frank S. Gannon, late third vice-president of the Southern Railway, and his mother's name was Marietta Burrows. He was educated at the Staten Island Academy, Lehigh University, and graduated from Yale with the class of 1899, taking the degree of civil engineer. He began business life that year in the president's office and the general operating department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City. He continued in that position for two years, and in September of 1901 accepted the position of resident engineer of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Western Railway of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala. He was with this company for a year and then formed his present partnership with Mr. Summers. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi and Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities. He was married on September 20, 1899, to Mary E. Donnelly of New York, in New York City.

John Kostka Summers was born in Prince George county, Md., November 13, 1880. His father is John Kostka Summers, Sr., and his mother's maiden name was

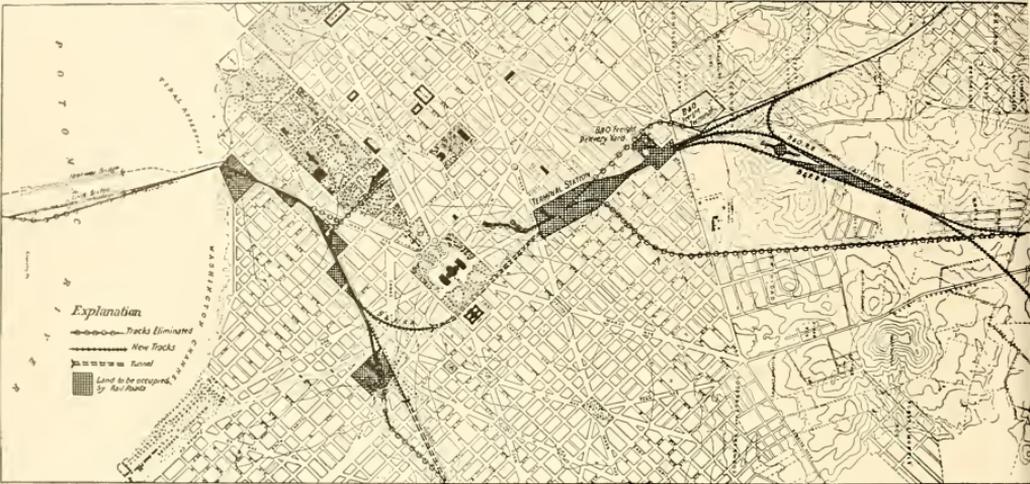


JOHN KOSTKA SUMMERS

Gannon and Summers.—One of the most successful of the newer real estate and insurance firms of the District is that of J. W. Gannon and J. K. Summers, of 1422 F street, northwest, formed September 1, 1902. Both members of the firm are young men, but both have had valuable business experience and are already well-equipped for success. Messrs. Gannon & Summers hold the agencies for the Philadelphia underwriters: Franklin Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.; Baltimore Insurance Company, of Baltimore, Maryland; the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Casualty Company, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and are representatives of the American Surety Company, of New York, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

John Walter Gannon, the senior member of the firm, is a civil engineer by profession and has had a training in this line which he finds invaluable in his new business. He is a college man and has many friends in this city and New York who predict that he will make a success of his

Mary Regina Hill. He was educated at Bald Eagle School, Maryland, and the Business High School of this city. He began his business life in March, 1897, with the E. F. Droop Son's music firm and remained with them a year. In the following year he was with C. E. Clifford & Company, the brokers, and from February, 1900, until September, 1902, he was with Moore & Hill, the real estate brokers as a real estate salesman. He left that firm to form his partnership with Mr. Gannon. Mr. Summers is unmarried.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF NEW UNION STATION AND PROPOSED TRACK ARRANGEMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION.

CHAPTER XX.

RAILROADS.



THE NEW UNION STATION, WASHINGTON.—The accompanying map on the preceding page gives a very clear idea of the location of the proposed Union Station to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, together with the track arrangements in Washington. The tracks in the southwest section of the city are to be elevated. At Second street, southwest, a new line will be constructed

for the use of trains to and from the South, connecting with the new station through the tunnel under Capitol Hill. The south end of this tunnel will be at D street, west of New Jersey avenue. Trains entering here will emerge in the Union Station. The freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad and various southern connecting lines will use the tracks in the southwestern and southeastern sections of the city, exclusively. The locations of the various freight depots and yards are indicated on the map, along the line of the southern viaduct.

Trains from the South will leave the main southwestern viaduct at Second street and Virginia avenue. Curving to the northeast they will cross First street southwest, and descend rapidly beyond Canal street to the tunnel; thence to the new station. The tunnel will be about forty-eight hundred feet in length. It will be what is known as a "twin tunnel"—two single-track tunnels separated, but running parallel to each other. The tunnel tracks will enter the new station twenty feet below the level of the main track platform. Through trains from the South will reach the level of the northern viaduct by a grade from the Union Station to K street, north. Trains between Washington and the North and West, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio will enter and leave the new station from the north, as indicated on the map. The new station is being planned by Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago. It is proposed to divide the front of the station into three sections. The public entrance will be in the centre. A second public entrance will be at the western end, and the third entrance, to be known as the "executive entrance," will be at the east end. The latter entrance will lead into a suite of rooms designed for the use of the President and his party, as well as distinguished visitors arriving or leaving the city. The proposed, frontage of the

new station will be about seven hundred feet. It will correspond architecturally with the Capitol, Congressional Library, and other Government buildings.

The present plans call for twenty-two tracks in the main train shed and six depressed tracks to be used by tunnel trains, making twenty-eight in all. It is understood a new street will be constructed along the western side of the terminal station. The station will front on a wide plaza.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—Of the great trunk lines of the country, the Chesapeake & Ohio far surpasses all the others in historical and natural attractions. Considered solely as a line of rapid and luxurious transportation, it is outclassed by none. When to these practical elements are added the marvelous scenic interest of the entire line, and the associations of colonial and civil war history, it surpasses all others in sustained and intense interest. It is a line with wide connections. With Washington and Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk as its eastern termini, its cars run on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. From Cincinnati they run through to St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago, and at Louisville there is immediate connection with the South and Southwest.

Nature has lavishly bestowed most striking gifts over the whole way. From the interest of the capital or the vastness of the ocean one turns to the beauty of cultivated plain country, succeeded by the entrancing scenery of the Piedmont Valley, as the train climbs the Blue Ridge and thence descends to the garden of the Shenandoah. Then follow 200 miles of the boldest mountain scenery between the East and the West. The New River canyons have no counterpart east of the gorges for which the Rocky Mountain section is famous, and the ride through it is not a flashing by of scenic wonders, but a long-continued feast. The pastoral beauty of the Greenbrier Valley, shut in by lofty ranges, is not excelled in any portion of our land. The valley of the Kanawha, dominated by lesser ranges, forms a fitting descent from mountain heights to the charms of the beautiful Ohio and to the Blue Grass region stretching nearly across Kentucky to Louisville. There is no other line in the land which presents such pictures as are unrolled for four hours in the continuing panorama of the Blue Grass country. With all these unexcelled natural and historical features, if the

trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio were not fully up to date, when measured by the best in modern railroad equipment, it could not secure the patronage of the traveling public. All these latter-day comforts and luxuries it supplies with a lavish hand. Its road-bed is as perfect as first-class engineering can make it. Its grades and curves are less than upon any other mountain line of similar extent. Every modern appliance for safety is in use. Its through trains are vestibuled, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and provided with dining cars which for table appointments and fare take rank with the best. To all these comforts is added that greatest desideratum of an American population—speed. The time of its trains brings the Eastern seaboard and the Central West together by marvelous schedules. Besides being the most direct line from the Eastern coast to the West and Southwest, it is the only line which, both from the East and from the West, reaches the wonderful medicinal springs region of the Virginias. To the historical resorts, political and social, of the Old South—Greenbrier White Sulphur, Old Sweet, Sweet Chalybeate, Salt Sulphur, Rockbridge Alum, Red Sulphur, and others, the Chesapeake & Ohio has added and developed a Health Resort at the Hot, Warm and Healing Springs, the fame of which has already spread beyond the United States.

Charmingly situated in the great Hot Springs Valley of Virginia, at an elevation of 2,500 feet, with surrounding mountains rising 1,500 feet higher, and having a reputation extending over more than a century, the Virginia Hot Springs afford a most delightful resort for health and pleasure seekers all the year round. The spring, summer and fall climate is incomparable, while in winter conditions of safety and comfort prevail. The scenery is bold and picturesque, the view from Flag Rock being among the finest in the land. The mountains are clad with verdure to the very top. In the early spring every shade of green delights the eye, while the tones in autumn take on all the range from brown to scarlet. The summers here are infinitely cooler than at many of the popular seaside resorts, the days usually being pleasant and agreeable, while the nights are always cool enough to make blankets a necessity, after retiring. It is only in recent years that the idea has been tolerated in the North that seekers for summer comfort can find it by going South. Now, every year rapidly increases the number of visitors from that section to the mountain resorts of the Virginia, which have been discovered to be as comfortable in temperature as the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The ease and quickness with which this resort is reached from the East and from the West—practically one mile to the door in a Pullman sleeper or compartment car from New York, St. Louis or Chicago, and only eight hours from Washington—enables the man of affairs to put in several days at the Springs without material interference with his business.

The Hotel Homestead, which was fully completed last September, is an immense brick hotel, capable of accommodating over 700 guests. The style of architecture is colonial, and is well adapted to its situation. It has many angles, ornamental carvings and broad piazzas of great length.

The interior is a model of convenience, neatness and comfort. The lobby is 150 feet long, 60 feet wide and 20 feet high. At night, when brilliantly illuminated and thronged with guests, it presents a scene of striking beauty. The Homestead has 400 bedrooms and 200 private baths. The building is divided into several compartments by fire walls extending through to the slate roof, with automatic fire doors in the corridors, after the manner of great ocean liners. The sanitary arrangements are perfect: the cuisine commands unqualified praise. In a word, the hotel is modern in the strictest sense, is conducted on the broadest lines, and is patronized by the highest class. For those preferring more privacy than the hotel affords, there are a dozen attractive cottages, pleasantly and conveniently located, within the grounds. There is a most attractive golf club house, containing lounging rooms, cafe, squash court, ping-pong tables, etc. The golf course extends over 6,000 yards and covers a great variety of play. Tournaments are held here each spring and fall. Other pastimes include tennis, cycling, billiards, pool, etc. An orchestra selected with great care plays daily at the golf club, the pleasure pool and the ball-room.

Among the popular features of the Homestead is a broker's office, with a direct New York wire, and a number of fine shops and bazars, well equipped to supply the needs of guests in jewelry, bric-a-brac, souvenirs, needlework, toilet articles, etc. A thoroughly equipped livery, provided with well-trained saddle horses, is maintained, and a competent instructor gives lessons in riding. Arrangements are made for the care of private horses and equipages. Thirteen miles of boulevard in the vicinity, together with a number of mountain roads, are especially attractive to those fond of riding or driving; while for pedestrians the numerous paths through the mountain forests have an endless charm, and mountain climbing is a favorite pastime.

For more than one hundred years the virtues of these springs have been tried by people from all parts of the world. Their curative qualities have been established by long and unvaried experience, and are attested by the medical profession generally. The waters are found to be especially efficacious in gout, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, obesity, nervous diseases, sciatica, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, dyspepsia of various forms, early stages of locomotor ataxia, old joint injuries, diseases of the liver and kidneys, and disorders peculiar to women. The bath-house, which is connected with the hotel by a viaduct, serving as a thoroughfare for the bather between his room and bath, without outside exposure, is both handsome and imposing, and the appointments are of the finest order.

A man well known in public life has said: "It is a great place. It is a boon to gouty and rheumatic sufferers; and considering it all—the magnificent hotel, the excellent cuisine, the interesting society, the gracious landscape, the healthful air, the delightful pastimes, and all the rest of it—I can conscientiously say that never in my life before have I received so royal a return upon my investment. The Virginia Hot Springs should be known everywhere. It is an obligation of philanthropy to diffuse this gospel of beneficence."



SOUTHERN RAILWAY OFFICES

The Southern Railway Company—Its administration, equipment, terminals, seaport facilities and territory—A factor in Southern development.—The Southern Railway System is now in the ninth year of its existence. Its career and progress have been phenomenal, unique, a whirl of evolution. Its work has not been chiefly that of a constructor of new railroads; but a buyer also of old roads wasted by war and ruined in many cases by disastrous circumstances; it rehabilitated them; and has made them safe rapid and first-class carriers in the public service. Starting from the national capital, it has taken up, one by one, many lines leading to nearly every important point in the South; disembarrassed them of involvements and hopeless complications; rebuilt their tracks; supplied them with new and modern equipment; constructed warehouses and depots; and furnished to the traveler and the shipper luxurious and ample accommodation in up-to-date car service. These improvements are now continually under way along its nearly nine thousand miles of trackage. Its facilities are equal to those furnished by any other of the great railroads of the country. It not only taps every desirable market in the South, but reaches important commercial foci in the West. Its lines extend southward through the stock, fruit, grain and tobacco plantations of Virginia; through the Piedmont region of North Carolina and Georgia; through the rice, cane and cotton lands and broad savannahs of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi; through the coal fields and iron beds of Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee; with the most luxurious service to the palm groves of Florida, the mountain districts of the Carolinas and Tennessee, and the many health resorts of the entire South. It reaches the ports of Savannah, Charleston, Brunswick, Mobile and Norfolk, where ocean steamers load the products of the South for Europe, Asia, Africa and the West Indies.

Half a million square miles of territory, and nearly 25,000,000 of population are served by the Southern Railway directly. This territory embraces nearly 150,000,000 acres of fruit, grain, garden, mineral and timber lands. Of this immense area, 150,000,000 acres await the coming of the husbandman, the miner, the developer; and these enterprising spirits are coming into the region in ever-increasing numbers. Here they find the richest mineral deposits, covering 800,000 square miles in extent, including coal, iron, copper, gold and almost every other valuable ore known to commerce; marbles, granites, slate, sandstones and porphyry, virgin pines and hardwoods covering large areas, minute in variety and of high commercial value; peach, apple and grape lands easily made to produce moderate yields of rare quality; stock lands where profitable and economic production is possible to an extreme; ideal locations for manufacturing at the very bases of supply, and directly accessible to every market, domestic or foreign. For instances of the kind here given at the head-quarters of the line located within the past 100 years along the line of the Southern Railway, some

conception of their phenomenal growth and numerical increase is possible, after noting the fact that these located industries include prosperous cotton mills operating about 5,000,000 spindles and 130,000 looms; 200 furniture factories, many tobacco factories, a vast number of lumber and planing mills, and other factories furnishing every kind of mechanical employment and diversity of products. During the year 1901, fifty-two cotton mills, equipped with slightly less than 1,000,000 spindles and 14,000 looms, were added to that industry in Southern Railway territory alone. The manufacture of steel and iron, on various of its lines, has reached large proportions, and is making unexampled progress. Peach and apple growing farms are expanding into great fruit belts. Fine stock farms are multiplying, with results that prove the wisdom of selection; the best American labor is obtainable and never seriously in revolt; cost of living is exceptionally low; while climatic conditions, most favorable to longevity, health and uninterrupted labor, are easily found at thousands of points on the Southern Railway.

The steady adherence of the Southern Railway to its strict policy of co-operation with every section tributary to its lines; its liberal and continual outlays in bettering the condition of its roadbeds, improving its service, adding to its rolling stock, building warehouses, bridges, depots, spurs, yards and docks, is known to its countless patrons and the traveling public; while the prosperous condition of the innumerable industries served by its various lines attests its fairness and its good intent. The Southern Railway is altogether in touch with its people; it studies their needs and tries to meet them; its interests are theirs; it searches out each lagging spot and endeavors to make it bloom and prosper, sharing only in what it helps to produce.

The Capital Traction Company.—The records of this company show that the first horse cars were run for business by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company on July 20, 1862. This system, with varying success, was continued for twenty-eight years, until the march of progress, recognized by the business men constituting its officers and board of directors, supplanted it with modern methods. The first change was made to the cable system, the improvement generally adopted in street railway transit by the leading companies of the country. This was put in operation on the Seventh street division on April 20, 1890, and on the Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street divisions August 6, 1892. An imposing power house station was erected at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, a central location. Business developed rapidly, and good and capable management soon convinced the people of Washington of the value and importance of rapid transit. Under an act of Congress of March 3, 1895, the Washington and Georgetown Railroad franchises, etc., were purchased by the Rock Creek Railway Company, and the name of the consolidation was made the Capital Traction Company on September 25, 1895. Then was given to Washington the street railway system

which is one of her proud boasts. The cable system was operated until September 29, 1897, on which date the large power house was destroyed by fire. This fire occurred at eleven o'clock at night. Incredible as it may seem, the cars started next morning on schedule time, and drawn by horses, were making four-minute headway. This was the result of a midnight meeting (the night of the fire) of the officers of the road, and was a fair indication of the material of which the board of directors was composed. Seven hundred horses were purchased and put in service. It was at once decided to install the underground electric system in the cable conduits on the Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street divisions. A force of about one

the public as this one. It is controlled exclusively by a body of Washington men who study, in their management, only the best interests of the capital city. Their best endeavors are put forth to the entire fulfillment of a contract to perfectly serve the traveling public, and how well they succeed is attested by satisfied patrons. Visitors to the capital have noticed and commented upon the uniform courtesy and personal appearance of the employees of this company, and the fact becomes more pronounced when compared with other cities. For the benefit of the employees of the company there is connected a relief association. The Capital Traction Relief (as it is called to-day) was started twenty years ago, and the company contributed



OFFICES OF THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY.

thousand men were put at work, not in any material way interfering with travel, and on February 22, 1898, as it were in celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Father of his Country, the first electric cars were operated on the Fourteenth street division. The entire Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street divisions were operated by electricity on April 20, 1898, and the Seventh street division commenced on May 26 of the same year.

No city in the country enjoys a better system of transit than that furnished the people of Washington by the Capital Traction Company. Indeed it is doubtful if there can be found in this land a road so admirably managed, and fitted so completely for the comfort and convenience of

\$5,000 as a nucleus. The men pay as dues one dollar a month, elect their own officers and conduct their meetings. The company supervises the investing of their money, guaranteeing them principal and interest, so there can be no loss. Any member can deposit in the fund, and is entitled to interest thereon. There is over \$100,000 in the fund now, and it is constantly growing. If a member becomes sick he draws one dollar a day until well. If one dies, his wife is given \$100 for burial expenses. If his wife dies, he receives \$50. If a member leaves or is discharged, he receives back money paid in, with interest. If one needs a small loan, he can secure it at six per cent. per annum. A great saving to employees is in uniforms.

The company makes a contract with a large clothier in quantities and guarantees the payment; therefore a lower rate is given.

The officers of the company are: George T. Dunlop, president; Charles C. Glover, vice-president; C. M. Koonen, secretary and treasurer; D. S. Carll, chief engineer and superintendent. Directors—George T. Dunlop, Charles C. Glover, Henry Hurt, Edward J. Stellwagon, William Manice, Maurice J. Adler, John S. Lacombe.

Routes of the lines of the Capital Traction Company are as follows:

Pennsylvania avenue line—Via M street from Thirty-sixth street, northwest, to Twenty-sixth street; via Twenty-sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue; via Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street and New York avenue, northwest; via Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, northwest; via Pennsylvania avenue to First street, northwest; via First street to B street, southwest; via B street to Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, southeast; via Pennsylvania avenue to Eighth street, southeast; via Eighth street to Navy Yard.

F and G streets line—Via Twenty-sixth street from Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, to F street, northwest; F street to Seventeenth street, northwest; Seventeenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, northwest; thence via Pennsylvania avenue line to Eighth street, southeast; thence via Pennsylvania avenue to the Eastern Branch; returning by same route to Seventeenth and G streets, northwest; thence via G street to Twenty-fifth street, northwest; thence via Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue, northwest.

Fourteenth street line—Via Fourteenth street from Park street, northwest, to New York avenue, northwest; via New York avenue to Fifteenth street, northwest; via Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, northwest; via Pennsylvania avenue to First street, northwest; via First street to C street, northwest; via C street to Delaware avenue; thence by a loop around square 686, bounded by Delaware avenue, B, First and C streets, northeast.

Seventh street line—Via Water street from P street, southwest, to Seventh street, southwest; via Seventh street to Florida avenue, northwest; via Florida avenue to U street, northwest; via U street to Eighteenth street, northwest; via Eighteenth street to Cincinnati street, northwest; via Cincinnati street to loop at Rock Creek Bridge.

Chevy Chase line—Via Cincinnati street from loop at Rock Creek Bridge to Connecticut avenue, extended; via Connecticut avenue, extended, to Chevy Chase, Maryland; thence over private right of way to Chevy Chase Lake, Maryland.

George Thomas Dunlop.—The name Dunlop holds a conspicuous place in the history of the State of Maryland, and in the history of Columbia the same name is not less conspicuous in its relation to affairs of business and matters that tend toward the development of the best interests of the capital city. James Dunlop, a scion of one of the oldest families in Scotland, came to this country from

"Garnkirk," near Glasgow, and settled in Georgetown, then Frederick county, Maryland, about the year 1772. This family can trace their ancestry in Scotland back to the year 1237, and its members have always been foremost in patriotism, business and public spirit, both in Scotland and America. James Dunlop married Elizabeth Peter, and, settling down in his adopted State and country, became a prosperous tobacco exporter. He was the father of the Hon. James Dunlop, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, whose daughter married the Hon. Walter S. Cox, of Washington. Another son, Colonel Henry Dunlop, a farmer of Frederick county, Maryland, was one of Western Maryland's leading citizens. He had the honor of commanding the troop of horse that escorted the Marquis de Lafayette to Washington on his triumphant visit to this country in 1824. He was the father



GEORGE THOMAS DUNLOP

of the subject of this article; was born in 1793, and died in 1877. Catherine Louis Ann Thomas, wife of Colonel Henry Dunlop, and mother of George T. Dunlop, was of an old and distinguished family, being the daughter of Colonel John Thomas, a citizen of Frederick county, Maryland. The Thomas family were of Welsh extraction, Hugh, the founder, coming to this country from Wales in the seventeenth century. Hon. Francis Thomas, an uncle of George T. Dunlop, was Governor of Maryland in 1841, for twenty years member of Congress, and was appointed Minister to Peru by President Grant. He was known as the silver-tongued orator of the House.

George Thomas Dunlop was born at Otterburn, Frederick county, Maryland, on March 25, 1815. He was educated in a private school, but being ambitious to earn his own way in the world, prevailed upon his father to allow him to try his fortune, and on September 12, 1860, at the

age of fifteen, he left home, having secured employment as clerk in the agricultural warehouse of his brother-in-law, where he labored for ten years, the first two for his board alone. In July, 1870, Mr. Dunlop succeeded in borrowing the money to buy out the business, and, taking in a partner, proceeded to lay the foundation of his career under the firm name of G. T. Dunlop & Co. The partnership continued until 1878, Mr. Dunlop purchasing the interest of his partner, and remaining in business until 1890, at which time he retired, having in the twenty years conducted a remarkably successful and lucrative business. He had been for several years a director of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, which

When Mr. Dunlop took charge of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad its capital was \$500,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$4,000,000. One of its neighbors was the Rock Creek Railroad, a suburban trolley line running into the sparsely settled northwest section of the District. By an act of Congress of March 3, 1895, this little company acquired the right to purchase any intersecting line of street railway in the District of Columbia, to change its name to the Capital Traction Company, and to issue the stock of the company to an amount necessary to complete such purchase. Seeing the advantages to be derived by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company under the act, Mr. Dunlop succeeded in securing the con-



MR. DUNLOP'S CITY RESIDENCE.

was chartered June, 1862, and, foreseeing the possibilities in that direction, determined to take more interest in traction matters. Therefore, in 1893, he was elected vice-president and manager of that road, and acted as president until January, 1894, when he was elected president of the company. While vice-president he caused to be completed the extension of the cable system and general construction of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, which had been ably installed under the management of his immediate predecessor. This beginning led up to the building of the present perfect underground electric system of street railroads which was accomplished under the management of Mr. Dunlop, and which has given to Washington one of the best street railroad systems in the world.

sent of all the stockholders of both companies, and as a result on September 21, 1895, the Capital Traction Company was formed. Stock to the amount of \$12,000,000 was issued, with which all the stock and bonds of both companies were taken up. George T. Dunlop was elected president, which position he has filled with admirable executive ability and uninterrupted success to this day. The cable system was operated steadily until September 29, 1897, at which time the disastrous fire, so well remembered by residents of the District, occurred, when the central power station was completely destroyed. This fire took place at eleven o'clock at night, and was the cause of paralyzing the entire system. Mr. Dunlop was soon on the scene, and his fertile brain was quick to grasp the situation. What

would have discouraged many only seemed to spur him on to action, and a midnight meeting of the employees was called at the Ebbitt House, at which a plan was quickly devised, and Mr. Dunlop directed that cars should be running by six o'clock in the morning. He was laughed at, but he made good his word, and not only were cars running, but on a four-minute headway at that. How did he do it? By hiring horses temporarily, and later on he started in buying horses, and bought them day and night for a week, examining every horse personally, until he had secured over 700 head, which were afterwards sold for almost enough to cover the price paid for them.

It was then decided to change the power from cable to electric, and new contracts all around were entered into, and materials, engines, boilers, electric plant, and every known up-to-date appliance was installed, and the entire

He has perfected a system by which the running of a great traction system is made simple, and can easily dispose of the entire day's work, leaving nothing over to the next day. All reports are made and receipts turned over to the treasurer daily. By a simple system of comparison a record is kept of the receipts of each day, and of the same day the year previous, so at a glance he can tell whether there is a gain or a loss.

Mr. Dunlop is prominent in many corporations and enterprises of the District. He is a director in the Washington Title Insurance Company, the Union Trust and Storage Company, Washington Gas Light Company, the Fireman's Insurance Company, and also the Board of Trade. He is a stockholder in many banks and corporations of the District, among them Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Merchants Trans-



"THE HAYES," MR. DUNLOP'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

work was built, equipped and completed throughout in five months, and everything was in smooth running order. More than one thousand men were employed during this period, and no expense was spared by the company in getting the best that money could procure. Mr. Dunlop, from the time of accepting the management, has ever had the welfare of his employees at heart, and lost no time in perfecting a mutual good feeling between employer and employees. The company employs about one thousand persons, and each one must pass a rigid examination before him. His words, politeness, cleanliness, punctuality and a clean record. With such people, the rest is easy. The principal offices of the company are at Union Station, Georgetown, daily at 12:01, and promptly at 9 A. M. Mr. Dunlop's office is at 1000 F Street, N. W., and he receives the daily reports of the several superintendents from the foremen of each division,

fer and Storage Company. On December 18, 1867, Mr. Dunlop married Emily Redin Kirk, of St. Mary's, Maryland, granddaughter of the late William Redin, a respected lawyer of this city, and one of Georgetown's earliest inhabitants. Of this union there are six children living, as follows: George Thomas Dunlop, Jr., a graduate of Princeton and Columbian Universities, a lawyer, and attorney for the Capital Traction Company; Emily Redin Simms, Helen Dunlop, John Dunlop, a graduate of Princeton and Johns Hopkins Universities; Grace Glasgow Dunlop, and Walter Grafton Dunlop. Mr. Dunlop occupies as a summer residence the old historic Dunlop homestead (Hayes), located in Montgomery county, Maryland, seven miles north of Washington, and the old house still contains the very furniture, fittings, cut glass, silverware, etc., it did seventy-five years ago.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company.—

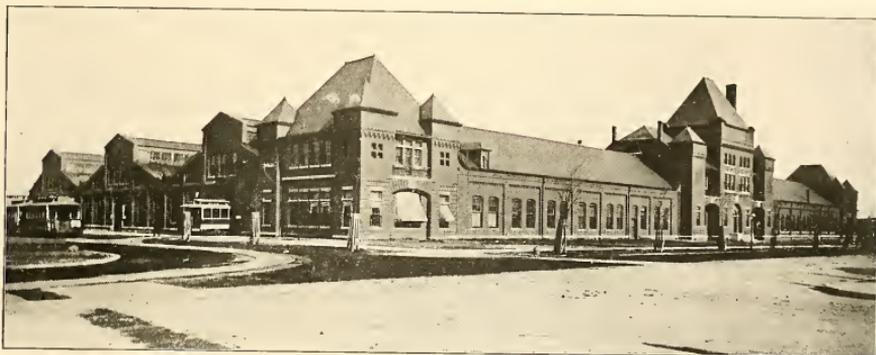
Three years ago there were in this District twelve separate street railway companies. Today the greater portion of the same territory is served by one company. That is, in brief, the acquisitive record of the Washington Railway and Electric Company. To an outsider that is sufficient summing up. The citizen, however, with swift recollection, can read between these lines enough in achievement and in results to make one of the most notable chapters in the record of the material development of the national capital. It is of little consequence to the average resident that millions of dollars were spent. What is known and appreciated in practically every household in the District is that the advantages of a modern street railway system are available for public use.

In the collection of the properties that passed into the control of the purchasing syndicate there were some with

tem and a common water supply the unification of the old city and the entire District was completed.

There were some exceptions. Perhaps the most notable were the street railroad lines. Acting under the authority of charters granted by Congress at the time when the conception of the entire District as the Federal city was not clearly realized, the street railway tracks stopped south of Florida avenue. A few feet away on the other side of this ancient boundary the jurisdiction of another company holding its charter from Congress began. The separation was not merely a question of so many lineal feet, for that could have been borne by the patient citizen. But it was a question also of another fare. And that was serious.

There was another consequence of this attempt to encumber the limbs of the growing city with the swaddling clothes of childhood. The profits of the business which the trunk lines enjoyed, arising from the increase in the population which was then struggling for more room,



OFFICES AND DEPOT OF THE WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

up-to-date equipment. The service on some lines, as far as it went, was admirable. But there was no general transfer system. There were no official relations between what were called erroneously city and suburban lines. The old Boundary street of the city, christened in modern days Florida avenue, had much of the significance to the railroad companies that was attached to it when it became, more than one hundred years ago by sanction of President Washington, the northern limit of the new Federal city. In its development, however, the city of Washington had disregarded the old lines of a hundred years ago. The population flowed out and occupied the farm lands. Rows of houses appeared in the old-time rural districts, while Congress, the sole source of legislation in the District, recognized that the city bounds and the bounds of the District must hereafter be the same. So there was provided one municipal government for the entire District, with a police force and a fire department that had for their territory sixty-nine square miles. With one school sys-

were not available either in whole or in part to provide the needed facilities beyond the old urban limits. In the opening period of development in the suburbs the receipts from the suburban lines were never adequate for operating expenses and fixed charges, much less dividends to stockholders. What was the result? Poor equipment and poor service. The public suffered and so did those who put their money in such enterprises. Much credit is due to the public-spirit of men who contributed towards the building up of these pioneer roads. It was the system, as is now seen clearly, that was at fault.

In general this was the condition some three years ago. When men with foresight and with confidence in their judgment came and looked over the street railway situation they saw what was needed, and they proceeded to carry out one of the most colossal undertakings of the sort that has ever been witnessed in this vicinity. It was by no means self-evident that these men were right. The prospect was not alluring, because of the kind and condition

of the street railway properties and the entire failure on the part of many of them to evince any of those qualities that are recognized and appreciated by the careful investor. In the financial world their stocks and bonds, to a large degree, had no standing whatever. Most of the roads were only feeders to the principal trunk lines; others had their beginnings remote from the center of population — from the places where people wanted to go — and wandered off through the fields and woods of the surrounding country. On one of these lines in the city, horse-cars were still in use, and, while on one or two of the others the equipment of an underground electrical system was up to date, yet in the majority of cases the appliances were ineffective and frequently useless. As to the road-beds, they served a useful purpose in demonstrating the topographic character of

by men who saw the possibilities of a splendid street railway system adequate for the needs of a growing and prosperous city like Washington. The result of these extensive series of purchases was the acquiring of the following properties: The Metropolitan Railroad Company, the Columbia Railway Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Capital Railway Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Brightwood Railway Company, the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company, the Georgetown and Tennyaltown Railway Company, the Washington and Rockville Railway Company, the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company, and the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company. Control was also secured of the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Po-



POWER HOUSE OF THE WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

the land as they brought to the consciousness of passengers who were trying to think of other things frequent and painful suggestions that the physical condition of the country about Washington was not like that of the smooth and hard *prairies* of the West. Then, too, when one glanced behind or ahead of the car and saw the slender creations which had been erected as *trusses* to carry the tracks over the ravines and *gorges* of the picturesque suburbs, it was not always possible to derive that gratification from the contemplation of *mountain scenery* which comes to the mind when it is the more immediate causes of anxiety.

However, the *trusses*, tracks and the wobbly tracks and the lines that had been run here and ended about in the same manner and the same *condition* of *discounted* bonds — the *ground* and the *lines* of the *trusses* — were all bought

tomac Electric Power Company, as it was believed they might be operated in harmony with the railroads. Change of ownership, important as it was, marked only the beginning of this really gigantic undertaking. Following the preliminary step came that era of railroad construction and reconstruction that ended, not merely when some four millions of dollars had been spent, but when the finest road-beds possible had been provided. Entire roads were rebuilt and long stretches of new lines were constructed, as for example, the line to Rockville. Steel bridges were substituted for wooden trestles, and double tracks were put down in place of single tracks. Stone ballasting was done for miles and miles, and no item of substantial construction known to modern builders was omitted. Underground conduits were put down, in a style that costs \$100,000 per mile

of double track. The entire system comprising 160 miles of railway tracks was placed in as good condition as money and brains could provide. In the meantime an effort was made to bring all these interests under one harmonious management, not an easy task when one considers the



ALLAN L. McDERMOTT

variety that was found in the eleven separate and distinct organizations constituting this system. It was a variety not only in methods, but in equipment. All sorts and conditions of cars were in use, with fittings that represented the various stages through which the appliances of the electric street railway had passed. There was, of course, no schedule in common, as the roads were operated without much regard to each other and the transfer system was still to be devised.

While construction and reconstruction were being carried on, problems of administration were being considered with the view of having throughout the entire system such freedom of transfer and convenience of schedule as would provide the public with the best possible facilities. The acquisition of the properties and the construction of the various lines having been completed, attention is now being paid to the details which are essential to complete standardization and uniformity of rolling stock and other equipment. It is not claimed that perfection has been or will be attained, for if that was so, then this system would be out of harmony with everything else which is under the management of mere human beings. Progress in that direction is being made, and when consideration is given that which has been done in the short space of time, it will no doubt be admitted that there is an extremely pleasing prospect almost in full view. As it is, the residents of Washington are able to ride from one end of the District to the other; from beyond Brightwood on the north to the

heights beyond Anacostia in the south, from the eastern to the western borders, rapid transit is provided at the rate of four and one-sixth cents for each individual. There are other cities, no doubt, where the nickel will take a passenger quite as far as one of the six tickets which can be bought for twenty-five cents, but in no other place, with the partial exception of New York city, is the expensive underground electric system in use. The city of Washington not only enjoys the facilities and comforts of modern transit, but her streets are free from the overhead wires and the trolley poles which elsewhere are so obstructive and unsightly.

Complete as is the present network of tracks, yet it is the belief of those who ought to know that there is still territory to cover. At the beginning of the present year an extension of the Connecticut avenue line to Park street, Mount Pleasant, was completed. Congress has given the company authority to continue the Eleventh street line northward into Holmead Manor. Then, too, the line which extends into Maryland, past Hyattsville, is connected with a road that goes to Laurel. Active work is now in progress in building an electric road between Washington and Baltimore, with also a line to Annapolis. The cars of this inter-urban road are to pass into the District over the tracks of the Washington Railway and Electric Company to the terminal at Fifteenth and H streets, northeast. What all this signifies to the business interests of the city as well as to the citizens in general may be difficult to express in a brief space. It is, however, sufficient to note that prosperity,



GEN. GEORGE H. HARRIES

with a capital "P," so closely follows such conditions as to demonstrate the sequence of cause and effect even to the most careless. There is more business for merchant, wider opportunities for the producer, and a more varied field of choice open to the home-seeker and the home-buyer because

of the existence of the facilities provided by a comprehensive system of street railroad with modern equipment. If property values near the center of things bear no proportion to the lean purse and the slender income, then the street cars make it possible to find a locality where exact harmony can be established between the financial "musts" and "don'ts."

The Washington Railway and Electric Company, which, while it controls all the railroads named at the outset, contains only the old Metropolitan, Columbia and Great Falls Companies, also controls the Potomac Power Company, the source of supply of all the power needed for electric lighting purposes in the city and nearly all necessary for the operation of the railroad lines mentioned. The Potomac Company, which recently absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company, has a great central station at Fourteenth and B streets, northwest, with its 15,000 horse power, and a plant at Thirty-third and Water streets, with 3,000 horse power. In addition to supplying the motive power of 160 miles of street railway tracks, these plants operate incandescent lamps by the hundred thousand, nearly one thousand street arc-lamps, and independent motors aggregating 3,000 horse power. The current is transmitted through hundreds of tons of copper wire laid in conduits, the lineal measurement of which exceeds 1,250,000 feet. The rapid adoption of the electric current to do all kinds of work is one of the astonishing features of the present stage of what has come to be called the electrical age. In the household, as well as for electrical purposes, the convenience, economy and cleanliness of electricity are being easily recognized. It not only furnishes the illumination for residences, but it cooks the meals, rings the bells, heats the irons in the laundry, gives the proper temperature to the curling tongs in the boudoir, runs the sewing machines and lends its aid to the perfecting of the dainty concoctions of the chafing dish. As a source of light and heat the electric current is becoming more and more a factor in modern life. It is now proposed by the Potomac Electric Power Company to unite the force of the Potomac River with that of steam in the production of electricity to supply the manifold local demands. A short time ago this company acquired rights in the Great Falls Power Company, and is now proceeding to develop the thousands of horse power which have so long gone to waste a few miles above the city. With such increased facilities the company will be able to supply electric power at a rate which would be impossible if the production was undertaken on a limited scale. The small manufacturer can buy this power much cheaper than he can produce it, and the electric supply available to the city, which modern needs have developed will soon be made Washington an ideal city.

At the head of the companies which control these interests is the president, Allan L. McDermott, a lawyer of the business standing and a business man of extraordinary ability. Mr. McDermott has found time to serve his state of Maryland in prominent civic positions, and was for many years the corporation counsel of Jersey City. He is a re-

lected member of the House of Representatives from the seventh district of New Jersey. He is a great power in financial circles, his opinion as to intricate corporate affairs being much in demand, especially with regard to street railroad matters. He therefore brought to the place he now occupies a knowledge of its duties and responsibilities which made it possible for him to accomplish a great many things most desirable in the local situation.

He considers that he is fortunate in having the counsel and assistance of Gen. George H. Harries, who is the vice-president of the companies. General Harries acquired his first interest in railroads out West, and he has not lost that ability to hustle which is believed to be a characteristic of men living in that section of the country. When he eats and sleeps is a problem that none of those who are associated with him in business have been able to solve. The employes of the road have long ago abandoned the hope of ever being able to find an answer, for it is their experience that General Harries is likely to be met with in car barn or along the line at any hour of the day or night. When he was president of the old Metropolitan Company, from which time his entry into street railroad business in this city dates, he had the same reputation for keeping a sleepless eye on business.

The other officers of the companies are H. W. Fuller, general manager; James B. Lackey, secretary; W. F. Ham, comptroller; J. T. Moffett, superintendent of transportation; L. E. Sinclair, general superintendent, and E. S. Marlow, treasurer, of the Potomac Electric Power Company.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.—Although less than twenty-seven years have elapsed since the invention of the telephone, modern intercourse has become so regulated with reference to its use that it has become a public necessity. From its inception in an office on G street, twenty-five years ago, when it consisted of but two lines, strung over housetops, one to the Capitol and the other to the office of a local newspaper, and connected by a crude switching device, the system of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has developed so that it now embraces more than 10,000 telephones in the District of Columbia, three general exchanges, private branch exchanges in all the Government departments and in many hotels, apartment houses and places of business, and a splendid system of underground conduits, poles and wires.

The plant, however, is still in a state of transition, for, unfortunately, for many years, because of the enactment in 1888 of a law prohibiting the stringing of additional wires over the streets of the city, and the revocation by Congress shortly afterwards of the power of the Commissioners of the District to issue permits for underground construction, the company, which was the first in the world to place its wires underground, had been unable to extend

its plant to the extent necessary to supply demands for service in many localities. But in the month of June, 1902, Congress restored the authority of the Commissioners to issue conduit permits and already more than twelve miles of additional conduits have been constructed by the company in the northwestern section of the city, and it is planning to construct about fifteen miles more during the present season, partly in Georgetown and on Capitol Hill. This has made it possible to establish a new exchange to serve the northwestern residence section, and one is now in course of erection at the corner of Fourteenth and R streets. A new main exchange building is also in course of erection on the site of Nos. 722 and 724 Twelfth street, northwest. The new buildings will be modern fireproof structures, of steel, granite, Indiana limestone and cream brick and will be ornaments to the city. They will both be equipped with the latest and most perfect type of switchboard, of 10,000 line capacity each, and all telephones connected with them will be operated by what is known as the common battery or central energy system.

The remarkable increase in the use of the telephone in recent years in the sections in which the company has had facilities for installing them has been contributed to by many causes, among them a growing recognition of the many and varied ways in which a comprehensive and efficient telephone system may be of use, but the principal cause has doubtless been the adoption recently of the message rate plan for charging for service, which has enabled those desiring telephones to obtain them at a cost commensurate with the amount of service rendered by the company as measured by the number of messages originating at each station. The flat rate, which was a fixed annual charge for the telephone regardless of the number of times it was used, was found, after years of experience, to be based upon an erroneous principle and impracticable, for, if high enough to be remunerative, it was too high for small users and persons who could not afford a telephone as a luxury; if low enough to be within the means of all who desired telephones, it must be unremunerative. Upon the adoption of the message rate the number of telephones began rapidly to increase. To illustrate, up to January 1, 1898, when the message rate was first introduced, there were but 2,106 telephones in service in the District of Columbia. During the little more than five years that have elapsed since, the number has increased to about 10,000—an increase in five years nearly five times as great as the total growth in the previous twenty years.

With these extended conduit facilities, up to date central office equipment and the rational and equitable plan of rates now in effect, it is not hard to imagine much greater strides in the development of the local system than the last five years have produced, and it seems more than probable that within a few years Washington will have a plant serving at least 25,000 subscribers, with a service as efficient as the very best equipment and facilities can make it.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT.

Washington Gas Light Company.—In no industry has more rapid strides been made or more improved methods introduced than in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and of the thousands of plants scattered about the United States, there is none with better facilities for the manufacture of this necessity than the Washington Gas Light Company. Early in the eighteenth century experiments were first made in England which clearly demonstrated the practicability of the invention, and in consequence, to England belongs the credit of the invention. Yet to America and the inventive turn of the Yankee belongs the honor of bringing it to its present high state of perfection. Gas was first introduced in this city by Mr. Crutchett, an inventor, who operated a few solar gas lamps between the Capitol gate and his residence, at the corner of First and C streets. This was in January, 1847, and on December 29, 1848, after continuous experimenting, the East Room at the White House was lighted with it to the entire satisfaction of the President and others. Mr. Crutchett was then engaged in erecting his gas works in Washington.

The same year marked the origin of the Washington Gas Light Company, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Washington with "solar gas," it appearing that this gas could be successfully manufactured from oil. On January 14, 1850, this company published an address to the public, in which they said they were able to furnish gas light equal to that from 75,000 cubic feet of coal gas per day.

From further experience, however, it was found that the manufacture of solar gas could not be made a success, and the company erected coal gas works east of Four and a Half street, between Maryland avenue and the city canal, on square C. The main buildings were eight in number. The smokestack or tower was 70 feet high and the excavation for the gasometer was 90 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. The walls were 3½ feet thick and required 400,000 brick. The old gas works were south of Tenth street and cost \$100,000, and the new works cost \$150,000, making the cost of the new establishment \$250,000. About the 1st of January, 1852 (fifty years ago), the new establishment commenced furnishing to the inhabitants of Washington coal gas from coal. Pipes were laid from the works on square C up to Four and a Half street, to Pennsylvania avenue, and then both ways on the avenue toward the Capitol and the President's House. A few extracts from a circular published by the company March 14, 1856, over the signature of Mr. Silas H. Hill, then president, may prove interesting to some of our readers.

"Since the completion of the new works, in 1851, the board have constantly acted on the design of supplying all the habitable parts of the city with gas, having laid in this period nearly twenty miles of street mains. The average annual consumption of gas is less here, in proportion to length of street mains, than in any other city. This com-

pany has thirty miles of street mains and an annual average consumption of 944,000 cubic feet of gas per mile. In Baltimore the average is 1,648,000 cubic feet per each mile of pipe; in Philadelphia it is 2,083,000; in New York, 1,765,000; in Boston, 2,700,000; in Albany, 2,000,000; in Brooklyn, 1,330,000; in St. Louis, 1,318,000, and in Charleston, 1,546,000. In most of these cities also the average number of consumers of gas on every hundred feet of street mains is five, while the number in Washington is not quite one. The gas is manufactured, condensed and purified in the most approved manner, and the intention has always been to produce the very best quality. Superior bituminous coals suitable for this purpose, and at high prices, have been procured with this view, and the board are confident that, with rare exceptions, the gas has been equal to that used in any city throughout the Union. With a capital of \$424,000, actually and economically expended

now that amount is made every hour of the day. Its list of 1,600 consumers has grown to over 30,000, and its taxes have increased from \$1,000 a year to largely over \$1,000 a week. It has not only kept pace with the growth of population, but has outrun it by an enormous per cent., the price of gas declining and the quality of it improving all the while.

The officers of the company have been as follows: Presidents, John H. Callan, July 14, 1848, to April 14, 1849; Ulysses Ward, April 14, 1849, to January 2, 1851; Silas H. Hill, January 2, 1851, to June 1, 1856; George W. Riggs, June 1, 1856, to November 11, 1864; Barnabas H. Bartol, November 11, 1864, to November 15, 1883; George A. McIlhenny, November 15, 1883, to October, 1892; John R. McLean, October 20, 1892, to the present time. Secretaries, Jacob Bigelow, E. Lindsay, Joseph F. Brown, Charles B. Bailey, William B. Orme. Treas-



OFFICES OF THE WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

in the business and unimpaired by debt, with works of acknowledged excellence, and capable of producing a supply of superior gas equal to any demand; with thirty miles of street mains, providing, as with a network, almost all the populous parts of the city, and so laid as to admit of any future extension; with 1,681 consumers, and this number daily increasing, and business systematized and now generally understood, the company have every motive for not only accommodating the public to their utmost requirement, but also for reducing the price of gas from time to time, and the substitution of more suitable improvement and the most economical consumption of gas.

As that time the company had thirty miles of mains; now it has nearly four hundred miles of them. It then made an average of one consumer for every foot of gas a day, while

urers, Whitman C. Bestor, Charles B. Bailey, Charles C. Glover and John C. Poor. Assistant secretaries, James D. Clay, William B. Orme and Sanford N. Whitwell. Engineers, George A. McIlhenny and James S. McIlhenny, the present superintendent of gas works.

At the present time John Leetch is general manager of the company; W. F. Hart, assistant manager; James Wilkinson, superintendent of distribution; A. B. Kelly, cashier, and Arthur B. Claxton, chief clerk. The present board of directors consists of John R. McLean, James W. Orme, George T. Dunlop, R. H. Goldsborough, and John McIlhenny. Prominent among the able men who were long identified with this company, rendered it great services and who died in its directorate, were John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia and William B. Webb of Washington.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND MANUFACTURES.



WASHINGTON is not a manufacturing city. It is to this fact, indeed, that it owes the presence of many of its wealthy citizens. Nevertheless, in no other city, in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, is retail trade so flourishing. The Government departments take the place of extensive manufacturing establishments, supplying to many thousands regular incomes, creating comfortable homes and the prosperous business houses necessary

to supply the workers with food, clothing and luxuries. This explains what business men from other cities frequently puzzle over: How the city has grown to so large a population without more extensive manufactures. In fact these have never been sought after, nor encouraged here as elsewhere.

Love of a beautiful city, coupled with the fear that too much manufacturing, too much commercialism, would interfere with its artistic development, has operated as a check upon its growth in the productive line. This feeling, however, was not well founded, and is gradually being eradicated. Nature has accorded from her great wealth such natural advantages as few cities possess, and which in any other part of the United States would have been put to great advantage long ere this. The founders of the city realized these possibilities, and there is abundant evidence, in the writings of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, they believed that in less than half a century it would take front rank in the commerce and trade of the Atlantic seaboard. The vast river, navigable for deep-water vessels to the very wharves of the city and for light draught boats by aid of canals, far inland; the power to be had by the utilization of the falls only a few miles away, all combined to make their sanguine predictions appear most just and reasonable. The application of steam to land transportation wrought no greater change in the world than in the destiny of the young Federal City during the nineteenth century. Had it not dethroned water transportation the expectations of Washington and his associates would have been realized. The application of water power to the manufacture of electricity now bids fair to more than make up in the twentieth century what has been lost in the nineteenth.

From a commercial point of view the city of Washington, when founded, was nearer to old England than to New England. Sailing packets, one of the best of which was called Mount Vernon, plied between London and Alexandria, then the principal city on the Potomac. The road south from New York, or rather from Elizabeth, N. J., was fairly good as far as Philadelphia, although it took the fast stage coach—at that time facetiously advertised in the city papers as "The Flying-Machine"—the better part of two days to make the trip. South of Philadelphia the road was well defined as far as Baltimore, but south of that city were dense forests and many tracks made by various drivers to avoid some mudhole discovered on a previous trip. South of the Potomac traveling by horseback was safer. President Jefferson made frequently the hundred mile journey between Monticello and Washington, invariably on horseback. Writing to his Attorney General in 1801, he says: "Of eight rivers between here and Washington, five have neither bridges nor boats."

To overcome the natural obstacles to trade and commerce the States of Maryland and Virginia had been at work for many years before the embryo city on the Potomac became the capital of the nation. Thousands of dollars had been expended to make navigable the Potomac as far west as Harpers Ferry and the Shenandoah and other tributary streams were already bearing to a seaboard market the produce of far interior farms. Manufactures upon a small scale began to spring up at Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington to supply in turn the wants of the shippers of produce. The first record of a manufacturing establishment in this city was Wilson & Handy's furniture shop, "on New Jersey avenue between the Episcopal Church and the Sugar House." A nail factory on F street was second and the shoe factory of John Minchen, brought here from Philadelphia, third. A hat maker came in 1803. The most important manufacturing enterprise of the first decade was "Tunstall's patent threshing machine," price \$150, which with the aid of two horses or oxen, would thresh about three hundred bushels of wheat a day.

Mayor Robert Brent called a meeting of citizens June 21, 1808, to consider ways and means to encourage home manufactures in the Territory of Columbia. John Law was secretary, and the editor of the National Intelligencer,

Samuel Harrison Smith, presented resolutions setting forth the various reasons why the city was "eminently fitted for attaining manufacturing importance." A committee was appointed to report a plan, and at a subsequent meeting it was voted to organize the "Columbia Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of \$30,000, shares \$25 each, to manufacture "cotton, wool, hemp and flax, and to promote other domestic manufactures." The company was organized on the 22nd of February of the next year. Its factory was located at Greenleaf's Point and was operated several years, but does not appear to have paid many dividends to the stockholders.

Foxall's foundry, located near Georgetown, was known throughout the Union, for here were manufactured the cannon which battered British vessels on Lake Erie in the war of 1812. Henry Foxall, the owner of this foundry, was a former partner of Robert Morris, in the same business in Philadelphia. When the British captured Washington, Foxall's foundry escaped destruction, probably owing to their ignorance of its location, and being a devout man, he established at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets the Foundry M. E. Church, recently torn down to make room for the new office building being erected by Thomas E. Walsh. The old foundry was operated after its first owner's death by General John Mason and a considerable part of all the artillery used by this Government in the war with Mexico was cast there. Later it became a distillery, but before the civil war it was converted into a flouring mill.

After 1814, manufacturing of all kinds flourished. The early records of the patent office show many inventions which were afterwards made and sold here. Fire engines, wooden and cotton clothing, blankets, knit goods, glass, paper, rolled iron, carding and spinning machinery, ropes, leather, etc., of the very best quality, were all products of the new city's industries. In 1844, having lost a large flouring mill by fire, George C. Bomford erected a four-story cotton factory, in which were operated one hundred looms and three thousand spindles. The power to run all these was furnished by a water wheel thirty feet in diameter. The machinery in this mill was exempted from taxation by the authorities of Georgetown, where it was located. A steamboat one hundred and fifty feet long, 10,000-ton iron beam, was built in 1851. A still larger one to ply to Mount Vernon and a ferry boat for the Washington-Mount Vernon route, were built the same year.

During the last half century, manufactories multiplied rapidly, and many Washingtonians are not accustomed to view that they are purchasers rather than consumers, as is the prevalent idea to an examination of the latest census reports will show that they are not so far behind in the matter of manufacturing as they have been accustomed to believe. The industry of the manufacture of gas in this city is a case in point, for example. The production of electricity for the Government and other purposes dates back to 1848, and the industry of the manufacture of gas in honor of

the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in 1881, when the statue of General Thomas was dedicated. The first experimental electric lighting plant was established and operated in "The Washington Post" building, then owned by Stilson Hutchins, at the corner of Tenth and D streets, northwest. From this small beginning has grown the present elaborate electric systems, which light the city and operate railways to every corner of the District and far into the adjacent States.

A comparison of the census figures for the last three enumerations will show very clearly how rapidly Washington is forging ahead in the manufacturing world. In 1880, 970 establishments were reported, having invested \$5,527,526, employing 7,146 persons and turning out finished products valued at \$11,882,316. In 1890, 2,300 establishments were enumerated, having capital of \$28,876,258, employing 23,477 hands, paying \$14,638,790 in wages and products valued at \$39,296,259. In 1900 the establishments enumerated were 2,754, with a total capital invested of \$41,981,245. The wage earners numbered nearly 27,000, the cost of materials used was \$19,369,571, and the value of all the finished products was \$47,667,622, an increase in the decade of 21.2 per cent. The figures of the two last censuses include the work of Government manufactories located in the District.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins is one who believes and says that Washington is destined to be a great commercial metropolis. His faith is expressed most clearly in the financial support he is giving to the newly projected Old Dominion and Great Falls electric railway, to be built along the Virginia shore of the Potomac. In a recent interview given to the Washington Post, Senator Elkins said: "I believe that the western bank of the Potomac from Washington to the Great Falls will be lined with manufacturing establishments before many years. They will do a business aggregating many millions of dollars a year and employing many thousands of men. The Great Falls and the Little Falls are wasting millions of horse power yearly. Everything is favorable to such a development. The growth of any great city without manufacturing is unnatural. The Potomac river will be in a measure the dividing line between the residence and manufacturing sections, and this will obviate any disagreeable features which a strictly business metropolis may have and which Washington has escaped. There is no reason why the best lover of Washington should object to a great commercial development along the west bank of the Potomac, when such a development will greatly add to the wealth of the city itself."

Interested in this manufacturing development with Senator Elkins is John R. McLean. A tract of forty-five acres of land has been purchased for the power house of the projected electric line, just north of the property of the Great Falls Power Company, and the right of way for the line the entire distance to Washington, has been secured. Congress will be asked at its next session to give a right of way across the Aqueduct bridge and thence through the city to Mount Olivet Cemetery, on the Bladensburg road,

Just at the present time the most activity is noticed in the production of every class of building material. Never before in the history of the city has there been so much building actually in progress, such extensive plans for the future, so much money appropriated for new Government buildings. So great is the demand for materials that prices have increased with a bound, stone, brick and wood keeping pace with each other.

The mercantile history of the city is also interesting. As Washington had newspapers in its infancy, it is easy to trace the development of business in its various lines through the advertisements. The earliest business houses were country stores, keeping for sale everything from iron pots to ladies' dressing tables, from home-made ten-penny nails to the finest imported mathematical instruments. Philadelphia and Baltimore were the wholesale depots and schooners and ships the sole means of transporting freight from those cities. The census of 1803 gave 21 merchants, 19 tailors, 2 booksefers and 2 grocers. A "country fair," lasting three days, was held in May, 1805, to attract farmers to the city to buy of the merchants. Farm produce, vegetables, etc., were frequently brought from Connecticut and other Northern States in sloops and schooners and sold at the wharves here.

Among the first merchants who established themselves here were Henry Ingle, John Barnes, Samuel McIntyre, Kid, Eliot & Co., Adlington & Powers, Sharpless & Smith, Stewart & Beall, William S. Nicholls, and Tunis Chaven. In 1808, the Washington Commercial Company was organized to do a general wholesale business. Joseph Forrest was president of the company, which was managed by a board of twelve directors. Those first chosen were: Thomas Tingey, Peter Miller, John McGowan, C. W. Goldsborough, Joseph Forrest, James D. Barry, Alexander Kerr, Adam Lindsay, John P. Van Ness, William Prout, Samuel N. Smallwood and James Cassin.

It was not until the early 50's that the merchants organized for protection and to aid in building up the city. At the annual meeting of the "Merchants' Exchange," December 5, 1856, G. W. Riggs, W. B. Todd, Hudson Taylor, M. W. Galt, Philip Otterback and John H. Semmes, each representing a city ward, were appointed a committee "to urge upon the city authorities the absolute necessity of erecting a new market house in the central portion of the city." This organization did not continue during the civil war period.

The Board of Trade of the District of Columbia was organized in October, 1865. Alexander R. Shepherd being one of the prime movers. It was this body that first began to urge upon Congress the consolidation under one form of government the cities of Georgetown and Washington and the outlying district on this side the Potomac.

The Washington Board of Trade, the present existing body, was organized December 2, 1889. Its first officers were: President, Myron M. Parker; vice-presidents, S. W. Woodward and S. E. Wheatley; secretary, Alexander

D. Anderson; treasurer, B. H. Warner; general counsel, A. T. Britton. This organization now undertakes and carries out a wide range of work, resulting in great benefit to the city and its business interests. Nowhere are the merchants and business men more wide awake and up-to-date in their methods, nor more energetic in fostering enterprises that will increase the population of the city, or its commercial, financial or educational advantages. It is a pleasure to give in this connection a historical and biographical resume of some of the most prominent business firms and individuals.

Woodward and Lothrop.—The "Boston Dry Goods House," or as it is more generally termed "The Boston Store," is perhaps more widely known throughout the country than any other establishment of a like character. In February, 1880, in the very unpretentious building, No. 705 Market space, Samuel W. Woodward and Alvin M. Lothrop launched the present business. From the outset success rewarded their diligence, and in the summer of the same year the premises adjoining, No. 709, were added. Not long after, the lack of space rendered it necessary for them to secure larger quarters and removal was made to No. 921 Pennsylvania avenue. The year 1887 found their business increasing to such an extent that they were again compelled to remove for lack of space. It was at this juncture of their business career they determined upon leaving the then principal business street—Pennsylvania avenue—and finding the sorely needed room in a location where expansion was possible if necessary. Notwithstanding the many prophecies of dire results in thus leaving the old confines of the retail trade, the new location at Eleventh and F streets proved a step in the right direction. The business prospered and increased more largely than in the past, other merchants followed their lead, and F street assumed its position as the business centre of the city. From time to time Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop have added to their selling space, until to-day they occupy the entire block from Tenth to Eleventh street, and from F to G street, with the exception of the Equitable and an adjoining building at the Tenth street corner. Of the buildings covering this space the new structure just completed occupies the northern half of the block. This building is one of the handsomest and most perfectly constructed of the recent fireproof structures erected throughout the country, to be devoted to merchandising. In the eight stories not a single square inch of space has been overlooked in providing for the comfort of patrons and employes. The elegance of fixtures and appointments is especially noticeable, and the quality of stocks represented is of the highest possible standard. Exclusive offices and representatives in both New York and Paris, and extensive connections throughout the entire continent of Europe are maintained, thus affording channels of direct supply and advance ideas enjoyed by but few establishments. The basis upon which the business of this firm is conducted is: "Trustworthy goods only at uniformly correct prices; all purchases returnable within a reasonable time for re-imbursment if uninjured and accompanied by sales-check."

To unremitting perseverance, never flagging industry, large purchasing capacity and equally large outlet, absolute justice at all times, anticipating needs of patrons, keeping pace with the city's growth and the bending of each thought, effort and energy towards making this store the representative institution of the capital city, is alone attributable to its large success.

Samuel Walter Woodward was born in Damariscotta, Lincoln county, Maine, about fifty-two years ago, and to-day is as active as in earlier youth. He is esteemed

the Colonial Fire Insurance Company, president of the Board of Charities, trustee of the Columbian University, member of the board of managers of the Public Library, member of the executive committee and board of directors of the Washington Board of Trade, member of the board of directors of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, member of the Columbia Association of Baptist Churches of the District of Columbia, member of the Archaeological Institute of America, member of Almas Temple, member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F. A. A. M.; member of the Sons of the Revo-



THE BOSTON DRY GOODS HOUSE.

and liked by all his associates as well as by every employee. He is one of the best examples of the strenuous character of a man who does not waste time with talk, but gets down to work, and is ever ready to extend a helping hand. He has bestowed thousands upon thousands in words, time, and has given more than a hundred thousand dollars to advance the work of the Young Men's Christian Association here. Mr. Woodward is vice-president and treasurer of the National Metropolitan Club; president of the Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Colonial Fire Insurance Company, president of

the District of Columbia Society, member of the George Washington Memorial Association of New York City, and is connected with many other societies and institutions.

Mr. Woodward's greatest pleasure is in aiding and helping forward the Christian work of the Y. M. C. A. He devotes his time and money to this most laudable endeavor. Through his labors and gifts, the young men of the city of Washington have opportunities and privileges hitherto unattainable, where they may be strengthened into better life.



SAMUEL WALTER WOODWARD

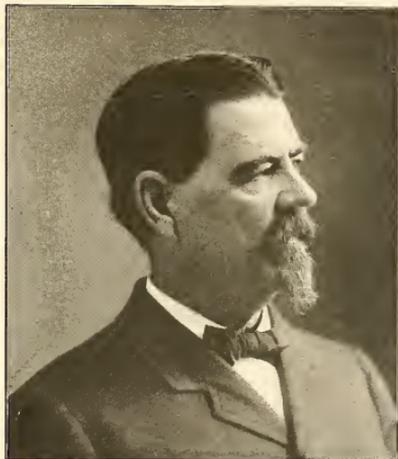
A. M. Lothrop was born in South Acton, Massachusetts, about fifty-four years ago, and has been associated with Mr. S. W. Woodward in the dry goods business since 1870. He is vice-president of the Union Savings Bank, director in the Equitable Building Association, member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F. A. A. M.; member of Mount Vernon Chapter, Washington Commandery, and Almas Temple; president of the Acetylene Company, member of the Sons of the Revolution, member of the Mayflower Society, and interested in many other institutions of the city. Mr. Lothrop's large acquaintance and genial and affable nature have made endless friendships for both the firm and himself.



A. M. LOTHROP

Frank Hume, wholesale grocer, is descended from the ancient Scotch border family of Hume or Home, which has produced many men of distinction in literature and business.

George Hume, the second son of Sir George Hume, of Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, with his father and uncle Francis, joined in the rebellion in favor of Prince Charles, in 1715. In the action at Preston they were captured, and on July 4th, 1716, were tried and condemned. Through powerful family influence they were pardoned, Sir George dying in 1720. The following year his son George emigrated with his uncle Francis to the colony of Virginia, settling in St. George Parish, County of Spotsylvania, where he adopted the profession of surveyor, receiving his appointment from William and Mary College in 1737, and in 1751 he was appointed by the crown as surveyor of Orange county, which at that time extended from Spotsylvania county to the Ohio River.



FRANK HUME

Many of his original field notes, including the original notes of Frederick county, are still in existence. His surveys are known to have extended to the vicinity of Staunton, in the county of Augusta. He also did much surveying with Washington, who was many years his junior. He surveyed the site of the present city of Fredericksburg, and was one of the surveyors in the settlement of the dispute arising from the Fairfax grant. His uncle Francis was appointed by Governor Spotswood, his kinsman, as his factor, and had much to do with the first venture in America of an iron furnace located at Germanna, on the Rapidan River. This colony of Spotswood was composed of German Protestants, who were brought by the governor to Virginia for the purpose of making iron, which venture not proving a profitable one, was abandoned as well as the settlement. The only reminder of the great expectations never realized is the old mill race, in a fair state of preservation, and two ancient stone chimneys which stand like lonely sentinels on the hill overlooking the red waters of the Rapidan.

George Gore succeeded by Zachary Taylor, the father of the President, as surveyor. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George C. Proctor, of St. George Parish, a gentleman and large landed proprietor, October 16, 1727, to whom were born six sons. From the second, Francis, the subject of this sketch is descended. He was a planter in the county of Culpeper, where he married Elizabeth Duncan, by whom four sons and two daughters were born. The second son, Armistead, also a planter, married Priscilla Calvin, daughter of John and Sarah Calvin, December 25, 1798, and died in Culpeper county, January 19, 1815. They had six sons and one daughter. Charles, the youngest of the sons, was born July 1, 1814, and married Frances Virginia Rawlins, daughter of Major Levi Rawlins and

Columbia College, the well-known tutor, Mr. Zalmon Richards, being principal. After remaining in Washington a few years, his father purchased a farm near the old town of Bladensburg, in Maryland, where his son attended the academy. At the age of sixteen he obtained a clerical situation in the wholesale house of Edward Hall until the breaking out of hostilities between the States, and in the latter end of July, 1861, it seemed to him a duty to answer the call of his native State, Virginia, and he left Washington. Crossing the Potomac at Pope's Creek with a party of young men, he reached Manassas, where he joined the Volunteer Southern, the famous company formerly commanded by Jefferson Davis in the Mexican War, but now of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, Barksdale's Brigade. He par-



MR. HUME'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Savage Station, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, December 11 and 13, 1862; Marye's Heights, May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, where he was wounded in the hip; Chester Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Falling Waters, Bunker Hill, and in May, 1864, was, by general orders, detailed by General J. E. B. Stuart for scout duty. While on this duty his chief was mortally wounded at the battle of Yellow Tavern, and he reported to General Robert E. Lee in person. He had the full confidence of his chief, remaining in the field until the surrender at Appomattox, when he secured a farm in the county of Orange, and concluded to follow General Grant's advice and "raise a crop."

1860; Hardsburg, on June 21, 1830. Major Rawlins was an uncle of John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, and General Francis S. Good's chief of staff. He was appointed to an important position as the second auditor's office of the Treasury Department, which he held at the time of his death, July 2, 1892. By this marriage were born seven sons and one daughter. The fourth son, Frank, was born in the county of Culpeper, June 21, 1813, the family soon removed to the city of Alexandria, his father at that time holding an office in Washington, and after two years residence in the capital city he moved to the latter, residing in Alexandria, between Seventh and Twelfth streets westward.

1860; Hardsburg, on June 21, 1830. He participated in the

After two years of farming he obtained a position as clerk in the wholesale house of Barruch Hall, in the city of Washington, and in 1869 he was asked to become a partner with Mr. Richard Poole, on Pennsylvania avenue, to which he assented, and the firm of Poole & Hume was formed. Owing to poor health, Mr. Poole withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to Mr. Hume, who has successfully managed the business. He is a member of the Washington Board of Trade, and chairman of the committee on railroads, and is connected with a number of the business and charitable institutions. He married, June, 1870, Miss Emma Phillips Norris, daughter of the late Hon. John E. Norris, a prominent lawyer and politician of Washington, D. C. Mr. Hume for years has resided at Warwick, just across the Potomac, and in view of both Washington and Alexandria, and his friends may at all times be sure of a hearty Virginia hospitality. He has been honored with two terms in the Virginia Legislature, being elected both times by flattering majorities, as a Democrat. He has declined re-election, though always ready to aid in the success of his party. Mr. Hume, through purely humane motives, took an active part in ridding the city of what was known as the "Industrial, or Coxey's Army," which seemed for some time to be a menace to good order, and for this unselfish service President Cleveland and Secretary of War Lamont extended their thanks at a private interview, and the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 24th, 1897.

MR. FRANK HUME,

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia beg to tender to you their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very valuable services rendered by you to the people of the District of Columbia upon the occasion of the visit of the industrial army to this District in the year 1894. Amid the embarrassments and possible dangers which attended that gathering of discontented men at the capital you evinced a degree of tact and public spirit in aiding the Commissioners to avoid public disturbance during their stay, in providing for their sustenance, and for their return to their homes, in a manner which reflected credit upon yourself and which deserves the gratitude of the people of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners regard this recognition of your public service as justly due you, and regret the delay which has attended their statement concerning the same.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN W. ROSS, *President,*

Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Mr. Hume took an active interest in aiding the struggling Cubans in their war for independence, serving as treasurer of the National Cuban League, which organization did splendid work in arousing the interest and sympathy of the liberty-loving people of our country. After all debts had been paid he (Mr. Hume), by direction of the league, forwarded the surplus funds to General Gomez to be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded Cubans. Mr. Hume is a most companionable man, as well as one of the best known of our citizens, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed. He has the confidence and esteem of our people, and is in every way a most useful citizen.

G. G. Cornwell and Son.—One of the most complete grocery establishments in Washington, carrying a full and complete line of imported and domestic table luxuries, fancy and staple groceries, and wines and liquors, is that of G. G. Cornwell & Son, at 1412-1418 Pennsylvania avenue. Few stores with such a wide variety and selection of stock are to be found anywhere. The large warehouse and salesroom are models of the architect's skill, combined with the knowledge of the needs of such an institution, established by the astute founder of the business, Mr. G. G. Cornwell, since deceased. The large building occupied



G. G. CORNWELL AND SON.

by this firm is standing on the principal thoroughfare of the nation's capital. It is a five-story brick structure, with stone trimmings, each floor having an area of 50 by 100 feet, equipped with electric lights, steam heat, elevators and all modern appliances.

G. G. Cornwell, who founded this business in 1865, was the son of the Hon. Harry Cornwell and Sally Douglas, and was born in New Lebanon, New York, on June 22, 1820. He married Eliza Van Volkenburg, of Chatham, New York. To them were born seven children, S. G. Cornwell being sole survivor. He came to Washington in 1863, and shortly afterwards embarked in the grocery business, and through his honesty, rare tact and a keen insight into the requirements of a growing city, laid the foundation for the business, which has since reached such a magnitude. In 1866 Mr. Cornwell admitted to the firm his son.

S. G. Cornwell was born in New York city in 1859, his father being at that time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He had then finished his education at the Wyomanock Seminary, New Lebanon, New York, and showed a marked aptitude for the business. More and more in his declining years Mr. Cornwell rested upon his son and successor, until the whole responsibility of the vast business devolved upon him. He has continued the business along the same lines as those laid down by his father, which has accordingly increased under his capable management. In 1882 Mr. S. G. Cornwell married Miss S. E. Marsh, of New Lebanon, New York. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell, as follows: George Gilbert Cornwell, named for his grandfather; Harry King, and Douglas Van Volkenburg Cornwell. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell reside at 1359 Princeton street, northwest.

William Frederick Gude, one of Washington's most enterprising young business men, as well as a pre-eminently successful florist, is a member of the well-known firm of W. Gude & Brother, whose attractive salesrooms are at 1224 F street, northwest. Born at Lynchburg, Virginia, when but two years of age Mr. Gude was taken by his parents to Maryland, when they settled in Prince George county. This was in 1870. Mr. Gude's father, C. Gustave Adolph Gude, and his mother, who before marriage was Fredericka Knoll, were from Leipsic and Stuttgart, Germany, respectively. They were married at Lynchburg, Virginia, and the fruits of this marriage were nine children—George A., Charles, Henry W., Adolphus, Alexander and W. F. Gude, one brother, Paul, and two sisters, Bertha and Marie, having died. After attending the county school Mr. Gude took a course at the Spencertan Business College, in this city, graduating in 1887, and since that time, with his father, has devoted his attention to floriculture. Their business, which a quarter of a century ago was conducted on a small scale, has since expanded and developed until now they conduct one of the most extensive and extensive nurseries in this section of the country. Their daily orders are on a large scale, and their growing season, Washington's most exclusive and wealthy sets.

Mr. Gude is one of the city's representative business men, and his name will always be found prominently mentioned where the best interests of the city's trade and progression is involved. He is a member of the Board of Trade and president of the Business Men's Association, in which he has always been an active and important factor. Mr. Gude is identified with many of the benevolent and fraternal orders, holding prominent offices in a number of them. He is a past master of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, F. A. M.; a charter member of Anacostia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12; P. C. De Mo'ay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; illustrious potentate of Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; P. G. Central Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.; Fred. D. Stuart Encampment I. O. O. F.; Washington Canton, Patriarch Militant. He is a member



WILLIAM FREDERICK GUDE

of Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. Elks; Junior Order American Mechanics, Constellation Council, No. 39; past chancellor Amaranth Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias; member Eureka Grange, No. 177, Maryland; ex-president Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, of which he is a life member. Mr. Gude also has the distinction of being the youngest member ever elected to the presidency of this society. He is an honorary member of the Corcoran Cadet Corps and a past patron of Ruth Chapter O. E. S. No. 1. In 1890 Mr. Gude married Miss Kathryn M. Loeffler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Loeffler, of Washington. Two sons and two daughters, Ernest Andrew, Amelia Elizabeth Kathryn, Louisa Whitfield Carnegie and Frederick Granville Gude are the fruits of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Gude reside at 3900 New Hampshire avenue.



CLARK AND DAVENPORT.

Clark and Davenport.—Engaged in a business that supplies the wants of the housekeeper of taste and judgment, and those wants being many and varied, there are few busier men in Washington than Mr. Edwin Spottswood Clark, sole proprietor of the extensive furniture and carpet house at Twelfth and F streets, northwest. In this place are to be found all of the latest conceits in beautiful and expensive furniture, carpets, etc., from the hands of the world's most famous producers, which gratify the taste and requirements of the most fastidious patrons, while the needs of those of more moderate means are also satisfactorily supplied. The name of Clark & Davenport in Washington is synonymous with all that is of the best, and few, if any, leave this store without the object of their quest, and at the same time with the satisfaction of knowing they have secured value received. The business was originally established by F. Peterson in 1859. Later it passed into the hands of Theodore Davenport, Jr., and E. S. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Davenport, and upon the death of

the latter, the entire business was assumed by Mr. Clark, and has been since conducted by him with the utmost success.

Edwin Spottswood Clark

was born in 1859, and is a son of Dr. E. P. and Judith Talleferro Clark, of Fauquier county, Va., the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. After completing his education at the Broad Run High School, Virginia, he came to Washington in the spring of 1882, and entered the employ of Hooe Brothers & Company's dry goods and carpet house, an old and reliable firm. There he remained for five years, when he went with W. B. Moses & Son, serving them faithfully and well for thirteen years. Then it was that Mr. Clark went into business for himself, and from the first the new business thrived and prospered, and four months after Clark & Davenport began business they had secured contracts for furnishing the Government with carpets to the amount of \$20,000. Last year the firm captured the biggest prizes in the trade in securing the contracts for recarpeting the floors of the Senate Chamber and the House

of Representatives. Over 2,000 yards of carpet is required in the House, which is held in position by over 15,000 pins and sockets, all made by the firm. Special designs on cardboard for these carpets were submitted to the committee, one of which was selected in competition with the weavers of the world.

About half that amount of carpet is used in the Senate. For each of the thirty new committee rooms that have been constructed where once the Library of Congress was housed, special carpets have been woven, with coloring to match the decorations of the rooms. Mr. Clark is especially grateful to his friends in this city and New York for the support they have given him in his enterprise. He is assured by the big dealers that never in their experience have they seen so young a house with so small a capital to start on succeed as this one has. Mr. Clark married Miss Sweet of Washington, and, with their daughter, occupy a handsome apartment at the Savoy.

The J. Maury Dove Company.—The fuel business now conducted by The J. Maury Dove Company was established in 1850 by Solomon Stover, whose office and yard was located in what was known as the old first ward, at the corner of Twenty-first and I streets, northwest. At this time no coal reached Washington in cars, and all deliveries were by water, Mr. Stover unloading his coal at

In 1876 Mr. J. Maury Dove entered the employ of Mr. Stover, and, as the latter was in very ill-health, the management of the business was placed almost entirely in Mr. Dove's hands, who immediately secured greater facilities for the transaction of the growing business and, for the convenience of the patrons, established branch yards in various sections of the city. Upon the death of Mr. Stover the business was taken over by the firm of Stover & Com-



THE J. MAURY DOVE COMPANY

the old mill wharf, in Georgetown, and distributing same to his patrons from that point. His storage yard being located at the same mentioned address, at that time in the vicinity of the same location, in Washington, he obtained, as he views the partnership, the most prominent position in the District as in the domestic business with collecting the proceeds of the personal interests business of The J. Maury Dove Company.

pany, consisting of Mr. J. Maury Dove and Mr. William J. Wilson. Two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Dove controlled the entire business, which, under his sole management, rapidly increased in volume until it became the largest enterprise of its kind in the city. In September, 1902, The J. Maury Dove Company was incorporated. The business of Mr. William H. Baum and Messrs. Hagner & Merriam being merged into the new

company, Mr. Merriam retired from the firm of Hagner & Merriam, and Mr. Randall H. Hagner associated himself with The J. Maury Dove Company. In commercial circles, and among the public generally, it is a well-known fact that the firms of J. Maury Dove, William H. Baum and Hagner & Merriam conducted their business on principles of the strictest probity, and established a reputation for fair dealing, courtesy and intelligent treatment of their patrons, which won for them a high degree of confidence, both among their own trade and in the commercial circles of the city generally.



J. MAURY DOVE

J. Maury Dove, president, and the largest stockholder of The J. Maury Dove Company, is a native of this city. He was educated in the public schools and at the Rockville Academy, Maryland. In 1876, after graduating from the academy, he engaged in business in Philadelphia, but in September, 1876, returned to this city and entered the employ of Solomon Stover. As previously stated, the growth of the latter's business was entirely due to his management and executive ability, and upon the death of Mr. Stover he was the logical successor to the business. After assuming the entire control he immediately introduced modern and up-to-date appliances, and brought the business up to a high state of perfection. After his business was firmly established Mr. Dove connected himself with the management of the Lanston Monotype Company, and his abilities were so quickly recognized that in a short time he was made president and general manager of the company. The duties of this company require his attention in New York and Philadelphia about four days in each week, the remainder of his time being spent in his office at Washington. Personally Mr. Dove is very popular among a wide circle of business and social friends, and is held in high esteem

among the most influential citizens of the District. The present standing of The J. Maury Dove Company is due almost entirely to his ability, and he is generally recognized as one of the foremost business men of Washington. Mr. Dove has very large interests outside of those mentioned, and among them he is prominently connected with the hotel syndicates of this city who operate the Raleigh and New Willard hotels, and in the management of which he is very frequently consulted and his advice sought by those who are associated with him in this enterprise.

William H. Baum, vice-president of The J. Maury Dove Company, was born in Baltimore during the temporary absence of his family from this city. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and during the war held several governmental positions. At the close of the war he engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted for about three years. In August, 1868, he entered into the coal business, his office and yard being located at Tenth and C streets, southwest. In 1874 he bought out the business of William Guinand, at 205 Seventh street, southwest, and on account of its more favorable location transferred his



WILLIAM H. BAUM

main office to that place, where he has continued in business ever since. Mr. Baum is one of the most highly respected citizens in the District of Columbia, and for many years was one of the school trustees, representing the fourth division, and part of this time was president of the school board. He is a man of fine personality and generous impulses, and has been identified with the business interests of Washington and with every movement tending to benefit the national capital. He is a man of the most irreproachable integrity, and his name is synonymous with the best principles of sound business probity. Prior to connecting him-

self with the Dove Company, Mr. Baum had been a warm personal friend of each one of the gentlemen on the board of directors, and in the enlargement of the business he has brought an experience of thirty-four years, which is replete with a thorough knowledge of the local conditions of the coal trade. There is probably no coal dealer in the city who is better acquainted with the coal dealers of the District than Mr. Baum, and he will eventually have the entire charge of the wholesale department of the company.

W. Hamilton Smith, manager, and one of the board of directors of The J. Maury Dove Company, was born in New London, Connecticut. He came to this city in 1873, and was educated in the public schools of the city and under private tutors. In 1876 he entered the employ of H. Clay Stewart, who at that time conducted a retail coal and wood business at the corner of Twelfth and H streets. Upon the retirement of Mr. Stewart from active business this yard was purchased by Mr. Dove for Solomon Stover, and is still one of the branch yards of the business. In 1890 Mr. Smith left the employ of Mr. Dove and for one and one-half years was connected with Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, of this city, and with several of the local newspapers in special correspondence and as an ad writer for several firms of this and other cities, holding the responsible posi-

on the date of its incorporation. Mr. Smith is well known in Washington business circles as a young man of undoubted integrity and fine abilities. He is a prominent Mason and has held several high offices in various organization of that fraternity, and in his capacity as manager has brought to the new business the value of the training and experience which for years he received when in the employ of Mr. Dove.



WILLIAM M. DOVE



W. HAMILTON SMITH

tion in the Western Home in credit clerk. In 1891 Mr. Smith's business was rapidly increasing, and his other increasing responsibilities required the attention that he arranged for the incorporation of the company, and up to the incorporation of the company he has been connected with Mr. J. Maury Dove as secretary and general manager. Mr. Dove re-

William M. Dove, secretary of The J. Maury Dove Company, was born in Washington, D. C., and educated at the Emerson Institute and the Rockville Academy. In 1871 he entered the employ of Solomon Stover, and left him to engage in business with Mr. C. C. Bryan, with whom he was connected for over ten years. Upon the succession of J. Maury Dove to the business of Stover & Company he left Mr. Bryan and entered the employ of his brother, remaining with him for several years, but resigned to accept the position of inspector of fuel for the District of Columbia, which office he filled with exceptional ability for over eight years, and on severing his connection with the District entered the Government service as superintendent of Station B, city post office. In this capacity Mr. Dove made many friends and had the confidence of his official superiors in every sense of the word, developing, as he did, great ability in the conduct of the branch post office on Capitol Hill. He was regarded as the right-hand man of the several city postmasters under whom he served. On the incorporation of The J. Maury Dove Company he resigned his position as superintendent of Station B and purchased an interest in the new company, being connected therewith as the secretary and one of the board of directors.

Mr. Dove has a very wide circle of friends in Washington and is deservedly popular with his business associates. He is a hard worker, and his former experiences in the coal business make him a very valuable acquisition to The J. Maury Dove Company.

Randall H. Hagner, assistant manager of The J. Maury Dove Company, was born in Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and early in life entered the office of Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, architects, intending to make architecture a profession. After an experience of about a year, in which time he demonstrated remarkable talent in the details of the profession, he severed his connection with this firm and entered the employ of the Allegheny Company, of this city. He remained with the Allegheny Company for four and one-half years, and developed exceptional ability in the conduct of the outside affairs of that firm. In the spring of 1902 he engaged in the coal business on his own account, establishing the firm of Hagner & Merriam, and the prospects were very bright, as Mr. Hagner controlled, through his personal popularity and the influence of his family, a



RANDALL H. HAGNER

large proportion of the patronage of the prominent residents in the northwestern section of the city. During the time he engaged in the coal business he has established a very high reputation as a salesman, and when The J. Maury Dove Company was incorporated he accepted the proposition made by them, and the firm of Hagner & Merriam sold out their business to The J. Maury Dove Company, Mr. Merriam retiring and Mr. Hagner associating himself with the new con-

cern as one of the directors. Mr. Hagner is very highly connected, being one of the younger members of the old Hagner family of this city, and numbers among his personal friends the most influential citizens of the District. He is extremely energetic, and is possessed of excellent business judgment, which renders him an extremely valuable addition to the J. Maury Dove Company.



MICHAEL A. COUGHLAN

Michael A. Coughlan, treasurer of The J. Maury Dove Company, was born in Washington, D. C. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' Academy, one of the old schools of Washington, and after graduating he entered the employ of James O'Hagan, the plumber, having complete charge of the business under the supervision of Mr. O'Hagan. In 1881 he entered the employ of Stover & Company, having charge of their branch office on M street. He developed such exceptional abilities as an office man that he was transferred from the branch yard and placed in charge of the main office of the firm. Mr. Coughlan occupied this confidential position with Mr. Dove until the date of the incorporation of The J. Maury Dove Company, when he was given an interest in the new concern and was elected treasurer and one of the board of directors. Mr. Coughlan's promotion was the result of his faithful and never-ceasing efforts in studying the interests of Mr. Dove, and he stands very high in the estimation of the patrons of the company. Mr. Coughlan's long experience in Mr. Dove's office has familiarized him so thoroughly with the affairs of the business that he is particularly adapted to fill the office to which he has been elected by his associates of The J. Maury Dove Company.

V. Baldwin Johnson is recognized as one of Washington's most progressive and public spirited business men, and to his suggestions and initiative are due many improvements and innovations in the business community of this city, which added to its prestige here and abroad. When Mr. Johnson, in the year 1883, entered the coal business the only visible shelving for fuel at the various coal establishments in this city consisted of a few square yards of rough roofing, designed and used almost exclusively for sheltering kindling wood. The idea of keeping coal and coke under cover and in large quantities originated in this city with Mr. Johnson, and its rapid development has been due to and successfully pioneered by him. Twenty years ago the Washington consumer knew little, if anything, of the advantages of dry coal over wet coal, and a request by a consumer for dry coal was regarded by the average dealer of that day more in the light of a "cranky" whim

moments for his college entrance. A few years after he had finished his college course "multa cum laude," he started in the coal and wood business in this city, in the year 1883, on a very small scale, and it is due to his enterprise and energy that the business thus founded by him has since grown to be one of the largest in that line in Washington, D. C. In order to supply his ever increasing business, Mr. Johnson was compelled to establish a number of offices and branches in various parts of the city. The main office of the firm is at 1101 Rhode Island avenue, northwest, with branches at 1802 Eleventh street, northwest; 420 East Capitol street; 620 F street, northwest; saw-mill and railroad dump on North Capitol street, corner of G street.

Although taking the liveliest interest in all public matters concerning the welfare of this city, Mr. Johnson has never solicited political honors. He is prominently connected with the various citizens associations, and is a member of the masonic fraternity in its various degrees. In 1891 Mr. Johnson married Miss Margaretha Heitmuller, daughter of Anton and Henrietta Heitmuller of this city. There are two daughters from this union—Marguerite and Pauline. Mr. Johnson occupies a handsome residence at 1201 Q street, northwest, Washington, D. C.



V. BALDWIN JOHNSON

than a genuine and just request. Mr. Johnson has caused the several yards to be extensively shedded with tin and other water-proof roofing, under which coal, wood and coke are stored in large quantities for delivery in all seasons, at a lower price, with full weight and measure.

V. Baldwin Johnson was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, February 20, 1858, and is the son of Abner Johnson and Mary Levin (McNamara) Johnson. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in Washington, D. C., entering thereafter St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. A progressive spirit and business enterprise were always uppermost in Mr. Johnson's thoughts. The money necessary for his college education he earned himself and obtained a scholarship by means of his own efforts. While he was clerking in business in Baltimore, he prepared himself during leisure

Johnson Brothers.—The firm of Johnson Brothers (formerly E. Kurtz Johnson) has been identified with the business interests of Washington for such a long period and in such an enviable light, that there is scarcely anything that can be said which would add to that reputation of honesty, reliability and trustworthiness which the firm has always enjoyed and merited. The business was first started by its founder, E. Kurtz Johnson, on principles of honesty and fair dealing, and has made such wonderful progress on those lines that to-day the firm of Johnson Brothers is the leading firm in its line of business in the District of Columbia. The present owners of the firm, O. Perry Johnson and Chas. H. Johnson, readily recognized when they took charge of the business that the policy pursued by its founder was the best, and are to-day continuing transactions on those lines.

The firm of Johnson Brothers is composed of O. Perry Johnson and Charles H. Johnson, having been born in the city of Washington in September, 1878, and March, 1880, respectively. Their father and founder of the firm was E. Kurtz Johnson, and their mother's maiden name was Ann Elizabeth Wimsatt, both of Maryland. The brothers were educated by private tutors, afterwards entering Georgetown University, where they graduated with high honors. The firm of which they are the proprietors was organized by their father thirty-five years ago, and to-day it supplies more families with fuel than any other firm in the United States. The main office of the firm is at 1312 F street, northwest, and its branches are scattered in all sections of the city—at 1515 Seventh street, northwest; Third and K streets, northwest; wharves and railroad yards at the foot of Twelfth street, southwest. The firm possesses

exceptional advantages for purchasing and handling fuel, making deliveries direct from vessels and their railroad yards and wharves, thus avoiding the additional expense of re-handling. Purchasing in large quantities and being in daily receipt of cargoes of the best varieties mined, the firm insures prompt attention to all orders, and guarantees a strictly pure and clean coal of 2240 pounds to the ton; also all kinds of wood in the stick and sawed and split at bottom prices. The firm owns and operates the largest kindling wood factory south of New York.

Freeborn Garrettson Smith.—The day is rapidly approaching when the city of Washington, the capital of the nation, will be also its artistic, musical and dramatic center, the veritable pulse of the national life. This is gradually coming to be understood by the nation at large, and the leaders in the various circles named are seeking and securing foothold here. Thus, so far back as 1877, one of the undoubted leaders in the manufacture of pianos,



FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH, PRESIDENT

Mr. Freeborn G. Smith, owner and manufacturer of the world-famous "Bradbury," opened an establishment for the sale of his products here, the original site of this branch store being at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the Shepherd building, and of this incipient Washington enterprise Mr. W. P. Van Wickle was put in charge. "Art is long and time is fleeting," but events in America, to the eyes of a world grown old in watching civilization's evolution, more rapidly, compared with like comparative changes in ancient and but a trifle less modern countries, America has on her seven league boots, and electric impetus replaces ox-cart energy. In 1879 the Bradbury Piano Company moved to 1103 Pennsylvania avenue, the government's lease of the Shepherd building offering a good excuse. The popularity of the company, augmented and disseminated by its untiring representative, soon caused

it to outgrow these latter quarters and to properly accommodate the constantly increasing business, Mr. Smith leased the building then occupied by Barlow's Art Gallery at 1225 Pennsylvania avenue, and in February, 1887, erected the present handsome structure extending through to E street. This building is artistic as to front, double in construction, five stories in height on Pennsylvania avenue, four on E street, and of an extreme length of over 200 feet. The lower floor consists of one elegant room 25 by 200 feet and 18 feet in height. The angle formed by the two streets results in an acoustic property superb for showing off the superior quality of the Bradbury's tone. The upper floors are used as piano parlors, and for storing the old pianos taken in exchange for Bradbury's; the second floor front is used for displaying the uprights, quarter-grands and baby-grand "Chickering's," of which piano they are the Washington and District of Columbia agents. Fully seventy-five Bradbury pianos are admirably displayed on the lower floor, with no suspicion of crowding. These comprise some twenty-five styles, among them the superb style No. 14, Colonial, Columbian, Renaissance, and other late designs of the highest artistic merit. Of these the new style No. 14 is probably the most meritorious, and is enjoying a well-earned and almost universal popularity.

The Bradbury piano is the outcome of the life study of William B. Bradbury, one of the most noted of American hymn singers and church music composers, whose desire was to secure a piano that should combine the singing tone of the organ with the vibrant and semi-mechanical effect of the best grades of pianos. In this he succeeded and built up a tremendous business. July 17, 1867, he retired from business and was succeeded by Mr. Freeborn Garrettson Smith, who has since greatly improved the peculiar tone qualities of his product, beside raising the artistic merit of the designs, and this brings us back to the original proposition—Washington's growth in art and music. Gradually increasing in wealth and culture, the national capital sees each succeeding year a new influx of wealthy citizenry, representing all sections and composed largely of the refined element of our civilization, and in its architectural embellishment, its merchants' trade displays, and its art, music and drama, the good results are reflected. A gallery in the great Congressional Library devoted in its mural adornments to the Muses, where the characters and attributes of the Idalian Spring are skilfully delineated, attests this growth in classical thought and enjoyment; sculptured frieze and emblematic fresco in many public and trade buildings still further emphasize it, and the enhanced popularity and wide-spread ownership of Bradburys among high officialdom and the elite of the city confirm it. Doubtless more than a modicum of this popularity is traceable to the undeniable prestige in Washington social and business circles of the wide-awake and up-to-date District manager, Mr. Van Wickle and his charming and gracious wife, but by the greater part, here as elsewhere, is due the superior merit of the instruments themselves. No



F. G. SMITH PIANO COMPANY

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have attested the Bradbury's preeminence in desirable qualifications as a home adjunct, while the list of private citizens of note who cheerfully testify to its value and pleasure-giving is a large and constantly increasing one.

Like his predecessor in the business, Mr. Smith was humbly born, a log cabin, not far from Baltimore, Md., sheltering his infant head. Like so many another great American, poverty, honest but uncomfortable, gave spur to earnest endeavor and wrought a man where perhaps else had been a dawdling weakling. As a boy he assisted his father at blacksmithing. This proving distasteful, he, concluding that to be Smith by name was enough, sought and secured work in a printing office, from which place he graduated to a Baltimore piano factory as apprentice. Here the character of the lad began to show. Indefatigable energy, earnest application, an inquiring mind and tenacious memory rapidly pushed him to notice and commendation. During the last year of his apprenticeship he made all the piano keys for the factory in extra work at night, proving himself both a genius and—but there!—"Genius is a capacity for hard work."

"The heights by great men reached and kept
 Were not achieved by sudden flight;
 But they, while others played or slept,
 Were toiling upward through the night,"

was never more fitly and aptly illustrated. His novitiate complete, the Acolyte of the singing piano served courses of study and work in the employ of two of the then foremost piano factories in America, and then came his opportunity and he proved the man for the occasion. Mr. Bradbury, full of years and honors, retired from business and Mr. Smith succeeded him. The priest of Apollo and Euterpe mounted his chariot and has made of it a triumphal car.

Eminently practical, a mechanic and a musician, he at once began the extension and development of the business. Coincident with improvements in the mechanism of the piano he made improvements in the designs of the cases; increase in the territory covered by his salesmen with a like increase in branch headquarters and manufacturing plant; improved the machinery and at once took a station in the line of advance, and has gradually improved that position until to-day the Bradbury is a leader—one of the "Great Powers" in the piano world. The instrument is so constructed that it will stand the severest use, yet is as symmetrical, graceful and attractive as classic art and modern finish can make it. Its "whole tone" quality, mellow and rich and soul-compelling, is easily recognized among a thousand various makes, and still marks it a queen of song, equal in the opinion of many to a concert grand, and this is largely the result of Mr. Smith's personal attention, study and improved application of harmonic principles to this instrument. To him is also due the fact that these pianos are sold direct from the factory to the purchaser, with no middle-man's profits to be added, thus saving to the purchaser fully twenty-five per cent. of the cost of the instrument. This has proven a source of added popularity to that otherwise enjoyed.

Freeborn G. Smith, Jr., now an associate of his father in the business, has grown up under that father's training, and is now able to relieve him of a great share of the responsibilities and care of the business. He has much of his father's native talent for music, practical know-



FREEBORN G. SMITH, JR., TREASURER

edge, rare tact in management, and a splendid education and refined tastes. To him the piano is an open book, and he has made numerous betterments in its manufacture. He visits Washington occasionally and may, eventually, reside here. He has been an important factor in building up the trade, now so colossal, of the Bradbury. The firm now runs three great factories, of which that at Leominster, Massachusetts, is the largest and is also one of the largest, if not the largest, case factory in the world. Eighteen branch warehouses report direct to the firm's headquarters in the Bradbury building, at 142 Fifth avenue, New York. These are located in the principal cities of the United States — Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Jersey City, Kansas City, Newark, Saratoga Springs, and Boston, being among the most prominent. With Washington as an example, it is easy to see that Mr. Smith's judgment of men as shown in the picking out his managers for the various branch houses, has been of inestimable value to him and secured and riveted yet more firmly the popularity of the Bradbury.

Mr. Van Wickle, the manager here, has been in his employ twenty-seven years, twenty-five of which have been in his present responsible position, and profiting by his employer's ideas, which in many points he has made his own, he has chosen the local staff of assistants wisely and well, Mr. Victor J. Becker having been with him twenty-five years; Mr. Edwin K. Staley ten years, and Messrs. George L. Sheriff, Arthur C. Hindle and Edwin H. King each lesser terms of service. Such length of business connection speaks well for all concerned.

The manufacturer of the Bradbury is a multi-millionaire and resides in Brooklyn, New York, as does also his son. He is the father of the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association, out of which grew the National Piano Manufacturers' Association. He is a man of generous instincts, great charity and strict business integrity. He is, save one, the oldest living piano manufacturer in the country and employs nearly a thousand men in his various interests. Washington needs a great music hall and grand orchestra, and in Mr. Smith and his able Washington representative would find valuable and willing coadjutors and allies in securing such.

W. P. Van Wickle, manager Bradbury warerooms, Washington, D. C., was born at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., and received his education at the Palmyra (N. Y.) Classical School and the Troy (N. Y.) Academy. He came to New York city in 1876 and entered the Bradbury piano factory as shipping clerk, and afterwards worked in the repair department and general offices. In 1878 he opened a branch piano wareroom in Brooklyn, E. D., and one in Jersey City in August, 1879. He came to Washington to take charge of the Bradbury warerooms, which F. G. Smith had purchased from Sanders & Stayman, with the understanding of remaining but a short time, but has remained over twenty-four years. The success of the Bradbury piano at the nation's capital is largely due to Mr. Van Wickle's personal acquaintance with public men and high officials,



W. P. VAN WICKLE, VICE-PRESIDENT

from the Chief Executive down. He is a director and treasurer of the Washington Board of Trade; a member of the Columbia Historical Society and the National Geographical Society; was secretary of the reception committee that welcomed Admiral Dewey to Washington; was ap-

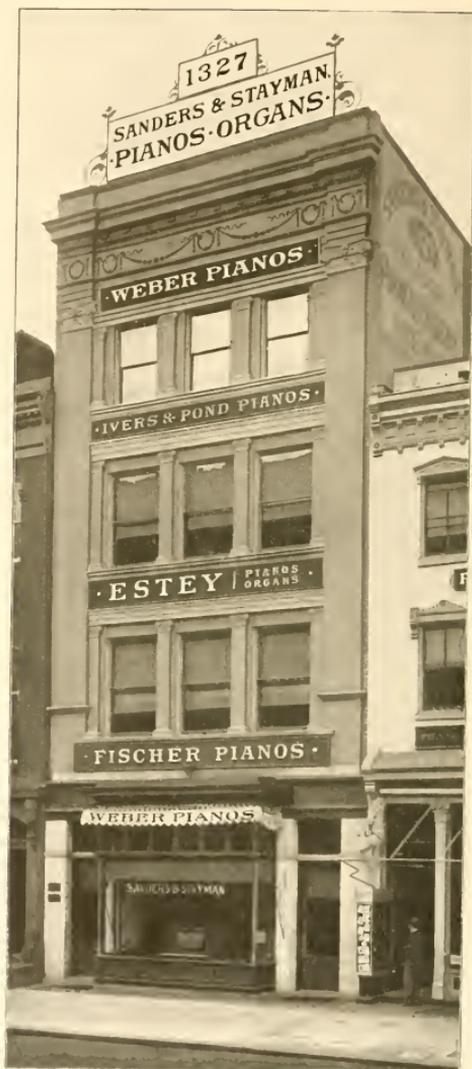
joined associate secretary of the National Capital Centennial Committee, which commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia on December 12, 1900, when the Governors of nearly all the States and Territories were present; he was also made chairman of the committee on medals and badges, and his committee designed a handsome medal made of bronze. The cutting of the dies for the commemorative medal was done at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The headquarters of the National Capital Centennial Committee were in the Bradbury building. Mr. Van Wickle's success, both in a social and business way, has been largely augmented by Mrs. Van Wickle, who comes from one of the old Washington families and has won many friends by her bright and attractive manners. Mr. Van Wickle lives in a handsome home located on Q street, near Dupont Circle, and in an attractive part of Washington. Mr. Van Wickle was appointed chairman of the committee on marking points of historic interest in Washington during the "36th national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic," held here October last. Over two hundred sites were marked with suitable signs, and the work of this committee was highly appreciated by all visitors to the national capital.

On June 1 last, the Washington business was incorporated under the District laws, the incorporate name being the F. G. Smith Piano Company, of Washington, with F. G. Smith, president; W. P. Van Wickle, vice-president; F. G. Smith, Jr., treasurer, and A. J. Powell, secretary.

Sanders and Stayman, one of the oldest and most substantial musical firms in the country, has long boasted that within its stock could be found any article known to the musical world, and a visit to the handsome store occupied by them at 1327 F street, northwest, will prove that the boast is not an idle one.

The house of Sanders & Stayman was established in Baltimore in 1807 by the late Prof. Harry Sanders and Dr. F. A. Stayman, who later associated with Mr. J. N. Muller, and it has long been considered the leading music establishment in the monumental city. Since the death of Prof. Sanders the house has formed itself into a corporation with Mr. G. Wright Nicols as president. The Washington warehouses of Sanders & Stayman's music house have attained a prominent position among the music houses of the capital, and its fame is not confined to this city but to all others. This branch was established in 1884, the first location being at 1331 F street, northwest, and was under the management of Mr. Jarvis Butler, a gentleman of the name of an organist and musician.

Mr. Foster is in charge of the management of the business since the death of Mr. Butler in May, 1899, their establishment having since that time occupied the present handsome building.



SANDERS AND STAYMAN.

A large degree of the success of this house is due to the ability of Mr. Foster. He has been prominent in the musical circles of the city for many years, and combined with his business tact has become associated with musical plans whenever under contemplation for public meetings, inaugurations, etc.

Percy Semple Foster is a son of Robert Edward and Josephine F. (Wilkinson) Foster, and was born in Richmond, Va., on September 15, 1863. A few years later his parents moved to Baltimore, where young Foster received his education. After graduating from the Baltimore City College, he took up the study of stenography, and soon became an expert. After filling several positions, including that of private secretary to a leading Standard Oil Company official in Baltimore, Mr. Foster became connected with the American Security and Trust Company here, representing the interests of a syndicate controlled by Col. A. T. Britton and Charles J. Bell, afterwards becoming one of the assistant tellers of that institution. Mr. Foster continued in this position for a short time, resigning to connect himself with the B. H. Warner Com-



PERCY SEMPLE FOSTER

pany, where he remained until October, 1895, when he was appointed manager of the Washington branch of Sanders & Stayman, where by his capable management the business has been more than trebled. Mr. Foster has ever possessed a decided musical talent, having a rich baritone voice, as well as being one of the most finished organists in Washington, and now occupies the post of organist and choir director at the First Baptist Church, this city. As a choral director Mr. Foster has few equals in this country, he having trained and conducted many of the largest choruses ever brought together in this country. Notable among these was the choir of 1,500 voices he trained and directed at the Moody revival in this city, the great evangelist expressing himself afterwards to the effect that it was the best trained and largest choir he had ever heard.

In 1894 Mr. Foster was appointed the musical director of the International Christian Endeavor Convention which met in Cleveland, Ohio, and again in 1895 and 1896, which met in Boston and Washington, respectively. Again he officiated in this capacity in Nashville, Tenn., in 1898; Detroit in 1899; Cincinnati in 1901, and again in Boston in 1902. When the District of Columbia National Guard returned from the Spanish-American War Mr. Foster organized a chorus of several thousand voices, which welcomed the soldier boys home. At both inaugurations of the late President McKinley, Mr. Foster conducted a large chorus, which feature of the inaugural ceremonies was introduced for the first time. The chorus consisted of 450 voices, accompanied by Victor Herbert's band, in 1897, and 550 voices, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, in 1901. The most notable feat accomplished by Mr. Foster was upon the occasion of the Good Citizens' Demonstration held at the east front of the Capitol, when he directed a chorus of 5,000 voices. Mr. Foster has always been an active member of the Christian Endeavor Union and was the president of the District branch for two years and represented it at the International Convention held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1892, and again at Montreal in 1893. Mr. Foster is a Mason and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 11. He is prominently identified with other business enterprises, and is a member of the directorates of several corporations, as well as a member of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association. In church work he has always taken an active part, being an officer of the First Baptist Church, moderator of the Columbian Association of Baptist Churches, and the president of the Baptist Social Union of the District of Columbia. Mr. Foster and his wife, who before marriage was Miss Louise Franklin Wescott, of Virginia, and their two children, Norman Percy and Ethel Louise Foster, reside at 1411 Stoughton street.

R. P. Andrews and Company.—The firm of R. P. Andrews & Co., Incorporated, wholesale dealers in paper and stationery, first saw the light of day in the spring of 1896, succeeding J. C. Addison. The firm at that time was composed of R. P. Andrews and J. George Smith, both of whom were former employees of Mr. Addison, Mr. Andrews looking after the out-of-town business and Mr. Smith having charge of the Government contracts. The new firm started with practically little or no business. As the Addison business had been in the hands of assignees for some three months, the stock had become run down and the patronage very much impaired. During the first year of the business the parties changed places, Mr. Smith going on the road and Mr. Andrews assuming the general management of the business in Washington. The firm was successful from the start, finding their quarters at 627 Louis-

iana avenue too small, and very soon after their business started they built through from the rear of their quarters at that time to D street, their warehouse running from Louisiana avenue to D street. Not very long after this the premises, No. 629 Louisiana avenue, being vacant, they added that to their warehouse, so that they now occupy premises Nos. 627 and 629 Louisiana avenue and Nos. 628 and 30 D street, northwest.



R. P. ANDREWS

In May, 1901, the firm incorporated, the officers being R. P. Andrews, president and general manager; J. George Smith, vice president and treasurer, and L. R. Vinton, secretary. The business has grown steadily month by month and year by year, Mr. Andrews still remaining president and general manager of the affairs of the company. In the early part of the present year Mr. Smith severed his connection with the firm and Mr. Neill S. Brown was elected vice president and treasurer. The firm does a very large out of town business, having five traveling salesmen in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, and it is safe to say that they are quite as well known among the trade in these States as they are in this city. They hold this year the largest quantity of paper ever awarded a Washington business. They are sole agents in the District of Columbia for the Wilson Patent Cable and Paper Company, with sales in a large number of States, including West Virginia; Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Covington, Kentucky.

The firm carries a complete stock of all kinds of printing materials for the printer and stationer, and is constantly receiving orders by every mer-

chant, such as wrapping papers, twines, etc. They have supplied a large quantity of paper to the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, as well as Cuba, and have regular customers as far west as San Francisco. Their idea has never been to encroach in any manner upon their Washington neighbor's trade, but rather to obtain and keep the business that was formerly given to out-of-town concerns. The firm employs forty-seven people, exclusive of their traveling salesmen.

R. P. Andrews was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1864. His father, James Andrews, was born and lived for the greater part of his life in the same county and State, his paternal grandfather being one of the oldest pioneers of western Pennsylvania. He received a common school education and entered very early in life upon a business career, and has been identified in some capacity or other with the paper trade and industry since he reached the age of fourteen years. Mr. Andrews is a member of the different Masonic orders; president of the District of Columbia branch of the Traveling Men's Protective Association of America; a director in the Business Men's Association, having been so elected on the organization of the Association and has been twice re-elected.



NEILL S. BROWN

Neill S. Brown was born at Nashville, Tennessee, and is a grandson of the late Governor Neill S. Brown of that State. His father was Neill S. Brown, reading clerk of the House of Representatives from 1878 to 1880, the time of his death. Mr. Brown was educated at the Georgetown University, and came with this firm in a minor position in 1868. By strict attention to the interests of the business, aided by exceptional ability, he rapidly rose to his present responsible position.

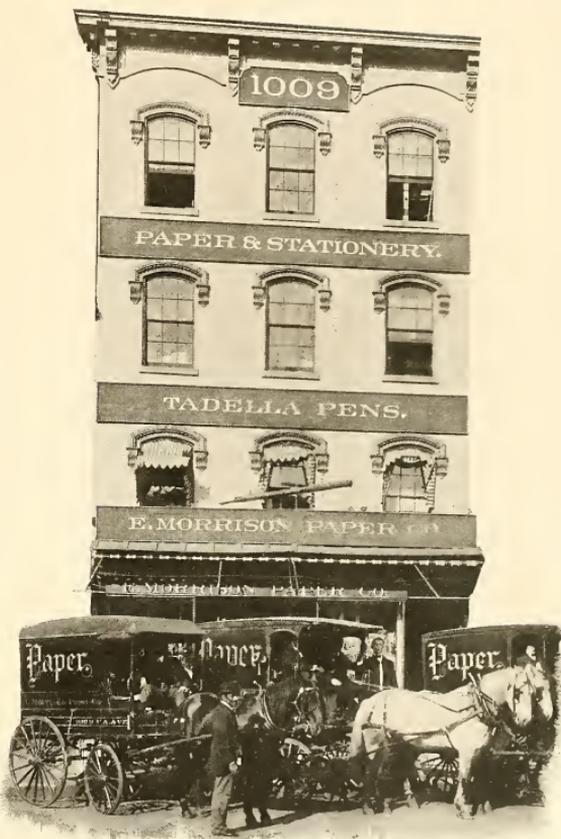
The E. Morrison Paper Company, for more than thirty years purveyors to the social and business circles of Washington in all branches of stationery, is among the most highly respected and successful business institutions in this city. Its patronage, which extends over a wide area, traversed by its traveling salesmen several times each year, has so steadily grown that the company has been compelled to make large additions to its headquarters at 1009 Pennsylvania avenue to accommodate the large stock which it carries. A handsome and commodious warehouse at 425, 427, and 429 Eleventh street, northwest, has recently been added. The stock carried by the company includes all grades of papers and requirements of the stationery business. In addition to a large general business with the trade, they fill extensive Government contracts, and as dealers in paper bags they are the pioneers. Three city salesmen are employed by the firm.

Under the management of Mr. John L. Prosisie, who began his business career in this house, the business has steadily grown and increased until it is now one of the largest and most influential business houses in the South.

The foundation of the business was laid by E. Morrison in 1863, who, prior to that time, sold straw paper bags in packages about the streets. Later he began business at 805 D street, where for years he received the patronage of leading business men. In 1881 Mr. Prosisie entered the employ of Mr. Morrison, and by close application and rare business ability advanced himself until, when the business was incorporated in 1891, Mr. Prosisie became its manager and principal owner.

John Logan Prosisie was born in this city on May 15, 1860. His parents, Benjamin and Virginia Towner Prosisie, were both Virginians by birth, having located in this city after marriage. After finishing his education at Gonzaga and Georgetown Colleges, Mr. Prosisie elected medicine as a profession, and studied with Dr. J. M. Toner, once president of the American Medical College. Finding a mercantile life more to his liking, Mr. Prosisie abandoned a medical career and secured a position with E. Morrison as a stock clerk, and has since there remained.

Mr. Prosisie is a Mason, and has various business interests aside from the E. Morrison Paper Company, among them the Merchants Transfer and Storage Company, of which he is vice-president and a director. In 1892 Mr. Prosisie married Miss Letitia A. Brooke, of Fauquier county, Virginia. With their three children, two boys and a girl, Mr. and Mrs. Prosisie live at the Belmont Farm, in Alexandria county, Virginia, where they have a beautiful home.



E. MORRISON PAPER COMPANY.

Charles J. Deahl, secretary of the E. Morrison Paper Company, was born in Alexandria, Va., on February 2, 1863, and is the son of the late A. W. Deahl. He entered the paper business at an early age, succeeding his father, who handled paper bags in this territory from 1863 until his death in 1899. He was with E. Morrison as salesman for a number of years, and when the present company was formed became its secretary. Mr. Deahl's knowledge of the business, acquired by long study and experience, is of great value to the company, and on him devolves the handling of the outside trade, which includes Maryland and the South. Mr. Deahl, inheriting his aptitude in this line from his father, being the acknowledged leaders in paper bags, the firm's shipments of these goods to wholesalers and retailers are enormous. He is obliging, painstaking, and courteous, and his straightforward manner of treating customers has won him a host of friends.



WAREHOUSE OF E. MORRISON PAPER COMPANY.

Gibson Brothers. Among the early business enterprises founded in Washington was that of Gibson Brothers, who in the year 1862 engaged in a general printing and book binding business, and since that time this firm has so prospered and its business so expanded that now its model and complete plant, at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street is second to none in the city. This house was founded by John and George Gibson, and six years after, another brother, William Gibson, was admitted to the firm. William Gibson until that time had been connected with the Baltimore Commercial, formerly the *Clipper*. The three brothers continued to conduct the business until 1867, when John died, leaving the establishment in the hands of George and William Gibson, and his death again entered the firm, this time claiming William Gibson, who died on December 23, 1862, thus leaving George Gibson the only surviving member of the firm.

The firm's plant, at 1238 Pennsylvania avenue, is one of the most completely equipped in this section of the country. It includes every facility for printing, electrotyping and bookbinding. Steam and electric power is used, and all the most modern machinery, including cylinder and other presses, forms part of the equipment. New and latest styles, as well as all of the old styles, are reproduced by scores of forms. The press room is furnished

with Hoe power presses, ranging from the "pony" to the large, four-roller, two-revolution, suitable for all kinds of large work. Everything is printed in Gibson Brothers' establishment from a visiting card to a book, and every facility is afforded for folding, stabbing, stitching, sewing, binding, paging, perforating, numbering, punching, ruling paper, and card cutting. Special attention is paid to lithographing and steel and copper plate engraving. Book pages are electrotyped with care and perfection. During the prosperous and highly successful career of this firm it has done work for the leading business men of the city. From time to time it has executed large orders for the Government. Among its many productions are the *American Annals of the Deaf*, the *Catalogue of the Corcoran Gallery of Art*, the *Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers*, the *Bulletin and Proceedings of the American Institute of Architects*, the *Proceedings, etc.*, of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*, the *Magazine of the National Irrigation Association*, the *Florence Crittenton Magazine*, etc.

William Gibson, the eldest child of Joseph and Mary Gibson, who were of Anglo-Scotch descent, was born in Aghnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland, on October 9, 1823, and was educated at Newtown-Stewart. When sixteen years old he embarked for America, landing in Philadelphia, afterwards settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where he secured a position as collector with the *Baltimore Clipper*, a daily newspaper. There he remained until the civil war broke out. As a member of the Independent Greys, a military organization he had joined in 1849, he was despatched to Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859, and figured prominently in the movements which led to the capture of John Brown. Mr. Gibson entered the Union Army as first lieutenant, Company A, of Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to a captaincy on April 24, 1862. Mr. Gibson was on duty as provost marshal at Accomac Court House, Virginia, November and December, 1861, and at Eastville, Virginia, January, 1862. On March 4, the same year, he was made quartermaster, and on August 4 he was appointed inspector of Second Maryland Brigade, Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps. Mr. Gibson saw much active service, and participated in engagements at Harper's Ferry, Chantilly, Virginia, South Mountain, Antietam, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor;

was at Petersburg throughout the siege; Jerusalem, Plank Road, and at the Weldon Railroad engagements on August 18, 19 and 21, 1864. Mr. Gibson was struck in the right breast by a minie ball, the force of which was stopped, however, by photographs of his wife and children, which

of which he was president in 1888, and treasurer at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Gibson married Miss Rosabelle Allen, daughter of Henry and Sarah Allen, of Baltimore, Md., on September 18, 1855. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are living — Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. S. H. Gwynne, Misses Mary, Jane, Isabelle and Martha Gibson and Charles Rawlings Gibson. Mr. Gibson occupied a handsome home at 1,422 S street, northwest, where he died.



WILLIAM GIBSON

he carried, together with a packet of papers, in his pocket. Mr. Gibson was also in the battles of Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House and Peebles Farm, and on October 24, 1864, he was honorably mustered out of service.

Returning to Baltimore he again entered the employ of the Clipper. Soon afterwards this paper was merged with the Baltimore Commercial, and Mr. Gibson was made its business manager, but shortly after this, or in 1868, he came to Washington and entered the firm of Gibson Brothers, where he remained until his death on December 23, 1902.

Mr. Gibson has always been prominent in Masonic circles, being at the time of his death the oldest member and past master of Cassia Lodge, No. 45, of Baltimore, which he joined in 1851, and of the Maryland Masonic Veterans. He was also a member of Washington Royal Arch Chapter and of the Masonic Veteran Association of the District of Columbia, being the president of the latter when he died. Other organizations with which Mr. Gibson was prominently identified include Franklin Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Baltimore, which he joined in 1845, and of which he was a past grand; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member and treasurer from 1880 to 1902; the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, and of the Archons, an association of past commanders of the Department of the Potomac; the Union Soldiers' Alliance,

George Gibson, also a son of Joseph and Mary Gibson, was born in Newtown-Stewart, Ireland, and when but four years old, with his parents, he removed to this country and located in Baltimore, Maryland. After receiving a public school education he learned the trade of a printer, and in the latter part of 1862 he came to Washington, where with his brother John they established the printing house of Gibson Brothers. On May 14, 1861, Mr. Gibson married Miss Margaret Page Allen, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Allen, of Baltimore, and a sister of the wife of his brother William. Eight children have been born to them, only three of whom are now living — a son, William Young Gibson, and two daughters, Flora M. Gibson and Mrs. Bertha W. Hudson.

Mr. Gibson has served his fellow-citizens in various ways and on many occasions, having filled in an acceptable



GEORGE GIBSON

manner a number of positions of trust. He has been a member of the Washington Board of Trade ever since its organization, and is vice-chairman of the committee on public buildings. He was a member of the executive committee on three Presidential inauguration occasions; chairman

of the committee on invitations and tickets on both that of President Harrison and the first of President McKinley, and chairman of the committee on illumination of the second inauguration of President McKinley. Mr. Gibson was one of the committee on badges and medals on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol; one of the committee on finance on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia; and chairman of the committee in charge of admission to the Capitol at the reception given Admiral Dewey after the war with Spain; one of the citizens' executive committee, and chairman of the committee on badges during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892; one of the executive committee during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment of 1902; also in similar capacities during the encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, in 1897.

Mr. Gibson became an Odd Fellow in 1860, in Franklin Lodge, No. 2, in Baltimore; withdrew in 1876 to join Friendship Lodge, No. 10, of Washington. He has taken great interest in Freemasonry, having been made a Mason in Federal Lodge, No. 1, in 1866, of which he is a life member. He is also a life member of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, being a past commander of the last-named body, and its treasurer, which position he has filled during fourteen years. He is a member of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States, being a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia, and one of its committee on jurisprudence. He is an honorary member of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, and of Maryland, No. 1, and Monumental, No. 3, of Baltimore, Md. He is a member of Washington Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and received the degrees of select and most excellent architects in King Solomon Lodge, in 1871, along with Companion James Abram Garfield, subsequently President of the United States.

Mr. Gibson is grand minister of state of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their territories and dependencies, and deputy of same for the District of Columbia. He is a past patron of Esther Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star. He is second vice-president of the Masonic Veteran Association of the District of Columbia and a member of the Washington Masonic Veteran Association, a kindred body. He is vice-president of the Ancient Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia. Mr. Gibson is a member of Almas Lodge, Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was the chairman of finance for five years. Mr. Gibson has always been a prime factor in the progress toward the betterment of this city, and is regarded as one of its most useful and public-spirited citizens.

Andrew Butler Graham.—There are few better known photo-lithographers in the country, especially at the national capital, than Andrew Butler Graham, who conducts a modern and fully equipped plant at 1230 Pennsylvania avenue. The high excellence to which Mr. Graham's enterprise has attained is alone attributable to the years that have been spent in gradually increasing its facilities, and by the employment of the most highly skilled artisans obtainable, as well as the most expensive, and in consequence, the best materials that the market affords. This business was originally founded by Curtis B. Graham, father of the present owner and proprietor, but since dead, early in 1840. Mr. Graham came to Washington when he had just reached manhood's estate, full of ambition and a determination to succeed. Having learned lithography in New York, his native State, he determined to embark in



ANDREW BUTLER GRAHAM

that business here. His capital, consisting of but \$20 upon his arrival, was but a meager sum with which to launch into business, but nothing daunted, Mr. Graham made his start. Fortune attended him from the outset, since in the selection of a lodging house he found himself an inmate of the house in which both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay had rooms. Many evenings was young Graham called down from his modest hall bed room to make a fourth hand in a rubber of whist with those eminent statesmen. Taking an interest in the youth, through their offices he received the appointment as lithographer in the Navy department at a salary of \$1,000 a year, at which work he continued until the war broke out. Then, by stress of business he was compelled to abandon the work, although he did not resign the post, nor was a successor appointed in his stead. The business grew and prospered and ere long was one of the most complete in the country.



MR. GRAHAM'S RESIDENCE.

Andrew Butler Graham was born in Washington in 1856. His early education was received in the Washington public schools, after which he entered Gonzaga College, this city, completing a collegiate course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Returning to Washington he entered his father's plant and learned the business in its entirety, his first task being that of polishing the large lithographic stones. After working his way through the various departments he received an appointment as a topographical draughtsman in the Coast Survey, afterwards becoming an engraver in that department. There he remained for six years, when he returned with his father, who in his declining years needed an able assistant to relieve him of the onus of his rapidly increasing business. Soon after this his father retired, and upon his succession to the business he set about to entirely remodel and renovate the plant. This policy he has since continued, until now, with complete equipment of steam machinery and six modern and complete lithographic presses, the plant is a model and amply equipped to, with celerity, fill the large

volume of orders with which it is daily flooded, including a large amount of Government work. Notable among the work executed by Andrew B. Graham may be mentioned the reproduction of the great seal of the United States in colors, which was executed for the State Department to be sent to the American consuls all over the world. This seal, eighteen inches in diameter, done in fourteen colors, is an exquisite bit of work, and is to be reproduced upon the set of state china recently ordered by Mrs. Roosevelt, and which will cost, it is said, \$30,000. Mr. Graham is at present occupied in preparing a most voluminous illustrated catalogue to be issued by the War Department, containing cuts in colors of the new uniforms that have recently been adopted. This work involves the greatest amount of work and care, as the shades reproduced therein have to perfectly match the samples of cloth submitted by the Government. Mr. Graham has added to his already complete plant that of the National Engraving and Half-tone Company, so well known here, and the efficiency of which he proposes to bring up to the high standard of his lithographic work, both in regard to style and promptness. Mr. Graham is identified with many of Washington's best known institutions, among which may be mentioned the Arlington Fire Insurance Company, of which he is a director; the Riggs Insurance Company, and the Union Trust and Storage Company. Of his social and scientific connections may be included the National Geographic Society; Sons of the American Revolution, and the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club. He is also a member of the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association.

In 1884 Mr. Graham married Miss Jennie G., daughter of Thomas Evans, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children living — Lorimer, Jerome and Ormonde Graham, who with their parents reside at 1407 Sixteenth street, northwest.

Southern Printers' Supply Company.—That Washington is rapidly becoming a trade center is evidenced by the character of its business houses, the broad lines upon which they are conducted, and the wide range of territory covered by their representatives. No one concern has done more to illustrate this than the Southern Printers' Supply Company, with Mr. W. Seton Kent as manager, having office, warehouse and foundry and shops at 304 Tenth street, northwest. The parent house is Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, and the Washington branch was established in 1900, when it was incorporated under its present name, according to the laws of Virginia, all the trade from Delaware to Florida, including West Virginia, coming within the jurisdiction of the Washington branch. The Chicago house is the largest of its kind in the United States, and its work is recognized as being of the highest quality. Its type is known to be the best and produces the handsomest faces furnished to the printing establishments throughout the country. The name under which their type is sold is superior copper mixed type, the name expressing

its quality to the letter. All of the latest, most improved and labor-saving devices are employed in its manufacture.

The plant consists of a complete and modern electrotype foundry, machine shops, roller casting department, salesrooms and warehouse. The electrotype foundry does the greater share of the work for the local printers and publishers, and also considerable Government work for here and for use in other localities. The machine shops are deserving of more than mention. All of the machinery sent there is rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled. The work on rebuilt presses, whether they be cylinder or otherwise, is done under one roof, and has the same careful attention as do all other departments. Still another department is that which makes printers' rollers. It is needless to say that the same improved machinery is used in this work as is used along the other lines, and the number of firms supplied with all of their rollers is a fair indication of the quality of the output. The sales department comprises type,



W. SETON KENT

material, machinery and accessories with which to supply every need of a printing office. A complete assortment of modern plated and cylinder presses is ready for patrons' inspection, and the convenient manner in which the stock is cared for facilitates the matter of handling both city and out-of-town orders. A large corps of traveling salesmen, well equipped with both a practical and theoretical knowledge of printers' supplies, traverses the South, and is in constant touch with the trade, keeping it thoroughly posted on all competition of both a standard and novel nature. This is exemplified by the handsomely illustrated printed matter which is worked the trade every thirty days. The entire credit for the rapid growth of the Southern Printers' Supply Company is due to Mr. Kent, who for many years prior to opening the Washington branch was in the parent firm's employ, most of his time spent in traveling the Southern territory.

W. Seton Kent is a Marylander by birth, having been born in Calvert county, near Chesapeake City, in 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. Mr. Kent entered the employ of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler in 1890, and for them traveled all over the eastern part of the United States, confining most of his attention, however, to the South. For the past three years he has lived in Washington, and is a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Kent is an enthusiastic oarsman, and is the only honorary member of the Ariel Rowing Club, of Baltimore, Maryland, which is the oldest rowing club in the United States. Mr. Kent is unmarried.

Herman Baumgarten.—The high standing of the firm of Herman Baumgarten in the official and commercial world of the national capital is sufficient evidence of his reliability and honesty in dealing with his numerous patrons here and everywhere, and the unsurpassed quality of merchandise turned out at his establishments and plants. Mr. Baumgarten's success in business is entirely due to his own efforts and his sterling integrity. He has been affiliated with the business world of Washington for the last thirty years, and ever since his arrival in the capital he has made it a point to do business on principles of absolute honesty and fairness. His various enterprises are ever increasing in size and usefulness,—the result of Mr. Baumgarten's popularity and trustworthiness. Mr. Baumgarten is interested in a number of enterprises, of all of which he is the sole proprietor, but some of which he has given in charge of his sons, he himself retaining the supervision over the branches. The main branch of the business is that of engraving. Mr. Baumgarten's father was one of the most skillful and expert engravers in Germany, and the talent has descended to his son, whose experience and skill in making seals, engraving crests and heraldic devices is unsurpassed. Mr. Baumgarten's official seals are found in almost every department of the Government, as well as in lodges, societies and corporations. Another branch of the business is that of the manufacture of rubber stamps, with headquarters at 414 Tenth street, northwest, which Mr. Baumgarten has placed in charge of his son, Emanuel Baumgarten. Mr. Baumgarten's name is associated with the manufacture of rubber stamps not only in the District, but, through his Government work, all over this country. He makes a specialty of supplying the Government departments with seals, rubber dating stamps, stamping inks and pads. He has held uninterruptedly for fifteen years a contract with the Post Office and other departments for supplying them with stamps. Every post office throughout the United States and its possessions and territories is furnished with stamps of his make. When the number of post offices is considered, some idea of the extent of Mr. Baumgarten's business may be gathered. His facilities are such that he can turn out from 3,000 to 4,000 stamps a week in filling the contract with the Government departments. Mr. Baumgarten is the inventor of three valuable

labor-saving stamping machines and inking pads. While the bulk of this business is with the Government, he looks well to the interest of his large trade among business and private firms.

Mr. Baumgarten was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1849, but when three years old came to this country with his parents, who settled in Baltimore. Mr. Selig Baumgarten, the father of Mr. Baumgarten, engaged in business in Baltimore, and gave his son a good education. After having passed through the public schools, he went to Knapp's Institute, at Baltimore, from whence he graduated in 1863. In 1868, after having finished his trade, young Baumgarten entered into business with his father and his brother William, under the firm name of S. Baumgarten & Sons. Seeing chances for success in Washington more inviting, Mr. Herman Baumgarten, in 1871, removed to the national capital, where he engaged in the rubber stamp

The National Printers' Supply Company, with headquarters at 414 Tenth street, northwest, is another branch of Mr. Baumgarten's firm. This concern supplies type, presses and printing material to the trade in this city and the largest printing establishments in the South. Everything needed by the printer for the proper conduct of his business is handled and furnished at a moment's notice. The proper running and management of this branch necessitated the establishment of a branch for the manufacture of ink rollers for printing presses. In the manufacture of the ink pads in connection with his stamp business Mr. Baumgarten employs a composition used in the making of ink rollers for printing presses. As there is no machine plant south of New York engaged in the manufacture of ink rollers for printing presses, he decided to install a Gatling-gun plant in this city. He consulted with many of the leading printers of the city and vicinity, and they advised him to go ahead, promising him their patronage. He has built up a fine trade in this line. Local legislation, however, prohibiting the use of certain fuel used for manufacturing purposes, as well as inadequate transportation facilities, compelled Mr. Baumgarten to erect the manufacturing plant of this branch in Baltimore, where it is known as The Baltimore Roller Company. Mr. Arthur Baumgarten, another son of Mr. Baumgarten, has charge of this part of the business. It has always been the motto of Mr. Baumgarten when doing a thing to do it right, sparing neither money, nor work, nor time. Upon this foundation he has builded and succeeded well.

Chapin and Sacks.—Although not a commercial or manufacturing city in the strict application of the term, there are a number of business enterprises in Washington, which have been built up from small beginnings and have had such wonderful growth and prosperity, that to-day they may justly claim rank with any of the most energetic and progressive and wealthy concerns located right in the heart of the manufacturing and industrial centers of the United States, where opportunities for success are not so few and less difficult to overcome. The prospects for success for manufacturing concerns in the capital city are to a very large degree restricted by legislation, and to be eminently successful in spite of this barrier, in establishing markets everywhere for Washington products is sufficient and conclusive evidence of the energy and enterprise of that particular firm. One of the few of these concerns is that of Chapin & Sacks, wholesalers of butter, eggs and cheese, proprietors of a large private cold storage and electric light plant, and manufacturers of renovated and process butter and ice. The main office of this firm is located at 924 Louisiana avenue, northwest, where is also their immense warehouse stocked with A No. 1 merchandise, and their private cold storage and electric light plant. Everything about the place is fitted up in modern and most convenient style, making the establishment a perfect model in its particular line of trade. Both members of the firm are young men, and with the push and enterprise that goes with youth, they have outgrown many of their old competitors who were in the field years before Chapin & Sacks started in the business. This firm is the largest wholesale firm in their line south of New York, and compares most favorably with the best houses in the latter



HERMAN BAUMGARTEN

business. He located at 302 Pennsylvania avenue, and immediately obtained contracts for Government work from the Treasury and State Departments for their official seals and stamps. His business grew steadily, and Mr. Baumgarten was obliged to look around for larger quarters. He removed to the Robbins Building, 525 Seventh street, northwest, and from there moved to his present headquarters, 414 Tenth street, northwest. Mr. Baumgarten has three sons—Arthur, Emanuel and Cecil S. Baumgarten. Mr. Baumgarten is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a charter member of Arminius Lodge, No. 25, and of Capital Chapter, and other fraternal organizations. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association, and takes a lively interest in all questions pertaining to the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. Mr. Baumgarten resides at 466 Massachusetts avenue, northwest.

metropolis. They cater to the wholesale trade and their customers are to be found everywhere. The butter, cheese and eggs handled by Chapin & Sacks are the very best goods, and the reliability of the firm in dealing with their customers has caused their business to increase from year



ARTHUR A. CHAPIN

to year. Another feature of the enterprise, which, however, is managed on an independent basis, under the name of the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, of which Arthur A. Chapin is president, and George P. Sacks secretary, is its plant for making renovated or process butter and ice. This branch is located at First and Patterson streets, and has a capacity for turning out 20,000 pounds of butter daily, and is running its full quota. The output of the concern is principally shipped South, but they have also many customers at Northern points. The ice produced by the firm is well known for its sanitary purity and finds a ready sale among dealers.

Arthur A. Chapin, the senior member of the firm, started on an independent basis in the butter business when he was only ten years old. He paid the closest attention to the business and it expanded in a short time to such extent that he gradually drifted into the butter jobbing business. About twelve years ago he took into partnership with him Mr. George P. Sacks of this city, who previous to this had gathered experience in the same line of business in Baltimore, Md. The firm was first located at 107 1/2 Pennsylvania avenue, but they soon were obliged to look for more commodious and larger quarters in order to meet the demands of the trade. They moved to 911 Pennsylvania avenue. These quarters soon also proved too small. They have since purchased their present place at 124 1/2 Connecticut avenue, which is right in the heart of the Washington business district. There is the first private road through the city to the Forest of Columbia.

Mr. Chapin was born May 25, 1864, at Spring Mills, Allegheny county, Pa., and being the son of S. L.

Chapin and Sarah (Lawrence) Chapin. His parents moved to Virginia when Mr. Chapin was yet a boy. He received his education in the public schools of Washington and at an early age embarked in business. Mr. Chapin has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of Washington and is a member of the Business Men's Association and East Washington Citizens' Association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being on the roster of New Jerusalem Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Oriental Commandery, and Almas Temple, Mystic Shriners. On November 1, 1887, he married Frances Williamson, daughter of Walter B. Williamson of this city. There are two children—Raymond E. and Frances. Mr. Chapin resides at 612 E street, northeast.

George P. Sacks, the junior member of the firm, is a native of the capital city, being born in 1872. He is a son of Eckart J. Sacks and H. B. (Laubscher) Sacks. Mr. Sacks also received his education in the public schools of Washington, and in order to prepare himself for his future career he entered the employ of Baltimore houses, making himself fully conversant with every detail of the business in which he to-day is so successfully interested. About twelve years ago he joined partnership with Mr. Chapin, and he is to-day bending his full energy to improve and expand the activities of the firm of Chapin & Sacks. Mr. Sacks is a public-spirited citizen and takes a lively interest in everything that pertains to affairs of the District. He is a member of the Business Men's Association and the Masonic fraternity—New Jerusalem Lodge, Eureka Chapter.



GEORGE P. SACKS

Mr. Sacks married in 1894 Ida L. Murphy, daughter of Nicholas Murphy and Fanny E. Murphy, and he is the proud father of two beautiful children. He is also affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association, and resides at 109 I street, northwest, Washington.

Golden, Love and Company.—No city in the United States has among its residents a more widely diversified type than Washington. This is mainly attributable to the presence here of the Diplomatic Corps, which represents every civilized nation in the world with which diplomatic



ROBERT A. GOLDEN

relations are maintained by this Government. In accordance with this diversity of types local caterers are often at their wits ends to lay in a stock of goods that will appeal to the fancy of each of their customers, many of whom are of foreign birth, and desire to continue their mode of living here upon the same plan as at home.

In order to be thoroughly successful in this it is absolutely necessary that the material used in the preparation of these dainty and delicious menus can be secured at a moment's notice and be of the very best of quality. There is one house in Washington, above all others, which has the reputation of being the most reliable and trustworthy in that line, and which handles only the very best of goods. It is that of Golden, Love & Co., at 926 and 928 Louisiana avenue, right in the center of Washington's produce markets. It is not only the oldest, but it is in every sense a representative establishment, with an excellent reputation which is widely known and appreciated. This house was established by Messrs. Robert A. and Francis G. Golden, in 1862, and was known as R. A. Golden & Brother. In 1879 Mr. Francis G. Golden died, and the business was continued by his brother, Robert A. Golden, until 1891, when Major J. F. Love, of Loudoun county, Virginia, entered into partnership with Mr. Golden. The business increased rapidly, until today the house handles more poultry, which is its specialty, than any other commission house south of New York. The house operates the largest poultry and egg-packing plant in the South, which is located at Morristown, Tennessee, and is the most perfect plant of its nature in this country, from whence nothing but the very best is shipped here. The firm has the largest beef, lamb, and veal

trade of the city outside of the "Big Four." The butter and egg business of this house has kept pace with its other branches. The firm is exclusively wholesale, and caters only to the best trade. It is unlike many of the other commission houses of the city, in that it does not handle fresh fruits or vegetables of any kind, this branch of the business being turned over to Whitford Brothers & Co., of which Mr. Carter, the present junior member of the firm of Golden, Love & Co., is vice-president. The firm packs and freezes more poultry and game than any other house of similar character south of New York.

Robert A. Golden is a native of Charles county, Md., being born there in 1840, and came to Washington at an early age. He has been in business in the city since 1862, and is widely and favorably known to the trade. He resides at 814 B street, southwest, and is a member of the Business Men's Association. Major James F. Love, of the firm, died last March, since which time the business has been carried on by the remaining partners under the same firm name.

William G. Carter, the junior partner, was taken into partnership by Mr. Golden in 1893, and attends to the managerial part of the business. He was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1809. He received his education at the Washington High School, and after completing his course of studies entered the employ of Golden, Love & Co., as general clerk. It is largely through Mr. Carter's executive ability and his astonishing energy that the business has grown to its present dimensions. It requires the services of ten wagons and twenty horses for the delivery service of



WILLIAM G. CARTER

the firm. Not only his private business, but also the interests of the city and its welfare are always claiming Mr. Carter's attention. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, and also of the Masonic fraternity—New Jerusalem Lodge, Columbia Chapter.

Charles Schneider, the eldest son of eight children of Christian and Philippina (Wunderlich) Schneider, was born on May 28, 1841, at Schwarzenau, Prussia. Having attended the public schools of his native town, when sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship in a local bakery, serving therein until 1860, and receiving the munificent sum of ten dollars as wages for three years of labor. The elder Schneider was himself a baker, and on his death in 1860 the son terminated his apprenticeship and during the following five years conducted his father's business for the benefit of the family. Being an eldest son, he was not obliged to serve in the German army, and was therefore able to seek his fortune in America while young in life. This he did, arriving at New York just after the close of the civil war, bringing with him a thorough knowledge of his trade but scarcely enough money to meet living neces-



CHARLES SCHNEIDER

Shortly after landing he learned that he could secure work in Brooklyn, but he was obliged to borrow the two cents ferry fare from a sympathetic young Irishman. For ten months he was employed in the Brooklyn bakery at three dollars a week, and then he moved to Washington, where in two years he earned five dollars a week as a journeyman baker. With a fixed aim for success in his chosen trade, determined and ambitious, but with a cash capital of only twenty dollars, he established a baker-shop of his own in 1868 at the corner of New York avenue and Fifth street, S. W., and in 1872 moved it to No. 413 I street, S. W. In 1873 the building was rented and later purchased with accumulated funds. The business grew steadily. The establishment has since extended from time to time with new buildings No. 117 (1877 to 21, 23 and 25 on L street, and No. 1023, 1025, 1027 and 22 on Fourth street,

In 1897 he organized the Charles Schneider Baking Company, to which he sold the entire business, becoming its president and manager. His cash capital has grown ten thousand times—from fifteen dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1868 he had but one small wagon with which to deliver his bread to his customers, and this he pulled about the streets of Washington himself. To-day the big bakery operates twenty-seven wagons, with thirty-seven horses. Bread is the principal—almost exclusive—output of the establishment, and it is familiar to every Washington household. From twenty to thirty thousand loaves are delivered daily. Flour is received by the company in single consignments of six thousand barrels, requiring forty or more cars to transport it. When about to set up his first shop, this master of the oven of to-day was tendered a position in the Government service by ex-Senator Harlan of Iowa, father-in-law of Robert E. Lincoln. The position carried a compensation much more attractive than the wage of a journeyman baker, but it was declined. "I promised my father to stick to the baking business, and I'm going to stick," was the reply. Fourteen years later Senator Harlan was the baker's customer. "I see you stuck," he said, "and wisely." In 1894, as a recognized successful business man, he was elected a director of the Second National Bank. While giving his entire attention to his big establishment, he has possessed himself of valuable properties in Washington real estate, notably on Sixteenth street, on which street he resides. He is a Mason of the 32d degree, and an Odd Fellow, having held every office in the latter order. He was a director and president of Prospect Hill Cemetery, and filled at different times all the high offices in the German Benefit Association, now out of existence. Shortly after locating in Washington he joined and became active in the affairs of the German Evangelical Church, of which he was, successively, sexton, secretary, director and president of the board of trustees, and afterward accepted the treasurership at a time when the church was in dire need of funds. There was not a dollar in the treasury when he took the office. When he resigned he turned over to his successor fourteen thousand dollars. He had furnished a bond for six thousand dollars but this the trustees tore up when he reported so much more than that sum in the church coffers. In 1897 he organized the National Master Bakers' Association of the United States and Canada, of which he was the first president, serving for two terms. The association started with a membership of fourteen, which has grown to nearly five hundred. At the last convention of the association, held at Cincinnati in September, 1902, he was the recipient of exceptional honors from his fellow tradesmen. On October 28, 1868, the year he established himself independently in business, he married Johanna Simon, daughter of Caspar and Margurita (Hodernann) Simon. Of twelve children born to them, seven are living—Johann, Charles, Edward, Carrie (Mrs. Charles King, Jr.), Anna (Mrs. Frank M. Piror), Minnie (Mrs. Charles Loeffler), and Tillie.

George W. Knox Express Company.—The excellent transportation facilities of every description is one of the many blessings which the inhabitants of the capital city enjoy, and which can claim proud comparison with the various systems of transportation and expressage in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities of the United States. Although the bulk of the express business in Washington is in the hands of a few firms only, there is no other city in the United States that can lay claim to the fact that its citizens are receiving prompter or more efficient service, by reason of there being a larger number of transportation or express companies attending to their needs. The Knox Express Company in Washington is a model in its particular line of business in every detail. "It works like a clock." The whole enterprise has been so systematized that every patron of the firm can rely with absolute certainty on the information and advice received from this firm. This concern has made it one of their fundamental principles to gain the confidence and business of the people by strict attention to their affairs and careful and conscientious execution of their orders. The Knox Express Company is one of the fixtures and features of Washington life and business enterprise. It has grown up with the city and is to-day, comparatively speaking, as well laid out and planned as

president; G. V. Knox, vice-president; J. O. Knox, treasurer, and M. K. Linn, secretary.

W. S. Knox, the president, is a son of the founder, the late George W. Knox. He was born in Vermont and received his education at Swarthmore College, Pa.



W. S. KNOX

He is a man of capacity, uprightness and energy, and has been in the company's service since 1881. Mr. W. S. Knox was its general manager in 1892, and president and general manager since 1894. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank, and was one of the organizers and president for two years of the Business Men's Association. During his first term he was chairman of the executive committee of the great peace jubilee celebration. He also served as chairman of committees in the last two presidential inaugurations and the recent G. A. R. Encampment, and has taken part in every public movement for the upbuilding of Washington. He is also a member of the Board of Trade and past master of Federal Lodge No. 1, F. A. A. M.; Columbia Royal Arch Chapter; Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Almas Temple, Sons of American Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars.

G. V. Knox, vice-president of the company, is another son of its founder. He was educated in the public schools in Washington and has been identified with the business since 1881, serving as vice-president since its incorporation. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Federal Lodge No. 1; Columbia Royal Arch Chapter; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and Almas Temple.



GEORGE W. KNOX

are the streets and parks of the capital city, which is recognized the world over as the most beautiful and modern of the world's capitals. The company was incorporated under its existing name, George W. Knox Express Company, in 1894. Its present officers are: W. S. Knox,

J. O. Knox, the treasurer, is a brother of the founder, and has been identified with the business since the latter's sixties. He has been treasurer since the company was incorporated. He is a member of Federal Lodge No. 1, F. A. V. M., Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

M. K. Linn has served in his capacity as secretary of the firm since 1868 and is ever on the alert for the best interests of the corporation and its many patrons. All the members of this corporation are noted for their business integrity, promptness and fair dealing with all.

Since 1877 this company, in connection with the Baltimore Transfer Company, has been conducting the Washington fast freight line between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. Since 1882 it has been the official delivery agents of the great Pennsylvania railroad system, as well as of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company since February, 1902. In 1864 the late Mr. George W. Knox, then in the employ of what is now the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, established in this city a local express under the title of "Excelsior Express," commencing business with a single horse and wagon. Having faith in the future greatness of this city, Mr. Knox resigned his position with the railroad company to give the express business his entire attention and personal supervision, and changed the name of his company, giving it the well-known title of the Knox Express Company. Mr. Knox's energy, capacity and efforts were rewarded by the steady expansion of his business along substantial lines, which has continued up to the present time. He died in 1892, leaving a prosperous transportation company as part of his life's work. Mr. Knox was born in the State of Maine in 1820, and in his early life was employed by the Fitchburg Railroad Company. He went to Iowa in 1854, and returning east in 1858 was employed by the old Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. He enjoyed the distinction of having been in charge of the train which so successfully brought President Lincoln to Washington in 1861.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Knox the entire plant on B street was consumed by fire, completely destroying four large buildings and about 130 horses and 100 wagons. Notwithstanding this serious loss the business was carried on by his successors with their customary pluck and perseverance without the interruption of even an hour. Since the commencement of its career the company has carried on a general hauling and storage business, being equipped with the most modern vehicles, tools and appliances for light or heavy hauling. It has hauled and erected the heavy machinery in many of the large power plants, and has likewise kept an important factor in the advancement of progressive Washington

Littlefield, Alvord and Company.—Every Washingtonian and a greater portion of the visitors to this city are familiar with the name of Littlefield, Alvord & Co., whose many teams are daily and nightly seen traversing the streets of this city; yet, as familiar as many are with this sight, but a comparatively few are aware of the vast proportions to which this business has reached, and the equipment necessary to so successfully operate such a business. This enterprise had its inception in 1872, when L. A. Littlefield made his beginning as a stevedore, with wharfage at the foot of Twenty-sixth street. Not until 1889, however, when E. S. Alvord joined him, was the business expanded to embrace a general hauling and storage business as well, the firm then becoming known as Littlefield & Alvord. With the infusion of Mr. Alvord's energy and "hustling" tactics into the new concern the business steadily grew and prospered, until now it stands second to none in the United States. At the beginning five teams were put upon the street to meet the demand of the calls. Step by step the number has been increased, until there are now quartered in the company's stables between 450 and 500 head of horses, and on the company's pay roll are the names of nearly 400 employees. In 1893 the interest of Mr. Littlefield was purchased by Mr. Alvord's uncle, M. H. Acheson, and nine years later, or in 1902, the business was incorporated under the name of Littlefield, Alvord & Co., with Mr. Alvord as president and Mr. Acheson as vice-president. The corporation does every variety of hauling, from carrying passengers in its buses to the transportation of the heaviest machinery. It also does an extensive wharfage and stevedore business, and in the loading and unloading of vessels it has every facility, owning two wharves in Washington and two in Georgetown. It owns floating docks, which make it possible to discharge cargoes from any wharf on the Potomac River. Everything from the piles to the slate on the roof of the new city post office was hauled by it, most of the stone being removed from the vessels under a contract stipulating a fine for breakage. It has handled all the rails now used by the various street railway companies, with exception of the Ninth street line. It has hauled all the asphalt that ever came to this city, and has hauled the street cars now in use from the freight yard to car house. This corporation also makes a specialty of theatrical hauling, and employs between fifty and sixty men every Saturday night and Sunday, loading, hauling and unloading scenery in connection with the various theaters. The plant of the corporation at Twenty-sixth and D streets consists of a modern, two-story, fireproof building, occupying an entire block. The plant contains a wagon factory, and employs the latest machinery for the manufacture of wagons. Its own wagons are made here, as well as vehicles for others. A well-equipped harness shop and a coach painting shop are also operated within the plant. The corporation has a grist mill and cutting machine, which are operated by its own power. The plant is lighted by electricity from the corporation's own electric light plant. The latest and best appliances are kept for extinguishing fire.

Elijah S. Alvord was born in 1866 at Indianapolis, Indiana, and after attending the schools of his native city finished a course at Russell Military Academy, in New Haven, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen Mr. Alvord engaged in the provision business, and traveled for two years. Leaving Hartford, he went to Virginia, and for two years lived on a farm he purchased there. In 1887 he came to Washington and engaged in the hauling business, a little later consolidating his business with that of Mr. Littlefield. Since that time Mr. Alvord has devoted his whole and undivided attention to his corporation, and has little time for outside diversions.

Mortimer H. Acheson, a son of Thomas and Katharine Hooker Acheson, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on July 12, 1862. Mr. Acheson received his education in the common schools of Connecticut, and upon its completion, like Mr. Alvord, became engaged in the provision business in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Acheson afterwards went to New York, where he entered the stock brokerage business, and came to Washington in 1888 as the agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he remained until 1893, when he became a member of Littlefield, Alvord & Company.

Purity Ice Company.—The Purity Ice Company, of this city, is one of the few large business concerns that is furnishing a public necessity and has steadfastly refused to be bought up by the ice trust. The Purity Company, by its refusal to become a partner of the trust, has enabled the people of Washington to secure their ice supply at reasonable rates, where, had it accepted the offers of the other ice company, it would have put customers and consumers at the mercy of the ice trust. The company was offered a considerable advance on its stock as an inducement to sell, but the offers were summarily rejected by the president, Mr. John Evans McGaw. In consequence of this refusal the company was enabled to keep ice at a figure within the reach of the poor. At that time the price in all the large cities was sixty cents a hundred, but the Purity successfully prevented an advance here. The business of the company has tripled in the past six years, and is steadily on the increase. The company's plant was completed by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, of New York, and is one of the most perfect and modern plants in operation. The factory is located at Fifth and L streets, northwest, and its central and convenient location is conducive to promptness and dispatch in delivery. The company has a large number of wagons and carts, and is enabled to furnish any quantity of ice at the shortest notice. By giving its numerous patrons fair treatment and a first-class article, the Purity has built up a large trade, and it is always on the lookout for improvement wherever possible.

John Evans McGaw, a practical ice manufacturer, who has managed a number of ice plants in various parts of this country and Mexico, is the president of the company. Mr. McGaw is considered an expert, and it is mainly due to his knowledge that the ice produced by the Purity

has its reputation for purity and superiority. Mr. McGaw was born in Baltimore, in 1859, being the son of Robert Franklin McGaw and Susan B. McGaw. His primary education Mr. McGaw received at the Baltimore public schools, graduating from the high school and Eton and Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md. When his father died, in 1879, young McGaw engaged in the commission business and in agricultural pursuits. This brought him into the fruit and vegetable packing business, running one plant at Baltimore, one at Aberdeen, Maryland, one at Smyrna, Delaware, and one at Elkton, Maryland. He did a very large business all over the United States, and subsequently sold out to go to Mexico, where he engaged in the ice manufacturing business but found the climate intensely hot. He contracted fever, and returned to the United States in a very weakened condition, and settled in Asbury Park,



JOHN EVANS MCGAW

New Jersey, where against all advices of the business community, he erected an ice manufacturing plant and engaged in business. Everybody prophesied his early retirement from the field, as three other natural ice companies were doing business there at the time, but Mr. McGaw not knowing when he was defeated, after he had been in Asbury Park for three months sold almost all the ice consumed in the leading hotels in this popular summer resort, by reason of having hygienic ice, made from distilled water, taken from the famous artesian wells of Asbury Park, New Jersey, which is known for its purity, thereby causing a great demand. The natural ice companies, to save themselves, were compelled to buy Mr. McGaw's plant, which they did. As the ice season in this summer resort is very short, Mr. McGaw, looking for a larger field, came to Washington, where he met Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the present vice-president of the Purity, to whom he made the propo-

sition to engage in the manufacture of ice. Mr. Hutchins accepted Mr. McGaw's offer, and they have ever since then continued business on an ever increasing scale. The customers of the Purity have at various times expressed their willingness to patronize the Purity, no matter what the other competing trust ice company would charge for its product. The Purity Ice Company has added to their plant a wholesale and retail coal business, and are prepared to deliver coal of all sizes and grades at the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. Mr. McGaw is a member of the Order of the Elks and of the National Union and other organizations. Mr. Stilson Hutchins, a well-known capitalist of this city, is vice-president; Mr. Lee Hutchins, is treasurer, and Mr. W. J. Dante is secretary.

The Abner-Drury Brewing Company.—Prominent among those business enterprises which have rapidly forged to the front in the capital city of late years, and which have made every effort to contribute to the wealth and commercial, as well as material, progress of Washington, is "The Abner-Drury Brewing Company," which is owned by two energetic and broad-minded young men, who years ago selected Washington as their home. Mr. Edward F. Abner is the president and secretary, and Mr. Peter A. Drury is the vice-president and treasurer of the firm. The product of this firm is favorably known not only in this city, but also in neighboring States, and is even exported to Northern and Western States, where it successfully com-

in 1871. This plant is located in Twenty-fifth street, between F and G streets, northwest, on an eminence overlooking the Potomac river and the Virginia shore. It occupies an ideal place for a brewery. The Albert Brewing Company continued to do business on a less extended scale



PETER A. DRURY



EDWARD F. ABNER

petes with the product of the largest breweries in the United States. The history of the brewery goes back over thirty years. The Albert Brewing Company, which is the foundation stone upon which was built the present modern plant of the Abner-Drury Brewing Company, was organized

until 1896, when it was bought by Mr. E. F. Abner, the present president of the firm, who made large improvements and actively entered the business in Washington. In 1897 Mr. Peter A. Drury became a partner of Mr. Abner, and they conducted business under the firm name "Abner and Drury, Brewers," which in 1900 was changed to "The Abner-Drury Brewing Company." The entire stock of the enterprise is held by Messrs. Abner and Drury, none being on the market. The firm has met with phenomenal success, breaking all records as to amount of business transacted for the time they have been engaged in trade. This is mainly due to the purity and wholesomeness of the article put on the market by the firm and the fair and honest treatment which the members of the firm accord to their numerous patrons. The Abner-Drury Brewing Company makes a specialty of a brand of beer called "Old Glory," which is favorably known to almost every inhabitant in the District of Columbia, and is endorsed for its purity and strengthening qualities by the medical profession everywhere. Both partners are active and energetic young men, who come in daily contact with their numerous patrons, and thereby have an opportunity to personally study their desires and wishes and enable themselves to give eminent satisfaction all around. Messrs. Abner and Drury both take an active part in all matters pertaining to the public interests. They are members of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association and other organizations.

Edward F. Abner, the president of the firm, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 26, 1864, where he received his first school education. In 1882 he graduated from the celebrated "Apostel Gymnasium" in that city. After school he learned the banking business in Cologne, where he secured an insight into the business dealings in general and the banking business in particular. In 1885 he came to Washington at the instance of his brother, Christian Abner. In 1887 Mr. Abner returned to Germany, where he managed the paternal estate, his father having died. In 1890 he returned to this city, where he became interested in the National Capital Brewing Company, serving as secretary and treasurer for seven years. He then bought out the Albert Brewing Company, and in 1897, with Mr. Peter A. Drury, formed The Abner-Drury Brewing Company, of which he is the president and secretary. Mr. Abner is prominent in social organizations, and is also chairman of the Brewers' Committee, comprising all the local brewers. In 1896 Mr. Abner married Miss Mathilde Vorlander, of this city. His residence is at 1812 G street, northwest.

Peter A. Drury, the vice-president and treasurer of the firm, was born in Ireland, in 1865. He received his education in a monastery in Ireland, and in 1885 came to this country, where he finished his education. Mr. Drury at once affiliated himself with the liquor trade, and in 1891 he was engaged by local brewers in the capacity of solicitor. This position he held for five years, at the end of which term he entered the firm of Abner & Drury, of which he was the junior member, but of which he now is the vice-president and treasurer.

In 1892 Mr. Drury married Miss Ada Kearney, of Washington. From this union there are three boys: Peter A., Leo K., and William Drury. His residence is at 1432 Binney street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

Charles Jacobsen, owner and proprietor of the Arlington Bottling Company, whose extensive plant is at Twenty-seventh and K streets, northwest, has in the few years since he embarked in this enterprise built up a most flourishing and lucrative business, which gives employment to a large number of clerks and operators, in filling the large number of orders that are daily increasing.

Charles Jacobsen is a son of Captain Herman Jacobsen, and was born in Baltimore on May 1, 1860. After receiving his education at the public schools, and afterwards graduating from the high school of that city, he entered the employ of Dix & Wilkins, fruit importers, in a clerical capacity, and there remained for a number of years. Deciding to make Washington his future home, Mr. Jacobsen came to this city and accepted a position in the brewery of Christian Heurich. After mastering the details of his new vocation he decided to embark in business for himself, and accordingly started his bottling plant at the present location, June 6, 1884. His start was a modest one, and his plant somewhat primitive. Then it required but two wagons to deliver the orders of bottled beer and carbonated waters

in demand. Since then the plant has been remodelled and enlarged until now it is as complete as any south of New York, consisting of all the latest devices employed in bottling beer, together with two large carbonating machines to charge the waters, ginger ales, etc., handled by Mr. Jacobsen. Now twenty-five wagons are employed in delivering the orders filled at the works, the capacity reaching 2,000 cases per day. Mr. Jacobsen is interested in many corporations and enterprises aside from his bottling business. He is vice-president and a director of the Adalinda Zinc Mining Company, of Arkansas; vice-president and director of the Washington Base Ball Club, and a director of the Citizens National Bank. In Masonic circles Mr. Jacobsen is equally active and has long been a member of the Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, as well as a member of the B. P. O. Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles. With his wife, who



CHARLES JACOBSEN

was formerly Miss Lattener of this city, and their five children, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen occupy a handsome home at 2509 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel M. A. Winter.—One of the best known Washington firms is that of The M. A. Winter Company, with offices at 339 and 341 Pennsylvania avenue. This company employs a force of 100 or more clerks, and does a large business throughout the United States and many foreign countries. They manufacture family medicines and sell them through agents in all parts of the world. Their daily mail is enormous, and as hundreds of letters are in various foreign languages, a large corps of translators is constantly employed attending to this part of their correspondence. This firm, therefore, not only gives employment to many Washington people, but causes the minds of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the world to be directed

towards Washington as a center of influence. For instance, large shipments of medicine were made by this firm to India during the time of the Asiatic plague, and many were the letters received expressing thankfulness that from Washington had come an alleviation of that trouble, for the medicine had really succeeded in curing many cases of the plague. The directors of the company were soon printed in all the London papers, and branch offices established all over India for the distribution of the medicine, so that a large trade was soon established there. This is but one instance; there are many similar ones.

Col. M. A. Winter, the president of the company, is one of the younger business men of Washington. His present lineage is the same as that of Gen. George Washington. Through the Washington family he is able to trace his ancestry from parent to parent back through cen-



COLONEL M. A. WINTER

tures of English ancestry, through the royal family of Denmark to the Dawn of European civilization, before the birth of Christ, to King Odin, the founder of ancient Scandinavia; whose heroic deeds caused him to be deified by his kindred. No crowned head of Europe can boast a longer or more illustrious pedigree than that shown in the genealogical record. He comes also from good old New England Puritan stock, his ancestors being some of the original settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, many of whom having shed their blood for their country's sake in the World's wars, the revolutionary struggle, the war of 1812, as well as in later civil war. Colonel Winter's maternal grandfather, Captain George Denison was Connecticut's first representative in the United States Congress. The same blood that runs in the veins of General Grant and Admiral Dewey, constitutes the ancestry of Col. Winter, no wonder that he is generally named for his patriotic and truly American spirit.

The heroic element of the Viking ancestry of Colonel Winter, mingling with and tempered by the strict moral qualities and religious convictions of the adamant character of the Puritans, could scarcely fail to produce in his nature that iron will and indomitable energy which so characterize him. If to this ancestry he owes his remarkable originality, to the French Huguenot blood, which also flows freely in his veins, he probably owes his unusual versatility and artistic tastes. It is seldom that originality, versatility and artistic refinement are combined in a purely business career; but all these qualities belong to Colonel Winter in a remarkable degree.

Colonel Winter is the eldest child of Rev. Alpheus Winter, a well-known Congregational minister of Connecticut, and was born in Onarga, Illinois, September 20, 1863, while his parents were temporarily residing there. Soon afterwards his parents returned to Connecticut, and Colonel Winter's early life was mostly spent in Hartford. He attended school there, and when only eighteen years of age engaged in business for himself. Being in the subscription book publishing business at an early age, he began to sell through agents and to learn the various methods of dealing with them, until at this time he has perfected a system of handling agents which is considered by competent authorities to be one of the very best, if not the best, in the entire country. Everything moves with the ease and regularity of well-kept machinery in Colonel Winter's office, and one can scarcely realize that more than eighty thousand agents are under his control, so quietly and smoothly does the business go on, and so perfect is the organization of the work, even to the minutest details.

Colonel Winter was married in 1885 to Miss Jessie Townsend Peters, of Hartford, and has one child, a boy, Courtney Peters Winter, born in 1888. His wife's health failing, he removed South, where his first wife afterwards died. Colonel Winter was re-married in 1891 to Miss Ermie Lois Tanner, of Lynchburg, Va., and in 1895 moved to Washington, where he has since resided, and where he has built up the large and constantly increasing business of The M. A. Winter Company on a firm, stable basis, and has attained a most gratifying success through merit alone. His versatility is well known as well as his originality. He is the author of several treatises upon economic questions; is a member of the National Geographic Society; the Association for the Advancement of Science; the Washington Academy of Sciences, and other scientific societies. He has traveled extensively in foreign countries, mainly in the interest of his business, and in seeking better methods of transportation for his goods he became interested in parcels post. In 1900 he made a trip to Mexico in this connection, and upon his return prepared an exhaustive article on parcels post, which was introduced entire into Congress and published in the Congressional Record. In preparing this article Colonel Winter had to study several foreign languages and make many comparisons of statistics, compiling various tables of comparative values, etc., but he had his reward in being able to present the parcels post question in a form easily understood, and in presenting unanswerable arguments, carefully deduced from all the facts in the case. Letters of congratulation soon began to pour in from students of political science, college professors and the most

profound authorities on these matters, as well as from practical business men, stating that nothing had appeared for years so profound and convincing on the subject of parcels post, and so calculated to advance its cause as Colonel Winter's article. Much good has already been accomplished by it, and such organization has been perfected which must secure at no distant day the fulfillment of the hopes of all who are interested in establishing the parcels-post system.

Colonel Winter is likewise very patriotic, and belongs to many patriotic societies, such as the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and others. He is the originator of The Minute Men, an independent military organization, with several regiments located in different parts of the country. He is the acting commander-in-chief of the organization, and also the colonel of the first regiment, located in this city. For a comparatively young man to have accomplished so much already, we may safely predict that Colonel Winter's future will see still greater achievements, and Washington may well be proud that such a sturdy, upright business man has identified himself so closely with her interests, and may well wish him every success in his noble undertakings, both for his private good and for the public benefit.



BLISS BUILDING.

Alonzo Ogilvie Bliss.—Possibly no name is more widely known, the world over, than that of Alonzo Ogilvie Bliss, who, as the sole proprietor of the Alonzo Bliss Company, manufactures the well-known proprietary medicine, "Bliss Native Herbs." This company operates offices and plants in Washington, Kansas City, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Canada; London, England; Kadina, South Australia, in fact in every English-speaking country. The firm operates a large private printing plant, and employs hundreds of clerks in conducting the large correspondence and filling orders.

Mr. Bliss has ever taken a lively interest in the progress and welfare of Washington. He is a large property holder in the District of Columbia, among his properties being the Driscoll, Astoria, Penhurst, Kingman and Le Grand apartment houses, and the Bliss Building, in which his general offices are located, and which, on account of its nearness to the Capitol and its modern conveniences and accommodations, is much in demand by Senators and Representatives for office purposes. The building is an up-to-date structure, and is supplied with electric elevators, telephones, steam heat, etc., and faces Capitol Park. The Industrial Commission and other Government committees occupied offices in the Bliss Building while they were in existence. It is also headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League, the Knights of Labor, and other firms and corporations.

Alonzo Ogilvie Bliss was born in New York State in 1845, being the son of Horace Bliss and Deborah C. (Samson) Bliss. He received his education in the public schools



ALONZO OGILVIE BLISS

in his native town and the Cortland (N. Y.) Academy. After graduation he enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war as a member of the Tenth New York Cavalry; served three years in the field on the staff of General Kilpatrick, and participated in more than thirty engagements. After the war he conducted a drug store in Richmond, Va. In 1888 he came to Washington, where he started in the business in which to-day he is so successfully engaged. Mr. Bliss is prominent in Grand Army circles and is a member of the Tenth New York Cavalry. He is also a charter member of Canby Lodge, No. 520, of Pennsylvania, F. A. A. M., and the Washington Board of Trade. Mr. Bliss has traveled extensively through the European countries, and has made many acquaintances during these visits. In 1867 he married Emma C. Kingman, and of this union there are four children—Harry Kingman, Arthur L., Marcia A., and Bertha M. Bliss. Mr. Bliss is a liberal and generous employer, and is held in the highest esteem by everybody who knows him.



THE DRISCOLL.

THE CENTER MARKET.

For over thirty years Center Market has fully realized the idea of those who planned the present structures. On this site, from the time of the laying out of the city, there has always been a market, with buildings of various shapes and sizes—erected and enlarged from time to time as the city grew and the dealers in this largest and most centrally located market of the city prospered. Until the present corporation was given its control this market was under the management of the city government, and neither dealers nor the public at large were satisfied with the arrangement. The low, unsightly, uninclosed structures, with their dark and narrow aisles, excited no end of criticism and censure. After many years of discussion the city authorities and the appropriate committees of Congress seriously took up the project of a new market. It was found that not only would it be necessary to remove every one of the shabby old structures, immense in size and specially arranged as to width of aisles and providing sufficient light and ventilation, all at an expense far above the means of the city government. For several sessions of Congress the matter of a new organization were under discussion. Many proposals had to be consulted.

To complete the place during the period of construction the hundreds of students who had for so many years been and only the public excited the bitter antagonism, while the proposed transfer from public to private control of the market caused no less bitter feeling. To

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Vermont, then chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, is due great honor in connection with the plans for this market. He had great faith in the city's future, and for the buildings of this market not to meet all reasonable needs of the city for many years to come, he believed, would be a great mistake. So he and others, in the preparation of a charter, planned large and liberal things, and as a result the law calling for the present structures was passed. The privileges of the charter were conferred upon the following men, all more or less identified with the affairs of the city: Thomas Berry, D. W. Bliss, Henry D. Cooke, William B. Todd, Peter Gardner, Henry S. Davis, George W. Riggs, Byron G. Daniels, M. G. Emery, Frederick P. Stanton, Thomas C. Connolly, S. P. Brown, John S. Crocker, Alexander R. Shepherd, William Clark, Hallet Kilbourn, John R. Elvans, B. F. French, C. H. Michner, James L. Barbour, I. T. Mitchell, T. T. Fowler, T. H. Alexander, J. W. Angus, W. W. Rapley and Thomas Lewis. For various reasons these men were unable to devise means to take up and carry on the work. Up to this time Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd had taken but little part in the enterprise. Engrossed as they then were with larger affairs of the city, he and the then Governor, Henry D. Cooke, had permitted their names to be used as incorporators, but they had taken no active interest in working out the details of the enterprise. With his characteristic energy, Governor Shepherd, having no interest in the matter save the city's good, took up the project in the effort to prevent its failure. He brought together many of the incorporators who had become

discouraged; besides, by personal appeals he sought the necessary financial aid of capitalists outside of the city. In this way Mr. Carlos Pierce, of Boston, a man of great wealth and enterprise, became actively interested in it; also Mr. Edward R. Tinker, now president of the company. With these Mr. Fisher A. Hildreth, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Mr. N. G. Ordway and Mr. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, both temporary residents of the city and active in various city projects, came into the company. It is to these gentlemen, together with Hon. Matthew G. Emery, that the honors of the enterprise are due. Mr. Emery took the presidency of the company, and to a building committee of members of the board, composed of Messrs. Ordway, Tinker, Emery, Chandler, Hildreth and Shepherd, was assigned the supervision of the work of construction, which was at once begun. Upon Mr. Ordway, as chairman, fell

sons, every known variety of food and table delicacy, brought from every latitude. Its flower stalls have become famous. Its doors are open every week day from sunrise until afternoon; on Saturdays until 10 at night. People in every walk of life go to this great market. Some come in carriages, others in street cars, that run around it on every side and connect with every line in the city—only a single fare being needed for one to come to it from any part of the District. Multitudes come afoot, the nearness of this market to the center of the city's population adding to its popularity and its patronage. The displays at Center Market are kaleidoscopic—ever changing, always fresh, always beautiful. For a stranger the displays he here sees are among the city's many wonders, always to be remembered with pleasure.

In the preparation of plans for the great structures of Center Market the committees of Congress, the authorities



THE CENTER MARKET.

the heavy task of personally supervising the construction of all the buildings and the foundations upon which they were placed, many of these foundations being of enormous size and very costly, owing to the swampy character of the site. The enormous market buildings called for were made more attractive than the charter required—wider aisles, more abundant light and ventilation, and perfect drainage in every part. Then, to meet modern conditions and give to every dealer better facilities for handling his products and reducing their cost to their patrons, the company, at an expense of over \$300,000, has added cold-storage facilities, with necessary refrigerating machinery, elevators, etc.

The Center Market lies close to the heart of the city of Washington. No city in the world has in its very center one so well arranged and so ample. Its 300 dealers have on their 600 and more stalls, in their appropriate sca-

les, and the incorporators depended greatly upon Mr. Adolf Cluss, then the foremost architect of our city. To him is due the credit of the best structures of the city built at that time, among these being the Calvary Baptist Church, the Franklin School building, and the Agricultural Department building. The wisdom of Mr. Cluss' liberal views as to strength of the proposed structures and the foundations upon which they are built has been fully vindicated. To the structures as originally planned the company has made large additions, these being necessary for the installation of lighting and refrigerating machinery and the large cold-storage facilities, which have since proved such a benefit to dealers as well as the public. In the work of original construction and of subsequent additions Mr. Cluss has been the responsible architect, and although now well advanced in years his interest in, the company is in no wise lessened.

The present board of directors of the company is: Messrs. N. G. Ordway, William E. Chandler, John Cassels, Edward R. Tinker, William G. Carter, Edward O. Whitford, Frank G. Wilkins, F. T. Chamberlin, George W. Gray, Paul Butler, Lloyd H. Chandler, William V. Cox and Samuel W. Curriden. Mr. Edward R. Tinker, closely connected with the company since its inception, is now president of the board; Mr. W. V. Cox is vice-president; Mr. Frank G. Wilkins, the superintendent of the company, is secretary, and Mr. S. W. Curriden is treasurer. Mr. Preston S. Smith, who has been the clerk of Center Market since its opening, continues in that position—holding the confidence of the company and the good will of every dealer.

did much towards making the nation's history. The small green parallelogram between the White House and the Arlington Hotel has undeniably the most interesting history of any locality in Washington. At the time of the revolution it was an insignificant part of the David Burns farm, but in 1790 President Washington selected the site for the Executive Mansion. He defined the boundaries for Lafayette Park opposite, even thus early giving to it the name of his illustrious friend. And every succeeding decade since that early date, the most famous leaders in Cabinet and Senate, in war and diplomacy, have ranged themselves upon its border, o'er which the shadows of the imposing Arlington fitfully slant.



THE ARLINGTON.

HOTELS.

The Arlington Hotel. For more than a third of a century the Arlington Hotel, located on one of the most historic corners of a historic city, has been the stopping place of the leading people of this and other countries. Upon its regularity to his four names of those who have helped to make this nation famous. Every President of the United States since the first of them, with one exception, has done so. The hotel has the reputation of "The Second White House." A roomful of the environment can be found to be the most beautiful and historic sites than that which surrounds this city's old buildings, covering the entire square and its road systems from H to I streets. On every side of the hotel are the homes of men who

Where the main body of the Arlington Hotel now stands there were three stately residences. One was occupied by William L. Marcy, Secretary of War under President Polk and Secretary of State under President Pierce, and when he retired he was succeeded in this and the adjoining house by the Secretary of State under Buchanan, Lewis Cass, who, like Marcy, had previously held the war portfolio. In the third mansion, but recently superseded by the noble extension of the hotel up Vermont avenue, dwelt Reverdy Johnson, minister to England, and there Presidents Buchanan and Harrison were entertained prior to their inauguration, and there Patti, Henry Irving, President Diaz of Mexico, King Kalakaua, Don Pedro and Boulanger found that luxurious seclusion which sovereigns

and artists seek. The H street front of the hotel consists of a union of the former residences of Charles Sumner and Senator Pomeroy, the windows looking directly upon the White House. President Cleveland went from these rooms to his inauguration. The great double mansion adjoining, on H street, was built by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, long clerk of the House of Representatives, and afterwards it became the home of the British legation. Here lived Sir Bulwer Lytton and his not less famous son and secretary, "Owen Meredith," now Lord Lytton, who wrote here his most celebrated poem, "Lucile." In later years the house was occupied by Lord Ashburton, who, with Daniel Webster, assisted by Featherstonhaugh, drafted the "Ashburton treaty" which defined our Canadian boundary. A still later occupant was John Nelson, Attorney General in Tyler's Cabinet. And so on ad libitum one could mention the names of hundreds who lived within these confines.

The Arlington Hotel was erected in 1869 by the late W. W. Corcoran, its doors having been thrown wide to admit guests in December of the same year, under the management of Mr. T. E. Roesselle, who is still its proprietor. When the Arlington Hotel was built it was at a time when Washington was sadly deficient in its accommodations for guests, au fait, with the more improved methods then in vogue in New York and the larger capitals of Europe. This want was filled by the Arlington and it immediately sprang into favor with just that class to which Mr. Roesselle was most anxious to cater for. Its success was instantaneous and, if possible, it grows in favor commensurate with its years. No hotel in the world can boast of a clientele of better or more distinguished patrons. Royalty has more than once been sheltered beneath its hospitable roof. For just such occasions a suite of rooms was designed and set apart by Mr. Roesselle, which can boast of no superior in point of elegance and beautiful appointments. These apartments are known as the "Diplomatic Suite," and consists of thirty-six rooms. They are located in the new portion of the hotel. The banquets given at the Arlington are of international reputation and have long since been dubbed as gastronomical triumphs. The cuisine is unexcelled and is ever maintained up to the high standard of excellence which has always characterized this hotel.

There is a homelike influence about the Arlington which is one of its chief charms, and so endears it to those patrons who return year after year. Its spacious and attractive parlors, cozy and luxurious lounging and smoking rooms are permeated with an air of luxury, comfort and refinement that are dear to the higher class of the ease-loving traveling public. In many respects the Arlington may be regarded as Washington's pioneer hotel. Innovations were introduced by Mr. Roesselle going far towards revolutionizing the hotel business in this city. It was the Arlington that first established the five o'clock dinner, then but shortly in vogue in New York. So popular did it become that Congress rearranged its hours of adjournment to conform with this innovation. Again it was the first hotel to establish a private hotel telephone exchange, now

a feature in every well regulated hotel. A glance at the old registers of this hotel reveal many names of distinguished foreigners, among them the Japanese embassy in 1872, consisting of 106 persons; the Grand Duke Alexis and party of Russia; the Emperor of Brazil and party, Princess Eulalie of Spain, the President of Costa Rica, the President of Mexico, King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands, Comte de Paris, Duke d' Orleans, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Hon. Charles Hail, and Sir John McDonald and party of Canada, at different times; the Duke de Veragua, Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, and his retinue; the Siamese prince royal and party; the Rochambeau and Lafayette party from France and every Chinese embassy since its establishment in this country.

Mr. Frank Bennett, the manager of the Arlington, is an able lieutenant to its proprietor, Mr. Roesselle. Mr. Bennett has been connected with the hotel for twenty-two years and there is no part of the conduct of its affairs with which he is not thoroughly familiar both from a practical and theoretical standpoint.



THEOPHILUS E. ROESSELE

Theophilus E. Roesselle was born in Albany, New York, where he was educated. There he came in contact with scions of America's proudest families, Roscoe Conkling and former President Chester A. Arthur being among his schoolmates. His experience in hotel life dates back as far as 1849, when he became proprietor of the Delavan House, in Albany. There he gained a valuable experience which has stood him in good stead in the conduct of the affairs of the Arlington Hotel. At the outbreak of the war between the States Mr. Roesselle served as commissary officer on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, and it is a matter of record that at one time he was furnishing food supplies for from 40,000 to 43,000 State troops. At the time of his staff appointment Mr. Roesselle was a member of that famous old Albany Burgesses Corps, a military

organization which was second to none in the world as to its personnel. As an evidence of this the corps numbered 100 muskets at the commencement of the war, and ninety-five of its members entered other military commands for active duty as officers. "Every man in the corps is a gentleman," was a popular saying in Albany, and many of the members afterward held high positions in the military, naval and civil service of the government and in business life. Mr. Roesselle is now a member of the Old Guard of New York city, one of the most noted military organizations in the world.

The Raleigh.—Until a very few years ago, Washington's hotel accommodations were both primitive and limited. Then the antiquated buildings, which in several instances have since been replaced by palatial structures, were supported entirely by a floating population; but now all is changed. Many of Washington's wealthiest and most representative citizens, preferring the ease and luxury of modern hotel life to the dull and unceasing cares of house-keeping, have taken up a permanent residence at some one of the beautiful hotels which go so far toward enhancing the attractiveness of the national capital. The first hotel

to supply this long-felt need was the Raleigh. Just eight years ago this modern, well-appointed house was erected at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, upon the historic site of the old Kirkwood House, in which Andrew Johnson took the oath of office immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln. Admirably located, it is in the center of the business section and within easy walking distance of all of Washington's theaters. Hence its attraction to the better class of tourists, who make it their headquarters while in this city.

The success of the hotel was instantaneous. So rapidly did its clientele increase that, after a year or two, it was found expedient to enlarge it. Accordingly a large block of property, abutting the original hotel on Twelfth street, was purchased, the beautifully proportioned new dining-room added, and above the sleeping accommodations increased from 145 to 300 bedrooms. With this addition the entire interior of the house was changed. A series of private dining-rooms was installed on the second floor, each beautifully appointed and decorated, while on the same floor reception rooms, parlors, and women's writing rooms were set apart for the use of guests, each exquisitely furnished with the same simple elegance and refinement of taste which pervades the entire house. The chambers, single and en suite, contain every modern convenience known to hotel life, while the adjoining baths are equipped with all the latest devices known to sanitary engineering.

On the top floor of the Raleigh is located the spacious ballroom and banquet hall. This lofty apartment is beautifully proportioned, its color scheme being of ivory and gold. At



THE RALEIGH

the northern end of the room is the pretty gallery, in which the orchestra is concealed. The ante-rooms are divided into cloak and retiring rooms, all charmingly appointed, where a large and well-trained corps of assistants is in constant attendance. Many of Washington's most fashionable functions are held in these rooms throughout the gay winter season.

The Raleigh has been under the capable management of T. J. Talty, a hotel man with a long and valuable experience, and his artistic tendencies are reflected upon every turn in the decorations and furnishings of the hotel. The large foyer, or lobby, on the Twelfth street side, is patronized by men and women, who lounge in the invitingly comfortable chairs and settees set about, and enjoy the afternoon and evening concerts given by the hotel orchestra. The walls of the foyer are covered by several fine paintings, notably among them "The Departure of Sir Walter Raleigh," the "White Cliffs of Dover," and an exquisite group of English pastorals by C. Y. Turner, whose mural decorations in the courthouse at Baltimore are heralded far and wide. Another canvas in the foyer which attracts universal attention and admiration is Chelmonski's "After the Fair."

The men's cafe on this floor is a triangularly shaped apartment, whose decorations consist of lofty marble pillars, and the finest example of imitations of Bordeaux tapestries. Adjoining the cafe is the bar, where, too, handsome and showy paintings adorn the wall, the best of which is probably R. L. Johnson's "Meeting of the Arab Sheiks." One of the most striking features of this apartment is the magnificent wrought iron grill, which partitions it from the entrance on Pennsylvania avenue, in which is located the news and cigar stands. This grill is of a rich bronze tone, over which gracefully twining vines and clusters of grapes are artistically worked in. The same scheme of design is carried out in the handsomely carved bar and fixtures. Below is the rathskellar, known as the Boar's Head. Here is presented the work of the master hand of Mr. Turner, the artist. The walls are liberally emblazoned with apt and appropriate quotations from the Rubiayaat, above which is an exquisite frieze, in soft tones, encircling the entire room. Everything in the way of decorations, furnishings and appointments in the Boar's Head are of the Elizabethan period. Adjoining is a cozy little room known as the Dutch Room. Here, too, Mr. Turner was given full sway in the decorations adorning its walls.

Mr. Talty came directly to Washington from the mammoth Auditorium Hotel, of Chicago, believing that with the proper facilities to aid him he could make for himself here an international reputation, and well has he succeeded, since the Raleigh may be mentioned in the category of the leading hotels of the world.

Col. O. G. Staples, Builder of the Thousand Island House.—One of the most marvelous enterprises of northern New York was the conception of building a first-class watering place hotel at Alexandria Bay, and its successful

erection and furnishing by Col. O. G. Staples. Certainly nothing short of the highest business genius could have accomplished the feat under such untoward circumstances, and it marked him as a Napoleon of finance. At the time it was done, in 1872, Alexandria Bay was chiefly known as the home of Azariah Walton, the fisherman story-teller and entertainer of New York celebrities who came to the St. Lawrence River for a week or so of outing, disporting themselves by alternate hours of fishing and hearing Uncle Azariah tell stories. The present world-wide celebrity of the Thousand Islands and the sublimely placid scenery of the St. Lawrence archipelago were no more thought of by the people at large than we now think of making a tropical paradise in the Adirondacks. We know of only one man who then read correctly the grand future of the St. Lawrence River and its transcendent charms. That man was



COL. O. G. STAPLES

O. G. Staples, and with the boldness of Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, he took hold of the enterprise of building and furnishing a hundred thousand dollar hotel without a salted dollar of capital of his own, with only two endorsers of moderate means. In 1873 he sold the Thousand Island House and bought Willard Hotel, at Washington, out of which, during the past eighteen years, he has made half a million of dollars, establishing the fact that he "knows how to keep a hotel," said to be one of the highest indications of accomplished wisdom.

The opening of the Thousand Island House was the "open sesame" to the beginning of the present era of the St. Lawrence River visitations from all quarters of the globe. It is unquestionably the most expansive, the most calmly beautiful region, affording the most charming social delights, both day and night, that the round earth affords.

That this should have all been foreseen by this enterprising young man, is of itself evidence of genius of almost prophetic order. Advertising the hotel necessarily took in the river scenery. The successor to Mr. Staples, in running the Thousand Island House, told the writer that it was the best-advertised hotel in the United States. He said everybody knew of it, and whoever came once desired to come again, and the thousands that came the first summer it was opened told their neighbors of the grand delights of the region, and the next year other thousands were added, and so year by year the throng swelled. Associa-

conceiving, building and advertising the Thousand Island House—the first grand step to the consummation of the present renown and glory of the St. Lawrence River region. All northern New York, our farmers, our railroads, our builders and our furniture dealers have been greatly benefited by the prophetic foresight of the builder of the Thousand Island House, and his face belongs to the history of the section.

In 1883 Col. Staples re-opened Willard's Hotel in this city, which had been closed for several months after the death of its former proprietor, Mr. Cook. Col. Staples



THE RIGGS.

lands were originally islands, were purchased for parks and private residences, till now from five to six thousand people migrate hither for business, summer habitation, and not less than from fifty to a hundred thousand people visit the region for a week or a day's recreation. The landholders on these fertile islands, available for agriculture, have sold their tracts at thousands of dollars worth, and if the islands here are all changed hands, it was not for the want of an aggressor. The Walltons and Cornwalls, who control many of these fertile islands, are under great obligations to the credit and courage of O. G. Staples in

immediately set about renovating the hotel and put it in such condition, and conducted it so admirably that it enjoyed an era of prosperity unknown to any hotel in Washington since the days of the civil war. When C. W. Spofford failed at the Riggs House in 1891, Col. Staples bought the furniture under the hammer and re-opened the hotel in October of that year, and still conducts it with his characteristic energy and success. In 1895 he sold Willard's to Mr. M. D. Lewis, and bought it back in 1897, under foreclosure proceedings, selling out finally in 1899 to a syndicate. In 1896 he purchased the lease and furni-

ture of the National Hotel and still conducts that hostelry with marked success. In 1897 he re-purchased the Thousand Island House, and spent \$50,000 in renovating, improving and rehabilitating that famous hotel built by his own energy. It is now one of the finest resort hotels in the world.

Col. Staples was born at Watertown, N. Y., October 14, 1851, his father being Nathan Staples, his mother Amanda Staples (nee Curtis). He was educated at the common schools in Watertown; was in the patent medicine business, manufacturer of cigars; the originator of the prize package candy business, and did a general merchandise business. He was elected alderman of the city of Watertown as a Republican, and in 1872 was appointed colonel on the staff of General Pratt. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason.

The Shoreham Hotel.—Fresh from the hands of a hundred or more artisans, and entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished, the Shoreham Hotel now stands out as one of the handsomest and most complete hotel struc-

tures in this country. Located at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, in the center of the most fashionable section of the city, and within a stone's throw of the heart of the business section, its locality is all that can be desired.

The hotel was originally erected by Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States. Because of the stateliness of this imposing structure, and its delightful environment it immediately became popular, and for years was the home of the wealthiest and most fashionable set that made Washington a temporary home. Appreciating the rapid progress made by Washington in the character of its buildings, it was decided lately to remodel the Shoreham, and in this effort neither pains nor expense was spared, and now upon its completion it is a masterpiece of the builder's and decorator's art, nearly half a million dollars having been spent on it by Mr. Morton.

The first floor has been entirely remodeled and will consist of a restaurant, American dining room, ladies' parlor, smoking room and office. The restaurant will have a wainscoting of onyx marble and the walls and ceiling will

be finished in yellow and green.

This room deserves special mention.

It will be lighted by numerous windows on H street and without doubt

will be pronounced one of the best

lighted, most comfortable, and elegant

restaurants in the city. This

new restaurant will doubtless receive

the patronage of a great number who

demand elegant surroundings and

plenty of light when taking their

meals. The ladies' parlor, opening

into the restaurant, will be beautifully

finished. The ceiling will be

modeled in plaster and gilded. The

ladies' cafe, on the office floor, will

be appreciated by the ladies who

patronize the hotel. A palm room

has also been arranged for the office

floor. On the lower floor is situated

the gentlemen's cafe, parlor, toilet

rooms, and buffet. The buffet has

an entrance from the corner, and is

reached by descending a few steps

below the sidewalk.

John T. Devine, the proprie-

tor of the hotel, has surrounded

himself with so capable a corps of

assistants that the high standard of

the house will be maintained. Aug-

ust Coder, formerly chef of the

Club House at Saratoga, will pre-

sides over the kitchen and personally

superintend the many gastronomical

triumphs that have earned him a

national reputation, while the res-

taurant will be in charge of E. Witte,

formerly head waiter at Sherry's,

New York.



THE SHOREHAM.

John T. Devine, was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago, and after receiving his education in New York, he engaged in the hotel business. For a great many years Mr. Devine was connected with the celebrated old St. James, in New York, since torn down, later the Hoffman House, and then opened the Hotel St. Marc. Several years were spent on Long Island in the same business, when he came to Washington ten years ago.

Levi Woodbury.—One of the most historic and popular hostellers in the national capital is the St. James, Hotel, situated at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, northwest, and within a stone's throw of the Pennsylvania Railroad station. Synonymous with the name of this hotel is that of its proprietor, Mr. Levi Woodbury, who has been identified with the conduct of its affairs since 1809, when he was engaged as the hotel's



LEVI WOODBURY

toward. Born of old New England stock in Salem, Buckingham county, New Hampshire, in 1834, he received his early education in the public schools of his native town. His early years were spent on his father's farm, after which he became engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Mr. Woodbury owns considerable real-estate stock. His grandfather, Israel Woodbury of Salem, New Hampshire, served all through the American Revolution April 23, 1777, at the age of eight months. After the war he was active in both town and State affairs, serving successive terms in both branches of the New Hampshire legislature, and lived to the great age of eighty-two years, two months and thirty days. Mr. Woodbury's immediate ancestor, Levi Woodbury, Jr., and Eliza L. (Wright) Woodbury. Grand Woodbury was an active sailor and merchant in Boston, Massachusetts, for many years.

Reaching his majority, Mr. Woodbury was appointed station master and telegraph operator at Windham, New Hampshire, for the Concord and Boston Railroad, after which he entered the lumber business, where he remained until he came to Washington. After serving two years in the capacity of steward at the St. James, he leased the restaurant attached to the hotel and so successful was his venture that three years after his advent in Washington hotel life he leased the entire hotel, refurnishing and redecorating it in tasteful and modern style, which policy he has since adhered to, thus bringing it up to the high standard of the first-class hotels of the city. Mr. Woodbury's early training for a life of activity stood him in good stead and he has always been identified with business ventures that have been stamped with the approval of success. Chief among these is the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and is still its president. Mr. Woodbury may justly feel proud of his connection with this company, which he fondly alludes to as his pet enterprise. Since 1881 he has been a director of the Central National Bank, and until a year ago had been one of the most active members of the Board of Trade, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Woodbury has always been keenly alive to Washington's best interests and all steps towards beautifying and improving the city. Until 1890 Mr. Woodbury lived at the St. James. At that time he built a beautiful home at No. 11 Iowa Circle, where he spends about eight months each year. The balance of the time during the summer and early autumn months he spends on Canobie Lake, New Hampshire, where he has a beautiful home, in which he liberally entertains his many friends. The old homestead which he inherited at his father's death in 1879 he keeps in a high state of cultivation and perfect repair.

THEATRES.

The National Theatre.—No institution in Washington holds a warmer place in the affections of its residents than does the National Theatre, upon whose stage the stars of both the Old and the New World have appeared in their respective roles before brilliant audiences, for the most part made up of the most distinguished men and women of America. Long ere Washington was aught but a quagmire, and when a trip from the White House to the Capitol was a perilous journey, the National Theatre was erected upon its present site. Three times it has been visited by devastating fires, yet, phoenix-like, in an incredibly short space of time it was rebuilt and each time of far more elegance than its predecessor. This theatre was first conceived at a meeting held on September 17, 1834, at which the stock for the new enterprise was subscribed. The board of managers chosen to select a suitable location and erect a building included Messrs. Henry Raudall, Richard Smith, Cornelius McLean, Jr., George Gibson and William Brent. After a thorough and exhaustive search the present location was decided upon and the lot purchased from John Mason,

the deed bearing the date of October 16, 1834. Several of the subscribers, however, failed to come to time with the amount pledged, and when the theatre was about half completed it was found necessary to make a deed of the lot and uncompleted building to W. W. Corcoran, who advanced the funds and in turn reconveyed the property to the trustees, who were then Henry Randall, William L. Brent, Richard Smith and B. O. Tylor. The spacious edifice was com-

pleted in the fall of 1835, and its present name, "The National," was chosen as the one most appropriate for the virgin theatre. The house was packed to the doors, and the event was heralded far and wide as a gala event in the social side of the affairs of the national capital. The lessees of the new theatre were Messrs. Maywood, Rowbotham and Pratt, with Mr. J. G. Pratt as business manager. Following in rapid succession, all the celebrities of the footlights of that era appeared at this theatre, the first being Mrs. Wheatley, a native-born actress of rare ability. Then came Junius Brutus



NATIONAL THEATRE.

pleted in the fall of 1835, and its present name, "The National," was chosen as the one most appropriate for the virgin theatre.

The doors of the theatre were thrown open to the public for the first time on the evening of December 7, 1835. Nackle's comedy, "The Man of the World," being the vehicle chosen to exploit the well-selected cast, the entertainment concluding with the musical farce "Turn Out."

Booth, in "Hamlet," whose advent drew crowded and fashionable audiences, who were held spell-bound by this unequalled tragedian's art. A year after the house opened Mr. Pratt was succeeded in the management by Mr. Ward, and during his regime such artists as Burton, Vandenhoff, Hackett and Forrest appeared. Then another change came, and with it Miss V. Monier assumed the management. The dramatic year of 1839 was ushered in by Edwin Forrest,

who held his audiences transfixed by his delightful versatility. The same year Ellen Tree appeared in Shakespearean roles. Following in rapid succession appeared such artists as little Miss Davenport, then eleven years old, as Richard the Third; Fanny Ellsler, the then incomparable danseuse, who electrified the audience by her grace, beauty and undraped nether limbs. Booth and Forrest played alternate weeks during the Xmas holidays, the season closing with a benefit to Miss Monier. Mr. Ward resumed the management in 1842, opening with Mr. A. Adams, who was starred in "Damon and Pythias." The year 1844 was marked by Hackett's success in "Falstaff," which stands today unparalleled. His consummate art in both his make-up and the intelligence with which he read his lines places him far and ahead of any artist who has since essayed the role of the rollicking tipster. In February of this year Mr. Hield was appointed manager, and there continued to the end of the season, being succeeded in turn by S. M. Emery and William E. Burton. It was during the regime of the latter that Ole Bull, the wonderful violinist, gave so notable a performance.

On March 5, 1845, the National Theatre was completely consumed by fire, only the bare walls being left standing. Nothing daunted, reconstruction was begun, and in 1850, under the auspices of Willard & Reeside, Jenny Lind made her initial bow to a Washington audience in the rejuvenated theatre. In 1851 the theatre was transformed into a circus, and tiers upon tiers of hastily constructed seats were erected. On January 21 of that year, when packed almost to suffocation with an assembled audience, the walls gave way, carrying many of the frantic inmates with them. The house was again rebuilt, and the third opening occurred on December 15, 1852, with E. A. Marshall as manager. The opening attraction was Matilda Heron in "The Hunchback," at which the President and his entire Cabinet were in attendance. Appearing later were Madame Celeste, Julia Dean, Lola Montez, Charlotte Cushman, the Seguin Opera Company, Forrest, Emma Fitzgibbon, and the Grand Italian Opera Company. Henry C. Barrett took charge of the theatre in 1855, when Agnes Robertson, Joseph Jefferson, John E. Owens and E. L. Barrett appeared. It was in 1856 that Kunkle & Co. became the lessee of the theatre, and John T. Ford, of Baltimore, succeeded its manager. At this date Maggie Weston was engaged as the capital for the first time, followed shortly after by Eliza Follen Booth.

After several failures prominently in the affairs of the theatre, it was sold for another change, in 1859, when James H. Hackett assumed management. Hackett, in 1859, saw some disaster in the theatre, at which time John T. Ford, who had previously managed the theatre, was engaged as the capital for the first time. The fire was a serious one, and the theatre was completely destroyed. The house was again rebuilt, and the third opening occurred on December 15, 1852, with E. A. Marshall as manager. The opening attraction was Matilda Heron in "The Hunchback," at which the President and his entire Cabinet were in attendance. Appearing later were Madame Celeste, Julia Dean, Lola Montez, Charlotte Cushman, the Seguin Opera Company, Forrest, Emma Fitzgibbon, and the Grand Italian Opera Company. Henry C. Barrett took charge of the theatre in 1855, when Agnes Robertson, Joseph Jefferson, John E. Owens and E. L. Barrett appeared. It was in 1856 that Kunkle & Co. became the lessee of the theatre, and John T. Ford, of Baltimore, succeeded its manager. At this date Maggie Weston was engaged as the capital for the first time, followed shortly after by Eliza Follen Booth.

Appearing there this year were Clara Louise Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Lucille Western, Yankee Robinson, Annie Prevost, and the following year the never-to-be-forgotten John Wilkes Booth. This marked the first year of the late and deeply lamented W. W. Rapley's active connection with the National Theatre. From that time on the house entered upon an era of success which remained unbroken to the present time, the management of the house having been in the hands of his son, Mr. W. H. Rapley, since 1885.

Space alone prevents a recital of the many brilliant events transpiring under this historic roof. Such stars as William H. Crane, Mrs. Dowers, Maggie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and Lotta, followed until 1866, when Messrs. Rapley & Spaulding assumed the management. Then came Joseph Jefferson, with his "Bob Acres;" Ristori, whose "Mary Queen of Scots" held her audiences spell-bound; and on New Year's night, 1867, Mr. Jefferson played a return engagement and for the first time presented "Rip Van Winkle." John Sleeper Clarke followed, and scored a triumph. In 1870 Joe K. Emmett, the sweet warbler in Dutch roles, was first seen and heard here. A year following Mr. Rapley stepped out, and Spaulding assumed the sole management, releasing it a year later to J. G. Saville, the most notable presentations by him being that of Lester Wallack in "Central Park," and Dion Boucicault in "Arrah Na Pougne," and the advent of Christine Nielson and Madame Janauschek.

For the third time the National became a prey to flames. On the night of January 28, 1873, it was totally destroyed, entailing a loss to Mr. W. W. Rapley, then the sole owner, of \$138,000, with but \$40,000 insurance. So severe a loss would have been a death blow to one of a less indomitable will than that possessed by Mr. Rapley, but nothing daunted he set to work and rebuilt the structure, and on December 1, 1873, its doors were again thrown wide to admit the throng assembled, more likely to do honor to the man whose pluck and courage had again provided them with a place of amusement. On that night President Grant and Governor Shepherd occupied a box. Then came such stars as the prima donna Kellogg, Sothern, Salvini, Adelaide Neilson, John McCullough, George Ringgold, John T. Raymond, Clara Morris, Mary Anderson, Stuart Robson, Irving and Terry, Booth and Barrett, Kate Claxton, and so on, until those celebrities of a later date, with whom all of the present generation are familiar.

About three hours after the conclusion of the performance of "Victor Durand," by Wallack's New York company, on February 27, 1885, the National Theatre was again destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars upon Mr. Rapley; and again he started afresh and soon rebuilt the house upon its original site. The new theatre is now one of the finest in the United States, its beautiful and costly decorations forming a fitting environment for the thousands of exquisitely gowned women and well-dressed men that throng it each season. This theatre and its appliances cost more than \$200,000, while each year 125,000 sums are expended in refurbishing and touching up.

William W. Rapley, the late owner of the National Theatre, was born on February 22, 1828, in Baltimore, Maryland. After attending the public schools of his native city, and appreciating the advantages offered by Washington at that time, he walked to this city, and the day following was working on the dome of the Capitol. There he was employed for two years, and then opened a coach-making establishment on Eighteenth street near Pennsylvania avenue, he having learned the trade in Baltimore prior to coming to Washington. This business expanded, and



WILLIAM W. RAPLEY

farm of 600 acres. There he gave vent in the fullest scope to his taste for fine horses, and his farm was ere long the rendezvous for many lovers of the thoroughbred, including his warm friends, General Grant, President Garfield, Governor Shepherd and General Sherman. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Rapley formed a company of home guards, of which he was made commander. It was at this time, when a terrible financial depression pervaded the whole country, that Mr. Rapley first became identified with the National Theatre. In 1862 he purchased the property, surmounted by the charred ruins, the result of the second fire, together with William E. Spaulding. He was at first undecided what to do with his newly acquired property, but later decided to erect a theatre upon it, with Mr. Spaulding as his manager. The history of the house from then on has been above detailed, yet, despite the many vicissitudes which attended this new venture, Mr. Rapley weathered the storms, and when he was called to the great beyond, on November 17, 1892, his life closed upon a career of honor and usefulness. The theatre he left to the able management of his son, Mr. W. H. Rapley, will ever stand as a fitting monument to his memory. Mr. Rapley married Miss Charity Stansbury Harryman, of Baltimore, of which union there are four children — W. H., Randolph R., and Edward E. Rapley, and one daughter, now Mrs. C. G. Stone. Mr. Rapley's wife died in April, 1901.

W. H. Rapley, now the sole manager of the National Theatre, was born on April 26, 1857, in this city. After attending the District schools he was sent to Hanover, Germany, for a time, and returning entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, by an appointment from General Grant, an intimate friend of his father. Mr. Rapley remained at the Point but two years, the army thereby losing a splendid officer, both from a physical and an executive standpoint, he being a splendid specimen of manhood. The rare tact he has displayed in conducting the affairs of the theatre, which he entered upon his return from the Point, has done much toward making an engagement at the National a treat to every company which visits it. Mr. Rapley married Miss Batchelor, of Maryland. One son was born to them, who is at present a student at Lawrenceville Academy, preparing for a course at Cornell University. Mr. and Mrs. Rapley reside at the "Farragut."

when he became sufficiently possessed of this world's goods Mr. Rapley established a line of steamboats on the Potomac, with three steamers plying between here and Aquia Creek. He also established a ferry line between Washington and Alexandria. This experience brought him in daily contact with many influential men of affairs, which acquaintance ripened in many instances into warm friendships, among whom were General Grant and Governor Shepherd. Mr. Rapley established his home in Montgomery county, Maryland, the house being surrounded by a beautiful and fertile



RESIDENCE OF MRS. RICHARD SCOTT TOWNSEND.

CHAPTER XXII.

BUILDING INTERESTS.



THOMAS W. SMITH.—In their endeavors to make Washington the most beautiful city in the world, the national law makers, in whose hands, to a great extent, rests the fate and future of the national capital and its residents, have the earnest and unqualified support of Thomas W. Smith, the well-known lumber merchant of this city. Mr. Smith is one of Washington's most public-spirited men, and he permits no opportunity to pass unimproved which

may redound to the benefit and welfare of Washington, its taxpayers and residents. He has been closely identified with the business community of Washington for the past thirty-four years, and it has always been his chief aim and object to make Washington the manufacturing center which it should be. He has been a man of business since the day he first came to this city; is a "self-made" man, and has by careful attention to business in its minutest detail, and by integrity and energy built up one of the largest and best assorted lumber and manufacturing establishments in this part south of New York. He is, in short, one of Washington's best citizens, generous, progressive and broad-minded, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his numerous business and private friends and citizens of all classes.

Mr. Smith is a descendant of old Dutch and Irish stock, those sturdy old pioneers who escaped religious and political persecution in the old country and sought the freedom of the Stars and Stripes. He was born in Gordonsville, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and attended public school in his native town, and completed his education at the Columbia (Pennsylvania) Academy. When sixteen years of age he took up the study of pharmacy, and qualified himself for that pursuit. In 1864, in company with his father, he moved to Maryland, where the latter leased a farm near Cabin John Bridge. They remained there four years, and removed to Washington in 1868. Young Smith entered the employ of George W. Linville & Company as a general clerk, and in that special capacity he showed marked ability. A joint convention of the board of aldermen and common council elected him lumber inspector, which office he held for two years. This was under the administration of Sales J. Bowen, the first Republican mayor of the capital city. He was afterward taken into partnership by the lumber

firm which first gave him employment, known as George W. Linville & Company. Later the business was sold to W. P. Cotrell & Company, Mr. Smith, however, retaining his interest in the firm.

In 1874 Mr. Smith established his present business at the corner of First street and Indiana avenue, where he keeps in stock his finished work and a full stock of building material and lumber. Mr. Smith has been for many years a manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, finished cabinet work, and all other items manufactured out of wood, and has gradually increased this part of his business until



THOMAS W. SMITH

now he has, at the foot of New Jersey avenue, a mill and lumber sheds which compare favorably with the very largest and best manufacturing establishments east of the Allegheny Mountains. Connected with this mill he has a lumber drying kiln containing 27 rooms, something unique in its arrangement, where more than 100,000 feet of lumber is kept in a dry condition ready for use for cabinet work at a moment's notice. This plant is located immediately on the Anacostia river, but a short distance from the Anacostia channel. This part of the business is quite an extensive one,

and one which Mr. Smith considers an entering wedge to the industrial progress of the national capital. In this plant there are more men employed than in any other enterprise of its kind in the city. Its factories and buildings occupy acres of land and give employment to more than a hundred men. In the yards of the mill are stored enormous quantities of lumber from almost every section of the country. The machinery building is a two-story structure, in which is turned out a variety of material of the finer class to be used in the construction of buildings. In this, as well as in the other departments of the factory, the work is done in the most orderly and systematic manner, as the employes are men who understand and appreciate the fact that they are working for a man who does not fail to recognize their loyalty to his interests. The relations which exist between the employer and his employes are of a most cordial nature, as each man is well paid for his work and receives generous treatment.

The annual business done by this establishment amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. A large part of the output is sold in Washington, where it is used in the construction of apartment houses, dwellings, churches, office fixtures, desks, store fixtures, etc. Nearly everything needed in the construction of a building may be bought here, ready to be put together, not only saving time, but money as well. In this way the cost of material is greatly reduced, and a house which under ordinary circumstances it would take a year to build can now be erected within a few months. In addition to material for buildings and dwellings, the Smith mills manufacture bridge and warehouse necessities, a department of the concern which is steadily on the increase. Indeed, a man may step into the office on First street and leave his order for a house complete, and within two weeks the necessary material is delivered and he may have his house under cover. Although there is a constant demand upon the office for lumber, nevertheless orders are promptly filled.

Mr. Smith has always taken deep interest in the education of youth, and in this direction he has shown his generosity on many occasions. He is one of the trustees of the American University, and vice-president of the National Capital Bank, one of the city's strong financial institutions. In the great business he has built up by his own personal efforts, he has not only added to the city's wealth, but has helped hundreds of the city's population to the doorway of secure employment. His spirit of energy and enterprise has been rekindled again and again by the business campaigns of his day. He is the president of the Board of Trade and a member of the Business Men's Association, and president of the First Washington Citizens' Association. Mr. Smith is superintendent of the Eastern Dispensary and Queen's Hospital, a member of the National Civil Service-Uniform League, and one of the members of the Associated Charities. He is also a member of the Board of Civil Service and a member of the National Civil Service League, Maryland, and a member of the District of Columbia Historical Society, a member of the District of Columbia Lodge, and other

societies and organizations. On November 12, 1872, Mr. Smith married Caroline Gatchel, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Out of this union there sprung a large and happy family of children, six of whom are living. Mr. Smith resides at 616 East Capitol street.

Church and Stephenson.—Mr. Charles B. Church is the founder of the firm of Church & Stephenson, lumber merchants, in Washington. Their main office is located at Maryland avenue, Eighth and Ninth streets, southwest, and their yards cover the entire block bounded by those thoroughfares. This firm is one of the oldest lumber firms in this part of the country, and consists of William A. H. Church and Thomas P. Stephenson. From their immense and well-stocked yards has come the building material for many of Washington's most prominent business houses, residences, churches, schools, manufacturing concerns, and Government buildings. At their yards is to be found the largest and most diverse stock of manufactured lumber of all grades and kinds. Nothing but the best that the market produces is furnished to builders here and everywhere by this reliable firm. It has always been the motto of this old and reliable establishment to accord its numerous customers honest and fair treatment, and furnish only the very best article. Upon this foundation the business has been conducted from its very inception, and today it occupies a high standing in the community of Washington.



WILLIAM A. H. CHURCH

William A. H. Church was born in Washington, D. C., in 1853, the son of Charles B. Church and Matilda S. Harris. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, and Columbian College. Leaving college in his sophomore year, 1873, he entered the firm of C. B. Church & Co., where he learned the lumber business, in which he today is so successfully engaged. In 1873 Mr. Church's father, then at the

head of the lumber firm of C. B. Church & Co., took him in the business as partner. Today Mr. Church is the senior member of the firm of Church & Stephenson.

Mr. Church is a director in the Citizens National Bank; vice-president of the Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Company; vice-president and treasurer of the Brennan Construction Company; manager and treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.; is a member of the Board of Trade, Business Men's Association and Young Men's Christian Association; is prominent in Masonic circles, and takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Mr. Church was married twice, his first wife being Margaret, daughter of the late John B. Clark, doorkeeper of the Senate for a number of years, and property clerk for the District of Columbia. His second wife is Miss Mabel Spicer, daughter of the well-known commission merchant, O. O. Spicer, of this city. There is one son, William Alexander Harris Church, Jr. Mr. Church resides at 317 Eleventh street, southwest. Mr. Church is prominent in church affairs, being a member of the Westminster Church Memorial, on Seventh street, between D and E streets, southwest.

Thomas P. Stephenson, junior member of Church & Stephenson, was born in Washington, D. C., November 1, 1855, being the son of the late John A. Stephenson, the pioneer expressman, who ran the first fast freight line be-

ington, D. C., where he learned the business in all its branches. He remained with this firm from 1873 until October, 1879, when he bought the interests of C. B. and C. W. Church in the firm of C. B. Church & Sons. The firm's name thereupon was changed to Church & Stephenson.

Mr. Stephenson is taking a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is affiliated with the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association; is treasurer of the South Washington Citizens Association; treasurer of the Lumber Exchange; member of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M.; Washington Commandery; Almas Temple, Mystic Shriners; past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; director of the Masonic Mutual Relief, and other organizations.

In 1880 Mr. Stephenson married Miss Clara White, daughter of the late Captain White, superintendent of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. From this union there are four children: Clara Marguerite, John Anthony, Joseph White, and Annie Agnes. Mrs. Stephenson died in December, 1889. Mr. Stephenson's second wife is Jeanie Hope Sands, daughter of John Sands, of Annapolis, of the well-known naval family of that name. From this union there is one child, Dorothy Hope Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson resides at 707 C street, southwest.

Marsh and Peter.—Of the many professions in America there is none more honorable or occupying a more exalted place than that of architecture as it now exists. At the same time there is no profession wherein its devotees can display to such marked advantage their individuality and originality and stamp their work with so many characteristics of either latent or well defined and highly cultivated talents, like the architects. Standing well at the top of this class may be mentioned the firm of Marsh & Peter, which consists of William Johnston Marsh and Walter Gibson Peter, both sons of the District of Columbia, where their early education and architectural training was acquired.

Few firms that have been launched in business but ten years can turn and point out the many noble structures that have been planned, designed and erected under their supervision, as can the Messrs. Marsh & Peter, whose success has been little short of phenomenal. As compared with many competitors in this and other cities, while young in years, their work stands boldly forth, bearing all the characteristics of the combined talents of the members of this most progressive firm.

Marsh & Peter have a large and varied practice in all classes of buildings in Washington, as well as outside places, and number among their clients some of the most prominent and influential people in nearly every section of the country.

Prominently among the many beautiful buildings designed by this enterprising young firm may be mentioned the following business structures: The Evening Star building, bank building of the Union Trust and Storage Com-



THOMAS P. STEPHENSON

tween the national capital and Baltimore, Md., and was one of the most prominent business men in the city. Mr. Stephenson's mother's name was Margaret, daughter of William Harris. He received his education in the public schools of Washington, and after absolving a classical and practical course at Columbian University entered the well-known firm of Smith & Wimsatt, lumber dealers, of Wash-

pany, Wyatt building, and stores for Mr. H. K. Fulton, Captain Herbert Bryant, Captain Joseph E. Willard, and the Kibbey estate, as well as city residences for Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Mrs. F. P. Vale, Dr. C. A. Crawford, U. S. N., Major R. H. Montgomery, C. M. Irelan, Mrs. McKnight Moses, Frank B. Noyes, Major L. W. T. Walzer, U. S. M. C., and others; and the following country and suburban residences: Rudolph Kauffman, Herman Hollerith, Crosby S. Noyes, Mrs. E. H. Griffith, C. W. Spicer, F. C. Stevens, H. R. Wimsatt, Dr. S. S. Adams, and Captain Joseph E. Willard. Also several school buildings for the District of Columbia; Industrial Home School and the Assembly Hall at the Boys' Reform School.

William Johnston Marsh, son of Otis W. and Harriet Holiday Marsh, was born in Washington, D. C. Educated in the public schools of the capital, he studied architecture and building construction in private offices. For eight years Mr. Marsh was in the offices of Hornblower & Marshall, architects, as head draftsman and confidential assistant. In the year 1892 Mr. Marsh began to practice on his own account, and five years later formed a partnership with Walter G. Peter. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington Architectural Club, Washington Chapter of American Institute of Architects, and in 1895 was made a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Marsh married Miss Margaret Lamond of Washington in 1898 and has one daughter.



WILLIAM JOHNSTON MARSH

Walter Gibson Peter, a senior member of the firm, is a son of Dr. George and Mrs. M. C. (Fleming) Peter, of Georgetown, D. C., and was educated at the Willingboro Academy, England, where he studied architecture and was gradu-

ated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following his graduation Mr. Peter was connected with the offices of Smithmeyer & Pe'z, A. B. Bibb, and Hornblower & Marshall, resigning a responsible position with the latter



WALTER GIBSON PETER

firm to engage in business with Mr. Marsh, his present partner. Mr. Peter is prominently connected with social life in the capital, and is a member of the Chevy Chase and Dumbarton Clubs, Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is an associate of the American Institute of Architects.

Appleton Prentiss Clark, Jr., architect, was born November 13, 1865, in the city of Washington, D. C. His parents are Appleton P. and Elizabeth C. (Woodman) Clark; the former a native of Massachusetts; the latter, of New Hampshire. Mr. Clark was a pupil of the public schools from the primary to the high school; with honorable distinction, a graduate of the class of 1883. His proficiency in all the branches of study were more pronounced in literature and drawing. In the competition under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the essay of most excellence on a stated subject, he was awarded the gold medal. This was in his youth. In mature years he has been identified with literary and other societies of learning and he contributes occasional papers of instructive interest. His predilection to his future profession was indicated at an early age, for while at school he received a gold medal for original design in the special drawing class. He served a pupilage in the office of the late A. B. Mullett, although his education is largely self-acquired. This he supplemented by a tour of observation in Europe.

At the inception of his practice, Mr. Clark won the prize of two thousand dollars offered by the municipal government of New York for a city building, a competition in which he had competitors of national repute. The first



APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK, JR.

important work confided to him was the Academy of Music, which he designed and supervised. From the outset he has been entrusted with important constructions of varied characters, not exclusively in the nation's city, for examples of his genius and skill are in different sections of the country. Mr. Clark is recognized as an authority upon architecture, and was of the number designated by the Commissioners to revise the building regulations. Upon commissions of the local government he has executed plans for school buildings and others of the semi-public kind. In November, 1891, Mr. Clark married Miss Florence Perry, daughter of Waldo G. Perry of Vermont and Mary (Hanover) of Connecticut. He resides at 241 Delaware avenue, northeast.

Among the buildings designed by Mr. Clark are the "Washington Post" Building, Columbia Theatre, Garfield Memorial Hospital, National Capital Bank, West End National Bank, Home Savings Bank, Eastern Presbyterian Church, New Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, residences of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Hon. Beriah Wilkins, Thomas M. Gale, Esq., James M. Green, Esq., the Irving Apartments, the Albany Apartments; without the District of Columbia, the Mary Washington Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, the Carnegie Library at Fairfield, Iowa, the Intermont (hotel), at Covington, Virginia.

George S. Cooper.—No young man has played a more important part in the active growth and great development of Greater Washington than George S. Cooper, architect, who has designed and superintended the con-

struction of many of the handsomest office buildings, apartment houses, private residences, and blocks of residences in and about Washington. Mr. Cooper occupies a suite of offices in the Davidson Building, which he designed, where a corps of draughtsmen are busily employed executing the plans as designed by him. Equipped with a splendid training acquired in the offices of architects whose names are associated with many of the finest achievements in the building world, Mr. Cooper, when he launched in business for himself, immediately forged to the front, and has now a large clientele, who not only depend upon his judgment as an architect, but rely upon his knowledge of realty, and entrust him with their funds for building investments. That these ventures have been pre-eminently successful is attested by their continued patronage.

Born in Washington on December 14, 1864, Mr. Cooper is a son of Henry C. and Georgeanna J. Cooper, both of whom are Kentuckians by birth. After graduating through the District public schools, Mr. Cooper took a private course to fit him for his career as an architect. His first position as a draughtsman was with the firm of Gray & Page, where he continued for four years. He then entered, in turn, the employ of Hornblower & Marshall and A. B. Mullett, also of this city, remaining with these respective firms a period covering about eighteen months, when he decided to start for himself. Accordingly, in 1886, Mr. Cooper associated himself with B. Carlyle Fenwick, a mechanical draughtsman, and opened an office in the St. Cloud Building, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, where now stands the Wash-



GEORGE S. COOPER

ington Loan and Trust Company's handsome office building. This arrangement continued for a little more than a year, when Mr. Cooper, seeing a clear field ahead, branched out for himself. This was in 1888, and since that time Mr.

Cooper has continued alone and prospered. Among the many buildings he has designed may be mentioned the Bond Building, at New York avenue and Fourteenth street, an office building second to none south of New York; another model structure, of the same character, being the Davidson Building, at 1413 G street, erected for Davidson & Davidson, and built by John H. Nolan. It may be thought that Mr. Cooper's forte lies in designing apartment houses, since the handsomest in the city are a result of his genius, among them the Westover, Sixteenth and U streets; the Gladstone, R street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; the Hawarden, located in the same block; the Lafayette, Seventh street, between Q and R streets, as well as the Berwyn, Oregon, Helena, Onondaga, Oneida and Montrose. The Pebleton and Analostan Flats, apartment houses for Samuel Ross and Colonel Truesdale in Georgetown and Eckington, respectively, were also designed by Mr. Cooper, as well as a residence for John H. Nolan, Rhode Island avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and the block on U street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, for same party; also residences for C. W. Simpson, Q street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; H. Bradley Davidson, Georgetown, D. C.; John L. Weaver's cottage at Chevy Chase; L. I. Fristoe's cottage at Mt. Pleasant; residences for Charles Early, Twenty-first and S streets; F. M. Detweiler's block of houses in Georgetown; three residences on Wyoming avenue, Washington Heights, for Mr. F. L. Hanvey; four residences on Columbia road for Mr. John Sherman, and a block of houses for John H. Nolan at Nineteenth street and Kalorama avenue. The stores for F. M. Criswell, at Seventh and T streets, and Dr. T. V. Hammond, on Eleventh street between F and G streets, were also the work of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper, on September 25, 1884, married Miss Margaret H. Stier, of this city. With their four children, three girls and one boy, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper reside at 1807 R street, northwest.

Albert Goenner. Much of the architectural beauty and improvements of the capital city is due to the enterprise and skill of Mr. Albert Goenner, to whose energy and business insight is due to a very large extent the introduction of apartment houses in Washington, having been connected before his advent in this city with prominent architectural firms in New York who made a specialty of modern and convenient apartment houses. After settling in Washington Mr. Goenner thought that the capital city should be a good field for the exploitation of the apartment house idea, and in 1885 he opened offices here and at once set to work on the execution plan, having ever since achieved remarkable success. Mr. Albert Goenner was born in Germany in 1860. He received his professional education at the celebrated architectural school in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg and Zurich, Switzerland, in 1882, after having absorbed his studies in Germany, Austria and New York, where he at once entered the ranks of some of the most prominent architectural firms, which most interestingly furnished some of their specialties. Mr.

Goenner devoted his entire attention and endeavors to this subject and remained in New York until 1887 when he came to this city, where he opened offices and conducted business on an independent basis.

Among the numerous edifices designed by him, the following may be mentioned as proof of his skill and thoroughness: Concordia Church, Twentieth and G streets, northwest; Alexandria County Court House; seed distributing building of the Agricultural Department; Kramer building on Seventh street; Herman building, Seventh street; Solomon's building, and large additions to the store of Lansburgh Brothers; George Mueller candy factory, Pennsylvania avenue; remodeling of Fritz Reuter's hotel on John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania avenue; and the following apartment houses: the Bertholdt, Maryland avenue and Second street, southwest; the Oswaco,



ALBERT GOENNER

at Lincoln avenue and R street; the Albert, on F and Nineteenth streets northwest; the Driscoll, at First and B streets; the Kingman, at Massachusetts avenue, near Fifth street; the Roland, at Second street and Maryland avenue, northeast; the Sandringham (plans in preparation), at Sixteenth street, near K street, northwest. Among private residences designed by Mr. Goenner the following may be mentioned: Dr. Masey's, Rhode Island avenue and Twelfth streets; Albert G. Gross, 1722 Seventeenth street; the stone country residence of George N. Saegmueller, in Alexandria county; Robert Cook's country residence in Anacostia, D. C.; Professor Ridgway's country residence, in Brookland, D. C., and others.

Mr. Goenner is fond of literature, art and music, and he is an enthusiastic member of the Washington Saengerbund. He is also a member of the Technical Society, of which he is librarian.

Joseph Richardson.—A very large share of the architectural beauties and constructions of any city is due to the genius, skill and conception of its builders and contractors. This argument applies with striking force to the District of Columbia and to Mr. Joseph Richardson, the well-known builder, who occupies offices at 613 Fourteenth street, northwest. He has contributed an unusually large quota to the architectural improvements and beauties of the nation's capital, and his works, which are to be found not only in every part of this city, but in nearly every State of the Union, are lasting monuments to his enterprise, skill and genius.

Mr. Richardson, the son of James and Helen (Kirkpatrick) Richardson, was born in St. Pohn, Kings county, N. B., Canada, on November 7, 1858. After having absolved his school duties and passed through preparatory education



JOSEPH RICHARDSON

for his future calling, Mr. Richardson went to New York where he engaged in business and established for himself an enviable reputation among his colleagues and investors by reason of his close application to the work entrusted to him and its highly satisfactory execution. Seeing the field more inviting in Washington, Mr. Richardson removed to that city in the summer of 1889, where he at once opened offices. His name and fame had preceded him, and business pouring in on him he associated James Burgess with him in partnership under the name of Richardson & Burgess in 1891, which firm continued until July 16, 1900, when Mr. Burgess withdrew on account of ill health.

A list of the prominent buildings erected by Richardson & Burgess is as follows: Washington Public Library, Mt. Vernon Square; Wyatt building, Fourteenth and F streets, northwest; Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street, northwest; Union Trust and Storage Company, 1414 F street,

northwest; Colorado building, owner, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Fourteenth and G streets; powerhouse and car barn, Fifteenth and H streets, northeast; car barn, Thirtieth and D streets, northeast; car barn, Eleventh street and Florida avenue, northwest; powerhouse, Thirty-third and Canal streets, and the residences of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, New Hampshire avenue and R street, northwest; Admiral T. O. Selfridge, Jr., Kalorama avenue and Columbia road; Dr. T. Morris Murray, 2107 Q street, northwest; Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway, 1604 I street, northwest; Mr. George E. Hamilton, New Hampshire avenue and S street, northwest; Chinese Embassy, Nineteenth street and Vermont avenue, northwest; Concord apartment house, New Hampshire and Oregon avenues, northwest; Highlands apartment house, Connecticut and California avenues, northwest; All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md.; Grace Reformed Church, Fifteenth street, between Rhode Island avenue and P street, northwest.

Being an enthusiastic Mason, Mr. Richardson is a member in good standing of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, F. A. A. M.; Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 1; De Molay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Almas Temple, A. A. O. M. S. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, of the Business Men's Association, and the Master Builders' Association, of which organization Mr. Richardson was first president.

William Edwin Speir.—The beautiful architectural aspect of Washington is due to a very great extent to the profession of architects and builders, to whose private interests, as well as public benefit, it is to submit and recommend to their clients plans for edifices which are not only modern and convenient in every particular, but which are also specimens of architectural beauty and symmetry, and, as equally important, if not more so, the able, skillful and mechanical construction of the same. The national capital is fortunately provided with a corps of the ablest and most skillful architects and builders which the country has produced, and their works and creations are looked upon by connoisseurs as specimens of architectural perfection and beauty. Prominent among these men is William Edwin Speir, who in his long and useful career has erected a large number of public and private buildings in various parts of the country, and who for over five years, as inspector of public buildings, had charge of the construction of all the public buildings erected by the United States Treasury Department. Mr. Speir is a self-made man in the fullest meaning of the term, and his success is due solely to his ability, energy and sterling integrity. Mr. Speir has made reliability and honesty in dealing with his clients the principal foundation of his business, and upon this he has built up one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in the United States.

Mr. Speir was born in New York city, April 13, 1848, being the son of William Speir and Louisa L. (Weed) Speir, of New York city. He received his education in the public schools and from private tutors. His professional education he acquired at the Cooper Institute, studying the

at 518 Twelfth street, where he remained for fifteen years, until he bought the present building at 729 Twelfth street five years ago. Mr. McGregor is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree, belongs to Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine and the Washington Chapter, Columbia Commandery; Lebanon Lodge and also Royal Order of Scotland. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association of the District of Columbia. Among the buildings erected by Mr. McGregor may be mentioned the beautiful residence of Hon. Wayne McVeach, on Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Mr. McVeach's residence is one of the handsomest in Washington. Another residence built by Mr. McGregor, which is the purest type of colonial architecture in the city, is that of Mrs. Mary D. Heyl, at 2099 Wyoming avenue. Other residences constructed by him are those of Senator Mathew S. Quay, D. C. Phillips, Charles W. Needham, Mrs. Norton, F. O. Horstman, Chief

James Louis Parsons.—Few persons have figured more prominently in the growth of Washington, beautifying it and its adjacent towns than has James Louis Parsons, one of the leading builders of the national capital, with offices at 1425 New Jersey avenue. Mr. Parsons, originally from Louisa county, Virginia, is a son of Oswald L. and Susan H. Armstrong Parsons, and was born on March 19, 1847. His early education was acquired in the county school of his home. There he remained until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the United States Quartermaster's Department learned the trade of a carpenter. Coming to Washington in 1873, Mr. Parsons worked for a few years as a journeyman and then went into the building business on his own account. The business gradually grew and expanded until it acquired its present far-reaching proportions, and many of the handsomest structures now in Washington erected by Mr. Parsons will stand for generations as a monument to the memory of one whose successful career is entirely and exclusively due to his own efforts and perseverance.

When but fifteen years old, Mr. Parsons responded to the call of his country and joined the Confederate Army at Gordonsville, Va., on July 25, 1862. Young Parsons was first under fire at the Battle of Cedar Run, and fought at Culpeper Court House, having enlisted in the 23rd Infantry, attached to Stonewall Jackson's division. Continuing, Mr. Parsons was in the thick of the fighting at Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and continuously below Richmond, until the close of the war. Mr. Parsons was married twice. His first wife was Wilhelmina Ryles, and his second Louisa Rathbone. They have seven children, as follows: Annie, M., Charles W., James L., Jr., Edith, Florence, Susan H., and David A. Parsons. Mr. Parsons is a Mason in the Blue Lodge; member of the Royal Arch Commandery, Mystic Shrine, Master Builders' Association, and a member of the executive board and president of the Employers' Association. Some of the principal buildings erected by Mr. Parsons are the Business High School, Eighth street, northwest; addition to Central High School, Harrison School Building, family building and water tower for Reform School, addition to Bureau of Engraving and Printing; building of office rooms in the United States Patent Office Building, temporary roof on United States Pension Office, United States fish ways, Great Falls; two cavalry stables, Fort Myer, Va.; administration building, Fort Myer; Fourteenth street car house, Capital Traction Company; remodeling Georgetown power house, Capital Traction Co.; National Capital Bank building, building for Washington Title Insurance Company, T. W. Smith's mill, William M. Galt & Company's mill, bakery for the Havemeyer Baking Company, addition to St. Mark's Church, Van Dusen office building, store for C. Auerbach, Hygienic Ice Company plant, store for Dulin & Martin, College of History building, American University, United States Census Office, Jennifer office building, warehouse for E. O. Whitford,



JOHN MCGREGOR

Justice E. D. White, Hon. H. A. Taylor, Lieutenant Beale, U. S. N.; H. A. Seymour, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Senator John Sherman, S. H. Kauffman. Mr. McGregor also built the Mexican Legation, on I street; Gunton Temple Memorial Church at Fourteenth and R streets; First Baptist Church at Sixteenth and O streets; the School of Law and Diplomacy, Columbian University; the Coywood apartment house, Prince Karl apartment house, Kellar Memorial Church, Columbian University Hospital and Medical College; warehouses for the American Security and Trust Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone building at Fourteenth and R streets, northwest.

In 1875 Mr. McGregor married Miss Maggie Cameron, of Washington, to whom two daughters were born — Belle, the older, now Mrs. Dr. Noble P. Barnes, and Miss Nannie McGregor. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor live at 212 Maryland avenue, northeast.

Coliseum Park, Marlborough apartment house, Corby's bakery, Hubbard memorial building, alterations to First Presbyterian Church, to Strong Building, to Washington Market, Melrose Institute, Hyattsville, Md.; six residences at Hyattsville, Md.; residences for W. W. Dannenbower, Prince George's county, Maryland; Mr. George W. Gray;



JAMES LOUIS PARSONS

Prof. Rawson, Mr. D. S. Carl, S. H. Walker, T. W. Smith, Elmer Gates, Chevy Chase; row of houses for Dr. W. P. C. Hazen; row of houses for Mr. George B. Whiting; row of houses for the Acker estate; row of houses on North Capitol and B streets. Mr. Parsons is now beginning the erection of the Stoneleigh Court apartment house. In 1892 Mr. Parsons was appointed by the Hon. William E. Chandler, chairman of a Senate committee, as an expert to inspect the character of the work and to examine into the contracts for the improvement of the emigrant station on Ellis Island, New York harbor, which amounted to an expenditure of over \$600,000. The report was submitted on June 23, 1892.

Charles Albion Langley.—It is with a just and pardonable pride that Charles A. Langley can point to the long and rapidly growing list of magnificent residences built by him in Washington. Perhaps no individual builder in the city has directed his efforts more exclusively to this particular branch of construction than has Mr. Langley, and certainly no one has been more successful. Like many other men in the profession, Mr. Langley's beginning was in trouble and poverty. Born on March 16, 1850, at Derby, New Hampshire, he is a son of Moses and Sarah Green Langley. A year before his parents moved from Derby, New Hampshire, to the old homestead in Maine, where he received his education as was afforded by the public schools. After 1866 for sixteen years old

he left the parental roof and secured a position at Brookline, Massachusetts, the duties of which were to superintend a large country place nearby. There he remained two years, when he decided to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he did at Brookline. In October, 1875, he came to Washington and worked as a journeyman, and for the most part in the employ of the government, engaged in the construction of the State, War and Navy Building. This place he resigned in December, 1879, and engaged in business for himself. Associated with him was James G. Gettinger, under the firm name of Langley & Gettinger, with offices at 200 Twelfth street, northwest. The firm prospered and grew, and in September, 1886, its present quarters, 310 Twelfth street, northwest, was purchased. In May, 1889, Mr. Gettinger retired from the firm, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Langley.

Since embarking in business Mr. Langley has erected hundreds of handsome homes, and among them may be mentioned those of Hon. Samuel Shellabauger, Hon. S. S. Cox, Senator George Hearst, Com. T. B. M. Mason, Mrs. Julian James, William J. Boardman, Herbert Wadsworth, William C. Whitmore, Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N.; A. C. Barney, Mrs. J. C. Cunningham, M. W. Beveridge, William F. Mattingly, A. H. Buer, Mrs. Katherine Smith, Mrs. Cheatham, A. Lisner, Samuel L. Phillips, H. Rozier Dulany, Charles A. Spaulding, Daniel Fraser, F. De C. May, Gifford Pinchot, Chief Justice Richardson, Mrs. Anne D. Paulding, Col. T. L. Denny, Mrs. B. H. Roberson,



CHARLES ALBION LANGLEY

Colonel William Hoffman, and Julian B. Alexander. Mr. Langley built the Grafton Hotel, the Richmond, the Army and Navy Club, the Children's Hospital, the J. H. Small Building, and has had charge of all the improvements and work at the British embassy for the past twenty years.

Mr. Langley was one of the organizers and the first president of the Builders' Exchange, its present building being erected under his regime; one of the organizers and still the president of original Master Builders Association, organized in 1879, continuing in office for 11 consecutive years, and again recently re-elected; is also a member of the Board of Trade and one of its membership committee, and since its organization nine years ago, president of the Woodburn Citizens Association. As an Odd Fellow Mr. Langley is equally prominent, having filled all the offices of the subordinate lodge, and is at present past grand of the local lodge, as well as past high priest of encampment branch. In January, 1880, Mr. Langley married Miss Annie E. McShea, of this city, of which union there are seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Langley occupy their country home on the Blair Road, in which all the modern improvements, comforts and conveniences of a well-appointed city residence are embodied.

Samuel Jenness Prescott, one of Washington's best known builders, was perhaps, when he entered this field of work, better equipped with both a practical and theoretical knowledge of construction than any of his competitive builders. Though having hardly reached the prime of life, there are numbers of stately buildings now standing in Washington and other cities erected by him, which bear ample testimony to his prowess and thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of his work. Mr. Prescott is a son of Samuel W. and Emma Jenness Prescott, and was born at Weirs, Belknap county, New Hampshire, on August 10, 1867. He attended the public schools at Weirs and Manchester, and finally graduated from Pittsfield Academy, at Pittsfield, N. H. Born on a farm, his summer vacations were invariably spent at work in the fields helping his father.

In 1882 Mr. Prescott began the trade of house and bridge framing, most of the heavy construction being hewn and framed in the woods. After mastering this branch of his trade, he took up general carpentering and building construction, and in 1886 came to Washington, where he pursued his trade. Being naturally ambitious Mr. Prescott at the same time studied engineering and mechanical drafting, after which he took a course in architecture and architectural designing under Professor Charles Schlarr, of this city, finishing his studies by a special course in technology. The next two years Mr. Prescott spent in travel, dividing his attention the meanwhile to the best specimens of architecture and intricate construction throughout the country. When he returned to Washington in 1890, Mr. Prescott immediately embarked into a general building and contracting business. Since that time Mr. Prescott's business has prospered and thrived, and a long list of buildings erected by him are a result of his efforts, among them many of the handsomest residences of the city. His offices are located at 507 Twelfth street, northwest.

Among the many business buildings built by Mr. Prescott may be mentioned the Stumph building at Seventh street

and Massachusetts avenue; the House & Herman building, corner Seventh and I streets, northwest; the United States Electric Lighting plant, at Thirteen and a Half and B streets; Littlefield, Alvord & Company's storage and warehouse, at Twenty-sixth and F streets, and the Franklin Laundry, Thirteenth street, near E street. Mr. Prescott has erected several large buildings for the Chris. Heinrich Brewing Company, including their entire plant at Norfolk, Virginia. The new store building belonging to J. S. Topham was built by Mr. Prescott, also the large addition to the warehouse of W. B. Moses & Company, at Eleventh and F streets. Now in course of construction are the Home Savings Bank building, at Seventh street, Massachusetts avenue and K street, and the Rudolph West building on New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both of which Mr. Prescott expects to shortly



SAMUEL JENNESS PRESCOTT

complete, together with several jobs in Virginia. Mr. Prescott is a member of the Washington Board of Trade, Business Men's Association, and is at present president of the Master Builders' Association. He is identified with many outside interests, his business ability and straightforward methods rendering him a valuable acquisition to any business enterprise.

Mr. Prescott is a Mason, a Red Man and a Knight of Malta, being a past commander of *Cœur de Lion* Commandery, No. 264, and an officer for the Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia and Virginia. In 1891 Mr. Prescott married Miss Ida A. Alling, daughter of George I. Alling, of Palmyra, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott have three daughters—Ida Blanche, Helen Jenness, and Evelyn Constance Prescott, who with their parents reside at 1518 Howard avenue.

George Clinton Hough.—To say of a man "He knows his business" means a great deal, and when this is applied to Mr. Hough it is to convey with it all that the claim implies, for he is master of the situation. Washington contains many contractors and builders of note, and deservedly high in the list is the gentleman to whom this sketch is devoted. Although but a young man, his experience is extensive and varied, and has been acquired in the best schools. "He knows his business," and those for whom he operates get the full benefit of that knowledge. He fulfills all contracts with promptness, and there are never disappointments over the quality of work or the time consumed in execution, and the secret of his success may be attributed to the fact that he satisfies all customers.

George Clinton Hough was born at Waterford, Loudoun

no uncertain measure of the success attained by this bustling builder.

The building operations of Mr. Hough have been extensive, and some of them—to show the versatility and scope of the builder—might be mentioned. For instance, he built the Montgomery apartment house, North Capitol and M streets; the Standard Butterine Company's plant (a magnificent specimen of the builders' art) at Langdon, which throughout was under his direct supervision, turning it over ready for occupancy; residences for Dr. Koeber, Sixteenth and T streets, and Major Fuger, adjoining; Dr. Francis P. Morgan, 1739 P street; Dr. Sofie Nordhoff Jung, 1229 Connecticut avenue; Senator Hoar, 1605 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Fannie T. Scott, Eighteenth street and Columbia road; H. O. Holt, East Capitol and Twelfth streets; Dr. E. McComas, Fourteenth and L streets; J. B. Linton, Eckington; C. E. Brandenburg, Washington Heights; three houses, semi-colonial style, 1624-26-28 Twenty-ninth street, and three, 1003-5-7 L street, for E. K. Fox; row of nine houses on Baltimore street for Frank B. Jonas; Cameron apartments, at Tenth street and Vermont avenue; warehouse for J. B. Kendall, on Missouri avenue; two houses, 1441 Rhode Island avenue and 1922 Nineteenth street, northwest, both for Thomas F. Swayze, formerly chief clerk of the Treasury.

Mr. Hough is secretary of the Master Builders' Association. He is prominently connected with the Knights of Pythias, and grand lecturer of the order. He is also member of the Order of the Golden Cross and the Knights of Macabees. In 1892 he married Miss Lillian C. Harper, of Loudoun county, Virginia. With their two children, Hannah and George Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hough reside at 502 T street, northwest.

James L. Marshall.—The good State of Virginia—the "mother of Presidents"—has not only furnished the national capital with a full quota of illustrious sons, wise in statecraft and glorious in patriotism, but her contributions of business men have been generous, and the material welfare of the city has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of these children of the grand "old Commonwealth." James L. Marshall, one of Washington's enterprising and progressive contractors and builders, like scores of his predecessors and followers, has, by application to his chosen profession, helped to make this city the pride of the people and the glory of the republic.

Mr. Marshall was born at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, on May 22, 1806. He was educated at the public schools of his county, and early apprenticed to the trade of carpentry. After mastering the fundamental principles of carpentering, as identified with building, he came to Washington in 1835. Here he secured employment, and worked for the leading builders. His aptitude attracted the attention of those by whom he was employed, and his work made an impression on all with whom he had business dealings.



GEORGE CLINTON HOUGH

county, Virginia, on January 21, 1803, the son of John and Hannah (Shenandoah) Hough. His is an old and distinguished family, his ancestors having figured conspicuously in the early social and political history of Virginia. The father of Mr. Hough was a well-known contractor and builder at Waterford, a man of exemplary character, esteemed by all who knew him. After receiving his education, which was confined to the public schools, young Hough commenced work with his father and learned the trade of carpentry. He remained until twenty-one years of age. In 1831 he came to Washington and worked at his trade until 1832, when he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, the late George Hough Brothers. In 1808 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hough started on his own account. The nature and character of work that has since been done under his hand and direction speak in

Mr. Marshall was made assistant superintendent, representing the building committee, in the construction of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. At the completion of this building, in 1897, he engaged in business for himself as contractor and builder, and success attended him from the



JAMES L. MARSHALL

start. One of his first contracts was that for remodeling the old Corcoran Art Gallery, at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, now occupied by the Department of Justice. Among the many buildings erected by Mr. Marshall may be mentioned the Century building, Dewey Hotel, Mendota apartment house, Twentieth street and Kalorama avenue; additions to the Carolina apartments, Eleventh, near G street; the Dickinson, I between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets; remodeled the Chevy Chase Club house; erected a number of handsome residences on Eighteenth street and Columbia road; residences of J. J. Darlington, Twentieth, between Q and R streets, and S. T. Fisher, Wyoming avenue; Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Seventh, between H and I streets, northeast; and has now in course of construction and pushing rapidly toward completion the Glenora, on Lanier Heights, one of the largest and finest apartment houses in the city.

Mr. Marshall is treasurer of the Master Builders' Association. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason; member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, and Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine; patron Naomi Chapter, O. E. S.; is past chancellor of Equal Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, and also member of the building committee of that order. His acquaintanceship is extensive, and he is popular wherever known. Mr. Marshall married Miss Lula Fuller, of Front Royal, Virginia, of which union there are two children, William Lee and Helen Margaret. His residence is at 1335 Q street, northwest.

John H. Nolan—Few men's talents lie in more than one direction, and fewer still cultivate those talents to such an extent that each has reached a degree of excellence, whereby either could be used toward bringing in a handsome revenue. Nature has been generous in this respect to John H. Nolan, one of Washington's best known constructors of modern buildings, and at the same time the possessor of a beautiful, rich, well placed bass voice that has brought its possessor prominently before the public of this and other cities. That Mr. Nolan's natural bent lay in the building line was demonstrated in his early youth, and by closely applying himself he has risen step by step in his profession until many of the finest edifices that adorn this city were fashioned by him.

John H. Nolan is a son of James F. Nolan, and was born in this city in 1861. After completing his education at St. John's College he entered the employ of Robert I. Fleming, a prominent builder, as an apprentice. There he remained until he had mastered every detail of the building business, and was fully equipped to start for himself. His beginning was of course on a small scale, but gradually he extended his operations until he did not confine himself to contract work, but branched out and erected buildings as an investment, and in every instance found a ready purchaser. The more notable of these may be mentioned—the "Westover" apartment house, at Sixteenth and M streets. This is by far the handsomest



JOHN H. NOLAN

apartment house in Washington, and is a beautiful adornment to that locality. This building, which Mr. Nolan sold last February, was designed by George S. Cooper, whose office adjoins that of Mr. Nolan, in the Davidson Building, at 1413 G street, northwest, which structure Mr.

Nolan also built. Another example of Mr. Nolan's skill is the Bond Building, at Fourteenth street and New York avenue. No finer exponent of the modern office building exists in any city in this country than this beautiful edifice, whose symmetrical lines and artistic decoration are admired by all. Mr. Nolan also built the handsome row of residences on U street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, occupying number 1423 with his family as his residence. Another row of residences erected by Mr. Nolan is on S street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Other buildings erected by Mr. Nolan are the Kensington, Leamington, Gladstone and Hawarden. He also built the Davidson Building, previously mentioned, and the Bancroft Hotel. The beautiful residence of Mr. Frank T. Browning, at Forest Glen, considered by many to be the handsomest in Maryland, is also an example of Mr. Nolan's skill. Mr. Nolan twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Williams of this city, he married in 1885, and several years after her death he again married a Washingtonian in Miss Lila Anderson.

The George A. Fuller Company. To attain that degree of excellence whereby all competing rivals are far outstripped is indeed an enviable position and one long since enjoyed by the George A. Fuller Company, pioneers in the erection of the modern sky scraper. This company stands distinct and alone in this branch of modern and scientific construction, which has reached such gigantic proportions in those cities where every inch of ground, valued at fabulous sums, has to be utilized in order to make the investment a paying one. Story upon story is built up from the subterranean foundations, to give the requisite amount of floor space whereby the rental accrued may become commensurate with the investment. This problem has long since been solved by George A. Fuller, the founder of this concern, but who unfortunately died three years ago.

No more fitting monument could be erected to his memory than the towering buildings planned by his master mind, and constructed upon the lines first evolved by him. Notable among these may be mentioned the world famous Flat Iron Building of New York, which stands as a sentinel upon the triangle caused by the intersection of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty third street, and running back to Broadway street. In reality this is the Fuller Building, named for its founder, but its striking resemblance to the Flat Iron has gained for it the sobriquet by which it is more familiarly known. The George A. Fuller Company is represented in Washington by Mr. James Harrison Henshale, manager for the southern territory, and chief of the Home Life Building. Mr. Dinwiddie has devoted his entire life and built many years practice as an architect, to equip and equip with both a practical and theoretical knowledge of engineering to fully represent a prominent and successful architectural corporation.

George A. Fuller was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1837. He attended the common schools, and after

wards commenced his business career as a draughtsman in the office of J. E. Fuller, his uncle, a most successful architect of Worcester. He later became identified with a Boston firm of architects, and when made a member of the firm he opened the New York branch office. He soon saw, however, that his talents lay in the channel of a constructor of buildings, and after going to Chicago he organized the George A. Fuller Company. He it was that invented and first demonstrated the practicability of the steel skeleton sky scraper, and after a few years these buildings began to spring up in amazing short order all over the country. With the failure of Mr. Fuller's health in 1896 the management of the business devolved upon Mr. H. S. Black, his son-in-law, who ably carried out his plans. In 1900 Mr. Fuller died, when Mr. Black succeeded him to the presidency of the company.

The company now has offices in the following cities: The home office at 137 Broadway, New York City; the Marquette building, Chicago; the Brazer building, Boston; the Maryland Trust building, Baltimore; North American building, Philadelphia; the Frick building, at Pittsburg; Commercial Bank building, Albany, N. Y.; Lincoln Trust building, St. Louis. Its Washington office is located in the Home Life building.

As before stated, the business in the South is under the management of Mr. J. H. Dinwiddie, who is now a resident of Washington. Some of the firm's work is shown in Washington. They erected the Star building, the New Willard, and have under construction an eight-story building for General Ansen Mills, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and the new Willard addition. They have also under construction the new pumping station for the District, located on Trumbull street. They have just completed a handsome private residence for Mr. R. W. Patterson, near Dupont Circle. They also constructed the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company building, eight stories. The Frick building (twenty-two stories) at Pittsburg, said to be the finest ever erected, was built and completed by this company in eleven months. In Baltimore they constructed the Union Trust building, twelve stories; the Calvert building, twelve stories; the Maryland Trust Building, ten stories, and the banking building for Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons. They erected the Equitable building at Atlanta, Ga. A few of the prominent buildings in Chicago are the Monadnock and Marquette building, the Old Colony building and the Women's Temple. They have several specimens of their work in New York, among which is the Broadway Exchange, which is the largest office building in the world, costing \$7,000,000, and is twenty stories high, and the Macy building, the largest department store in the world. The now famous Fuller building is their latest great building there. One hundred and fifty large structures could be enumerated, representing many millions of dollars, the constructions of which have been intrusted to the George A. Fuller Company.

James Harman Dinwiddie, manager of the George A. Fuller Company, is a Virginian by birth, having been born in Halifax county on February 12, 1864, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Carrington Dinwiddie. Mr.



JAMES HARMAN DINWIDDIE

Dinwiddie took a special course in civil engineering at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. After this Mr. Dinwiddie spent seven years in the offices of D. H. Burnham, in Chicago, designing and superintending the erection of fire proof steel buildings, and for the ensuing six years practiced architecture in Chicago and Atlanta, Georgia, until 1901, when he became identified with the George A. Fuller Company. Mr. Dinwiddie, who is unmarried, is a keen sportsman, and is a member of the Century and Dumbarton Clubs of Washington, the Baltimore Yacht Club, and the Merchants Club of Baltimore. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Samuel Heston Edmonston is a striking example of the self-made man, who by dint of close application to his business, has risen step by step, until to-day he occupies an enviable position of prominence in the long list of Washington's most successful builders. Mr. Edmonston is a son of Jackson and Jane Elizabeth Edmonston, and was born in this city on August 18, 1846. After attending the public schools of this city, as well as private schools in Maryland and Virginia, he elected to follow the trade of carpentry, and entered the employ of William H. Johnson, a well-known builder. There he served as an apprentice for four years, and continued in his service two and a half years as a journeyman, when he joined his uncle, Charles Edmonston, and while in his employ, covering a period of twenty-seven years, superintended the construction of many of the finest residences in this city, including those of Senator Eugene Hale, at Sixteenth and K streets,

northwest; Secretary Hay, Sixteenth and H streets, northwest; the Adams home, adjoining that of General Anderson, also at Sixteenth and K streets; the Tuckerman residence, and those of W. B. Gurley, at Sixteenth and O streets; S. G. Ward, 1608 K street, northwest; the Carlisle house on I street; the Postal Telegraph building on E street, and many other equally prominent structures.

In 1897, at the death of his uncle, Mr. Edmonston succeeded to the business, and has since conducted it upon the same lines that brought such renown to his late relative and employer. Since engaging in business for himself Mr. Edmonston has been engaged on many structures where the greatest care and skill were required to be exercised. In this category may be mentioned the large addition but recently completed to the Woodward and Lothrop building, which now embraces the entire block bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, F and G streets. The building is a fine model of the artisan's skill, and its construction has been characterized by great celerity, as well as fine workmanship. For the same firm Mr. Edmonston lately erected a large storage warehouse close by. Other work which he has been engaged upon includes the large addition to the Hooce building, on F street, better known as the Geological Survey building. The present quaint structure on New York avenue, known as "The Halls of the Ancients," is another example of his work. Mr. Edmonston also recently remodeled the residence of General Mills, on Dupont Circle, and that of C. P. Russell, on I street. His shops are located at 611 G street. He is a member of Central Lodge, I. O. O. F.



SAMUEL HESTON EDMONSTON

Mr. Edmonston, with his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary E. Collier, and their two children, Martha Jane and Clarissa Edmonston, reside at 1224 Eighth street, northwest.

Temple Association, an important trust, in view of the proposed erection in this city of the grandest Masonic building in the world. His zeal for the order and record as a builder of the highest class invited this distinction. He is also a member of the Master Builders' Association of Washington.

Mr. Kimmel stands high in the community, professionally and socially. His skill as a builder has proceeded from the experience that clusters around a man who has been an apprentice and a journeyman. His unflinching integrity and his affability appeal to all his acquaintances and hold them as close friends. He is an exemplification of the homely adage, "Honesty is the best policy," and "by that sign he conquers."

On October 25, 1886, Mr. Kimmel married Adah S., daughter of Frederick J. and Harriett Winckelman, of this city. Of this union there are four children—Frederick Francis, aged 15; Harriett Elizabeth Ray, aged 12; Adah Roberta, aged 8; and Florence Belle, aged 5 years. Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel reside on New Jersey avenue, between Q and R streets, northwest.



W. P. LIPSCOMB

W. P. Lipscomb, born in King William county, Virginia, is a scion of the stock that left England in the 16th century to make homes in wild America. He was educated in the old-field schools. Too young to go into the war of the sixties earlier than 1864, he volunteered at the age of seventeen and followed its fortunes to the close, at Appomattox. His father, Warren Lipscomb, Sr., now dead, and a widowed mother, Elizabeth Lipscomb, with seven children, with only a farm left for their support, and that ravaged by both armies, young William soon realized that what fortune there was for him pointed to other fields than the farm. He left home with a limited amount of cash in his pocket, walked to Richmond, Va., and in that city learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Washington

in 1871, and secured employment with one of the prominent builders of the city. In 1873 he started business on his own account, and notwithstanding the odds against every new competitor, with limited means to withstand and live, he, in a short time, became one of the first among the builders and contractors. From the beginning his work was appreciated, he having gained the confidence and esteem of the general public by putting his own character and individuality into his work and business, which speaks for itself. Some of his buildings are: H. C. Perkins, Esq., 1701 Connecticut avenue; George W. McLanahan, Twenty-first and Q streets; the late Col. A. T. Britton, 1325 Sixteenth street; P. E. Chapin, Esq., 1735 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. Charles W. Richardson, 1317 Connecticut avenue; Dr. Z. T. Sowers; Capt. W. M. Folger, New Hampshire avenue, later owned by Admiral Sampson; Admiral Crosby, Connecticut avenue; Admiral Stanley, Connecticut avenue; Col. B. R. Russell, 1616 Eighteenth street; Major Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Hon. J. J. Hemphill, 2108 Bancroft Place; Mr. Lyman Tiffany, 1705 Connecticut avenue; The Willard building, The Fendall building, and many others.

Mr. Lipscomb married Miss Lulie K. Wade, daughter of John Kirby and C. A. Wade, of Washington, and has two children, Helen Irene and George William. He is a member of the executive board of the Master Builders' Association, and a member of the official board of officers of Vermont Avenue Christian Church, and other city organizations.

Frank Noble Carver.—A Marylander by birth and a Washingtonian by adoption, Frank N. Carver has contributed largely, during his career as a builder, to the advancement and beautification of the national capital. Many of its loftiest and handsomest buildings were constructed by him, and he is still one of the most active builders here. Mr. Carver is a son of Richard H. and Amelia Bruce Carver, and was born in Charles county, Maryland, on December 6, 1843. When but five years old, with his parents, he moved to Washington, and received his education in the public schools of this city. Shortly before the civil war Mr. Carver elected coach-making as a trade, and worked at it for a short while. When the call for volunteers was sounded from the South young Carver was one of the first to respond, and enlisted in the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond, and served with it from the beginning to the end of the war. At its close he engaged in the building business in Richmond, but deeming Washington a better field for his operations he removed here and began business on a small scale at the start. His shop was then located at Fifth and K streets, northwest. There he remained for five years, and removed to L street near Vermont avenue, where he made his headquarters for fourteen years. Mr. Carver's office is now pleasantly located in the Kellogg Building, at 1416 F street, northwest.

The first large contract undertaken by Mr. Carver was the Atlantic building, on F street, which was the first of the large office buildings erected in this city. Close by he has since built the Columbia National Bank, the Academy of Music, and, of more recent date, the beautiful Raleigh



FRANK NOBLE CARVER

Hotel, at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, which involved no end of detail work. Other large structures built by Mr. Carver are the power houses, one at Georgetown and the other at the foot of Four-and-a-half street. He also built the Union building, recently occupied by the city post office, and now Station G, on G street, and completed the Willard building, on Fifteenth street. Among the handsome residences constructed by him may be mentioned those built for E. G. Davis and William S. Knox, both models of their type. Mr. Carver built a large addition to the Shoreham some years ago, and only very recently finished the construction of the Willard building, on Fourteenth street, which is now an imposing structure. The large warehouse of the Union Trust and Storage Company, at First and K streets, northeast, was built by Mr. Carver, as was the beautiful residence for E. S. Parker, at Kalorama Heights, the first house erected in that vicinity.

Mr. Carver has never sought club life, and with the exception of Hope Lodge, No. 20, F. A. A. M., belongs to no social organizations. In 1803 he married Miss Blunt, of Richmond, Virginia. Of this union there are six children, as follows: Emma, now Mrs. Howard Bell; Elizabeth, who married Charles Lenz; Raymond, who is the chief engineer of the Federal Construction Company, doing extensive railway work in the West; Jene, Albert and Arthur. The last three reside with their parents at 1431 L street, northwest.

John T. Walker, one of Washington's best-known builders, was born at Bridgenorth, Shropshire, England, on October 29, 1852. He is the son of David and Elizabeth Baden Walker, members of old families of that section of his native country. Young Walker was educated at private schools in the South of England. At the age of fifteen he was bound out as an apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and after serving his apprenticeship he engaged in the building trade in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Brighton and Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

He was early in life attracted by the opportunities presented to young men in this country, and in 1885 he emigrated to Florida, where he engaged in orange-growing. After spending some time at this he discovered that there were greater opportunities in the building business. He went to Gainesville, Florida, where he conducted business as a builder for two years. In 1887 he decided to come to this city, where the educational opportunities for his children were greater. For the first two years after coming here he was foreman for Jerome Sanner, who will be remembered as an old builder. He then went into business for himself, employing one boy to assist him. Since then, at times, his force of workmen has frequently approximated one hundred.

Mr. Walker has built a name for himself in building circles as a result of conscientious work, attention to details, fair treatment to his men and thorough reliability. Among the numerous buildings in this city which he has from time



JOHN T. WALKER

to time constructed may be mentioned the following: Washington Home for Incurables, residence of Henry Cahot Lodge, several buildings for the W. W. Corcoran estate, the residence of W. R. Young, Sixteenth street, and the large Doric structure on Connecticut avenue occupied by

Stumph & Lyford. Many of the handsomest residences of the city were erected by him during the past few years. During Mr. Walker's career in Washington as a builder he has always attracted attention by his excellent work, and he is in great demand by those who desire a building constructed in the very best manner by one upon whom they can rely with every assurance of being pleased by the result.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Master Builders' Association; the Business Men's Association; Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M.; Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. On June 7, 1875, he was married at Tunbridge Wells, England to Eliza Hinkley, daughter of Henry and Harriet Hinkley, of Ockle'igh, Sussex, England. Five children were born to them—two sons, John and Henry, both of whom served five years' apprenticeship with their father, afterwards filling responsible positions in the business; Henry died September 23, 1901, just as he was becoming a useful and efficient member of the trade; three daughters—Annie (now Mrs. J. Morton Rissler, of this city), Lizzie (who died in England), and Bessie, born in Florida. Mr. Walker, with his family, resides at 1820 Thirteenth street, northwest, while his office is at 1920 N street, northwest.

Francis A. Blundon was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on April 14, 1867, and is the son of John F. and Fannie (Nolan) Blundon. His father, who was a well-known contractor and old resident of Georgetown, moved to Virginia in the sixties, remaining there but a few years, returning to Washington when Francis was about five years old, where he was educated in the public schools. Young Blundon early evinced a disposition and a faculty for contracting and building, and entered as an apprentice in carpentry. He served as apprentice and journeyman about eight years, and developed a keen insight into the business and a comprehensive knowledge of all its details. About ten years ago he entered the field as a contractor and met with success from the start.

Mr. Blundon has been careful and conscientious in all his dealings; has given his best energies to the prompt and proper fulfillment of all contracts; has ever studied the interests of those by whom he was employed, and has thus won the confidence of a large clientele. He has erected in the ten years of business about seven hundred houses of different character and style in Washington, among them many fine residences and noteworthy places of business. Mr. Blundon built for Joseph R. Portner the

Virginia—the first flats erected in the city of Washington—at the corner of Seventh street and Virginia avenue, southwest. He builds many houses on speculation. Purchasing desirable sites, he erects thereon residences for the market, and generally secures purchasers before their completion. On this plan he is just finishing a row of magnificent houses on Connecticut avenue, between Milwaukee and Newark streets, opposite the National Zoological Park. Mr. Blundon has a wide acquaintance, and is popular with a large circle of friends. His ever increasing business has given him but little time to devote to social organizations, and is therefore not prominently identified with any.

Mr. Blundon's residence at the southwest corner of First and W streets, northwest, planned and erected by himself, an illustration of which is here with given, is a fine specimen of the architect's and builder's art. It is an imposing three-story and basement brick structure, with ornate trimmings, modeled for both beauty and utility. The interior is highly finished in quartered oak, and the general plan of arrangement makes of every room a cozy corner. The entire house is lighted by hot water by the most approved system, and comfort and elegance go hand in hand throughout the appointments of this model home.

Mr. Blundon on January 2, 1902, married Miss Annie Schenck, of Washington, and they have two children.



MR. BLUNDON'S RESIDENCE.

West Brothers Brick Company.—This is one of the solid concerns which, for more than half a century, has sustained a reputation for making the best brick in the District of Columbia, and the name "West" has always been considered a guarantee of quality. The original firm was founded by John P. West in 1844, and twenty-four years later the business was turned over to the two sons of the founder, William H. and John T. West, who, as the firm of William H. West & Brother, did the largest business of their time, and remained in active business until their decease. At the beginning of the year 1902 the partnership business was changed into a stock company with the title as stated above. It is to-day still a "close corporation," as all the stock is held by members of the original family, with one exception, and has never been put on the market for sale. The company owns sixty acres of land in Alexandria

of the company are: Cuno H. Rudolph, vice-president; William D. West, secretary, and L. Perry West, treasurer. The above gentlemen, together with Charles E. West, form the present board of directors. The Washington office is No. 720 Fifteenth street, northwest.

The Washington Brick Company.—Only a few realize that while Washington is not a manufacturing city, yet the greater portion of the bricks used for building and construction purposes in the District of Columbia are home made. No one company has been more active or furnished a larger quota to the sum total than has the New Washington Brick Company, which was originally organized in 1874, then known as the Washington Brick Machine Company. The works of the New Washington Brick Company are located at Abingdon, Va., while its offices are in the Evans Block at 1420 New York avenue. The officers of the company are: T. L. Holbrook, president (who has been actively at the head of the several companies since 1876); C. J. Bell, vice-president; E. L. White, treasurer, and William F. Mattingly, secretary; while the directorate includes Nathaniel Wilson, Z. T. Sowers, Ward Thoron, William A. Richards and M. F. Talty, together with the officers. The Washington Brick Machine Company was organized in 1874, and the charter was renewed in 1894 as The Washington Brick Company. When the New Washington Brick Company was incorporated in 1900, it purchased all the property of the parent company, with the exception of the realty. It was then decided to change the site of the works, and 216 acres of clay land were purchased in Alexandria county, Virginia, and a modern and up-to-date plant was erected with a capacity of 30,000,000 bricks per annum. It is estimated that this company manufactures one-fourth of all the common bricks used in the District of Columbia. The total output of its kilns is sold through the Standard Brick Company, which buys and sells the brick of this and other companies on commission, guaranteeing the payment of all sales. The original officers of the old company included Henry A. Willard, Nathaniel Wilson, Andrew Wylie, Walter S. Cox, Charles F. Peck, Lewis Clephane, Dr. W. P. Johnson, and John O. Evans.



HENRY P. WEST

county, Virginia, and the plant is equipped with the most modern machinery. The capacity per diem is 50,000 machine-made brick and 17,000 hand-made brick. Their product has always been accepted as the standard for Government buildings, and their brick have been used on the Capitol, Smithsonian, new addition to the White House, all the buildings at Fort Myer, besides in the very best class of resident and business buildings. Their business is not confined to the District, and frequent deliveries are made as far north as New York city and as far south as Richmond, Virginia. Their high-grade ornamental front brick and pressed brick are much sought after by the best class of builders.

Mr. Henry P. West, president of the company, is a young man of exceptional executive ability, and actively manages the affairs of the company. The other officers

Theodore Lewis Holbrook, who has been actively identified with the brick industry in Washington since 1876, was born in Boston, Mass., on January 11, 1839, and is a son of Theodore and Rachel B. Smith Holbrook. His education was received in the Boston schools, and at the Hopkins Academy in western Massachusetts. Mr. Holbrook's first insight into business was with his father, who was then a lumber merchant in Chicago. In 1861 he entered the Chicago post office in a clerical capacity and was soon made chief clerk, where he remained for six years, after which he came to Washington, and was connected with the money order office of the Post Office Department. He was soon promoted and made a general agent. He remained in the Post Office Department until 1874, when he resigned and was soon appointed to the position of

committee clerk in the House of Representatives. This Mr. Holbrook held for two years, when he engaged in the brick business. In 1888 Mr. Holbrook married Miss Catherine Robinson, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have four children, three daughters and one son, who with their parents reside at Cleveland Park.



THEODORE LEWIS HOLBROOK

The Hydraulic-Press Brick Company was organized in St. Louis forty years ago. It began the manufacture of bricks by what is known as the dry-clay process, using special machinery and kilns of its own make and patent. To meet the increasing demand for its product at distant points other associate companies were from time to time established. In addition to the parent company there are now thirteen associate companies located in eight different States. The combined product of these companies is over 300,000,000 bricks per annum. The Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company was organized in 1889. Its works are located at Arlington Junction, Va., and in addition to its local offices, salesrooms and offices are maintained in St. Louis, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and Atlanta. The company manufactures face brick exclusively, and its output of over fifteen millions finds its market about equally divided between New York and New England, Washington, and the Southern States. In May, 1899, the original plant was totally destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt, the company constructing a larger and more modern factory, which, in the completeness of its equipment is not excelled. In addition to its red clay properties the company owns extensive light burning clay deposits, and since the advent of colored bricks it has made a specialty of a great variety of shades in mottles, cream white, light gray and iron spots, which have been extensively used

in the construction of much of the important work throughout the territory in which the company operates.

Conspicuous among the well-known buildings of Washington in which "Hydraulic" bricks have been used are the New Willard, the Cochran and the Grafton hotels; the Farragut apartments, the Portner, the Columbia, the Sherman, the Albemarle, the Cumberland, the Plaza and the Mendota; the Colorado and Willard office buildings; the Trumbull Street Pumping Station and the Stoneleigh Court apartments are now building. Notable among the residences are those of Attorney-General Knox, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, Lieutenant-Commander Miller, Mrs. Sarah B. Postlewaite, and Senator J. B. Foraker.

The officers of the Washington Hydraulic-Press Brick Company are: E. C. Sterling, president, St. Louis, Mo.; F. G. Middlekauff, first vice-president, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Eliot, secretary and treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.; Harris A. Walters, assistant secretary and treasurer, Washington, D. C.; George A. Bass, general manager, Washington, D. C.

George Arthur Bass was born in Kankakee county, Illinois, August 16, 1864. Was educated in the Chicago public schools, and was graduated from the Northwestern University in 1888. Entering commercial life in Chicago,



GEORGE ARTHUR BASS

Ill., he came to Washington in 1895, and has been the general manager of the Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company for the past five years. He was married September 16, 1898, to Miss Zulea Ebert of Quincy, Colorado, and has one child. Mr. and Mrs. Bass reside at 2119 Nineteenth street, northwest.

Amandus Frederick Jorss.—Washington has no better type of the self-made man than Mr. A. F. Jorss, whose busy shops, at 315-317 Thirteenth street, northwest, are daily turning out the most beautiful and artistic examples of ornamental iron and metal work. Mr. Jorss, as his name suggests, is a German, and was born in Hamburg on April 28, 1863. Attending the schools of his native city until he was thirteen years old, young Jorss entered the shops of an ornamental iron-worker as an apprentice, and there remained five years, learning each branch of his trade with a care and thoroughness which is so plainly manifested in his work today. When 18 years old he left the parental roof and came to this country. After reaching Washington he saw the opportunity for such as his work here, so began on a small scale for himself. Work was plentiful, and his modest little shop at 1218 C street, northwest, was



AMANDUS FREDERICK JORSS

taxed to its utmost capacity in turning out the daily increasing orders. There he remained a year, when he removed to a larger shop at 304 Thirteenth street, staying there two years, when he bought the more commodious plant at 315 and 317 Thirteenth street, where he has since remained. The work done by Mr. Jorss will bear the closest scrutiny, and there are few banking houses, offices and private residences in Washington built within the past decade that have utilized this class of work in their interior or exterior embellishments that was not turned out by Mr. Jorss.

Among the finest examples of this work turned out by Mr. Jorss may be mentioned the ornamental iron work adorning the residences of Senators Elkins and Foraker; Messrs. Henderson, Walcott, Sherman, Dalzell, R. Woodward, Beriah Wilkins, Christian Heinrich, Herbert Wadsworth, R. I. Fleming, Barney Beales, D. C. Phillips,

Bardman, Gales, J. Maury Dove, F. F. Schneider, Colonel Ernst, Dr. Shepherd and Colonel Bates. His work is to be found in many banks and office buildings, among them the Riggs Bank, American Security and Trust Company; also in the Shoreham Hotel, Driscoll Apartment House, The Chapin, The Dickson, The Bliss, Columbia Law Building, Twentieth Century Building, The Fendall Building, Hahn shoe store, the Grafton, Reuter's, Scottish Rite Hall, the German, British and Chinese Legations, fences for Glenwood Cemetery; the one surrounding the Mary Washington Monument at Frederick, Maryland, and that erected to the memory of the Maine heroes at Key West, Florida. He has recently received a contract from the Government for an iron fence of about seven thousand feet around the reservoir at First street, northwest.

Mr. Jorss is a prominent and influential man of affairs today, and his influence is felt in all German circles. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the board of directors of the Saengerbund, this city, and also a director in the Charles Schneider Baking Company, as well as being connected with various other corporations and business enterprises. In 1889 Mr. Jorss married Miss Albrecht, and with their two children, Karl and Elsie, Mr. and Mrs. Jorss occupy a handsome home at 1449 Bacon street, northwest.

The B. F. Smith Fireproof Construction Company, of which Mr. Bartholomew F. Smith is sole owner, is recognized as the largest and most extensive builder of fire-proof structures in the world. The company builds annually scores of courthouses, county jails, and other public buildings, ranging in price from \$15,000 to \$50,000 each. In the last two years the firm has built thirty-five courthouses and jails in the Southern States, and are still conducting extensive operations through those sections. The work is universally commended, and Mr. Smith is constantly receiving the most flattering endorsements and words of praise.

Bartholomew F. Smith.—The life of Mr. Smith, the founder and owner of the company, is a most interesting one, his career having been varied and full of activity. He was born in the town of Washingtonville, Columbiana county, Ohio, on November 13, 1847, his father being John Z. Smith, and his mother Sophia Smith, born in France. He was educated at the district school in Fulton county, Indiana, where his younger days were spent on a farm.

Mr. Smith has a unique war record, in that while it lasted three years, and was a brilliant one, it was made before he was eighteen years old. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers, on the 20th day of May, 1862, at the age of fifteen years four months, weighing eighty-five pounds at the time of entering service. He passed through the various battles of Vicksburg, Canton, Jackson and Brandon, in Mississippi; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; marched to Snake Gap, Peach Orchard, Culp's Farm, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, and all the battles in and around

Atlanta, and started with Sherman in his march to the sea, where he was wounded in the face (the bullet now resting in his left jaw), in the battle of Griswoldville. He was discharged on the 29th day of May, 1865, being eighteen years of age the November following his discharge from the army. Mr. Smith now has an application pending for a medal of honor. Before he was seventeen years of age, at the battle of Dallas, by order of Col. R. M. Johnston, he relieved the skirmish line of the Fifteenth Army Corps after the army had fallen back to a new position at Kenesaw Mountain, passing along the line extending over two miles and giving notice to each man on the skirmishing line to fall back and go to a flag in a cotton field, and bringing off from the line over three hundred and fifty skirmishers, without leaving a single man on the line.

Mr. Smith began his business career in the Forest City



BARTHOLOMEW F. SMITH

House, Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there a number of years. He then engaged in the sale of fireproof and burglar-proof safes, as traveling salesman for H. H. Warner, of Rochester, New York, with whom he remained for several years. In 1874 he acquired the general agency of the Hall Safe and Lock Company's safes, and operated in the city of Chicago. Later he became a dealer of safes, controlling the territory of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, a part of New York State, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, having business houses at Cleveland, Ohio, Richmond, Virginia, and Atlanta, Georgia. In 1894 he sold his stock of safes and engaged in the construction of fireproof buildings, organizing the B. F. Smith Fireproof Construction Company. Later he purchased the shares of the various stockholders, and now conducts the business for himself. Although trading under the name of the B.

F. Smith Fireproof Construction Company, he is the sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Smith is also president of the Orrine Company, incorporated, of Washington, manufacturers of Orrine, a preparation for the cure of the larynx habit. The manufacture of this preparation was commenced on a small scale, and had earned even by slight local reputation, but with the formation of the company, its capitalization, incorporation and election of Mr. Smith as president, sales have become phenomenal and success assured.

Mr. Smith is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19; Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Orient Commandery, No. 5; Knights Templar; Albert Pike Consistory, No. 1; Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran Union. Mr. Smith married Miss Frances Jane Griffith, of Dubuque, Iowa, on January 3, 1876. They have three children, George G., Lotta Frances (the wife of the librarian of the House of Representatives), and Bartholomew Fiesco, the last named being nineteen years and four months younger than his sister Lotta. Mr. Smith's residence is at 1747 P street, northwest, and is one of the finest homes in the city.

Washington Granite and Monumental Company.

One of the most successful business concerns engaged in the manufacture of monuments, mausoleums, vaults, tombstones and building stone is the Washington Granite and Monumental Company, corner of Eleventh street and New York avenue. Some of the finest examples of funeral art have been made by this company, and its handwork marks the last resting place of some of Washington's most distinguished dead. Among the best work of the company may be mentioned the following: Ex-Commissioner Whaley's monument and the C. P. Russell monument in Oak Hill Cemetery, and the Archibald H. Lowery monument in Ross Creek Cemetery, made in the form of a Celtic cross, one of the most elaborate and difficult pieces of work in the city ever undertaken. This company also made and has in place in the cemetery the Bain mausoleum. In Glenwood Cemetery the company's work is represented by the Mackey Mason monument and the Detweiler, Clephane and McFarland monuments. It has also just completed the Metropolitan and Congressional Cemetery. The company also made the Stanford monument in Mt. Olivet cemetery. Besides the funeral work done by this company, it also engages in furnishing stone for buildings. This department of the company has furnished stone for the New Willard Building, the Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G streets, and the new Telephone Office Building, Fourteenth and G streets, the Washington Post Building, and others.

The business was established in 1883 by Robert James William Jardine and William Archibald. The Archibald afterward died, leaving the other members to continue the business. Both Mr. Jardine and Mr. James were born in Scotland, where they learned the business. When they came

pany began it confined its work to monuments, but it has since branched out in manufacturing building stone, in which branch a large business is done. The company has been highly successful, and commands a large number of patrons. The enterprising spirit and excellent knowledge of the business possessed by the members of the company have paved the way for an enduring prosperity. Success has been secured through hard work, excellence of workmanship, and a desire to turn out only the very best product in its line.

Francis S. Carmody, founder of the F. S. Carmody Construction Company, is one of Washington's best-known contractors, and one who has figured prominently in the vast building improvements which have been so manifest throughout the District within the last decade. Mr. Carmody is a Washingtonian by birth, and the son of Simon and Margaret Griffin Carmody, both of Washington, D. C. As a boy he attended the District schools, finally graduating



FRANCIS S. CARMODY

from the Washington High School. After leaving school Mr. Carmody engaged in a general contracting business, later founding the construction company which now bears his name. For fifteen years, by close application to business, hard study and deep thought, he has so mastered his chosen profession that, where a difficult foundation is to be laid for a large structure, his services are considered well-nigh indispensable, and the contract generally falls into his hands.

Among the most important work of this character successfully prosecuted by the F. S. Carmody Construction Company may be mentioned the foundations for the Bond Building, the Washington Savings Bank, the Barber & Ross Building, the National Fire Insurance Company Building, and the new Government Printing Office. In the course

of the past year Mr. Carmody rebuilt the Benning race track, making it the fastest track in the United States, which was clearly demonstrated by the manner in which track records were broken during the meeting in last November.

To the efforts of Mr. Carmody is largely due the credit for returning Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, to the United States Senate. He organized and headed the ticket of the Reform Republicans in Prince George county, Maryland, in 1901, thereby defeating the regular Republican ticket in the county, and which ultimately gave the Democrats a majority in the State Legislature, which chose ex-Senator Gorman to succeed Senator Wellington in the United States Senate. The aggressive campaign conducted by Mr. Carmody signaled him as a man of power in State politics, and there was little within the gift of his constituents that could not have been his had he chosen to sacrifice his business interests for a life of political activity. All of these overtures, however, he modestly cast aside, and chose to continue on in the life of business usefulness and activity. Mr. Carmody, however, still continues as the president of the Prince George County Citizens League. On October 14, 1892, he married Miss Mary M. Chaffee, daughter of William E. Chaffee, the well-known Washington contractor.

S. S. Shedd and Brother Company.—A demand for something out of the ordinary stimulates inventive genius, and innovations in methods are encouraged and welcomed by progressive people. Washington's progress in the building line created an extraordinary demand for sanitary plumbing, heating, cooking and lighting appliances, and the firm of S. S. Shedd & Brother Company promptly met it with an up-to-date equipment and the best methods for its application. This firm had a small beginning, but under the guiding hand of its senior member, Mr. S. S. Shedd, has attained to a position that places it among the leaders at the national capital.

The foundation of this business was really laid when S. S. Shedd, in 1871, entered the office of Hamilton & Pearson to study business methods—to acquire a knowledge that would fit him for taking up the reins of an employer and conduct to a successful issue the business he might elect. In 1878 he commenced business in a small way in the rear of old Lincoln Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets. In two years an increase in business enabled him to take up more commodious quarters on Ninth street, and in 1880 his place of business was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted by this reverse—encouraged by a future of promise—he moved into the quarters—432 Ninth street—at present occupied by the firm. Here he set up a model establishment, and fortune smiled upon him. In 1887 John L. Shedd, a practical and experienced plumber, and for five years assistant inspector of plumbing for the District of Columbia, resigned his position and entered business with his brother, the firm becoming S. S. Shedd & Brother. Business steadily increased and demands upon them grew greater with each succeeding year. To better meet these

demands and facilitate business in its various branches, the firm in December, 1902, was incorporated under the laws of Virginia, with the name of S. S. Shedd & Brother Company, with increased capital and enlarged scope for business. S. S. Shedd was elected president; John L. Shedd, vice-president, and C. C. Lacey, secretary. A recent addition to the store at 432 Ninth street, and the new shops and storage rooms practically doubles their storage capacity. Among the many buildings in which this firm has constructed the plumbing may be mentioned residences of Professor Charles W. Needham, Justice Henry B. Brown, Hon. Beriah Wilkins, Dr. T. Morris Murray, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, and Miss Grace D. Litchfield; Chinese Legation, Raleigh Hotel, Willard office building, Marlborough apartment house, Highland apartment house, Franklin apartment house, Stoneleigh Court, apartment house owned by Secretary John Hay, and many others; remodeled plumbing in the National Hotel, Metropolitan, the old Willard, the Colonial, the St. Louis, and the Arlington, and the plumbing in the Corcoran building, the old Corcoran Art Gallery, and a very fine residence for W. C. Eustis at Outlands, Virginia.



S. S. SHEDD

S. S. Shedd, founder and president of S. S. Shedd & Brother Company, was born in Washington on November 20, 1850. His early education was acquired at the public schools of the District, after which he entered Columbian preparatory school. He left school, however, to take up a business life, and after a course of study in the offices of a representative business firm he started out as an employing plumber. His success has been that of founding and conducting the business above mentioned.

For four terms of two years each Mr. Shedd was mayor of Takoma Park, Maryland, declining a fifth term

in 1902. During his administration a complete system of sewerage was put in, and water works added to the town. The system of sewerage is one of the finest in the country, and is contemplated with great pride by the residents. Mr. Shedd is a master mason, a member of Takoma Lodge, Washington Royal Arch Chapter, Washington Commandery of Knights Templar, Almas Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Robert B. Caverly.—Perhaps no man in Washington made a more modest or humble start in business for himself than Robert B. Caverly, and yet there are few



ROBERT B. CAVERLY

in their respective vocations, who have achieved a higher place or whose efforts have been more universally commended with success than this young man, whose offices are at 504 and 506 Tenth street, northwest. There employed are to be found every conceivable appliance known to modern and sanitary plumbing. Bath rooms of the most elaborate furnishing are set up with a luxuriance that can only be likened unto the baths of the old Romans whose tastes and extravagance in this direction have never been eclipsed. The best work, shown in the largest buildings of the city, including office buildings, apartment houses, public buildings and hotels, has been done by Mr. Caverly.

Robert B. Caverly was born in New York city on May 5, 1869. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Washington, D. C., where he received a common school education, supplementing this by a course in the Columbian University preparatory school. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the plumbing trade, and after serving at this for six years in Washington he passed one year in working in the larger towns of the country, acquiring a knowledge of the various methods pursued in the plumbing of these cities, hotels, public institutions, etc. Upon his return to Washington he com-

tinued to apply himself assiduously during the day to the practical working of his trade, and at night to a thorough course in sanitation, drainage and water supply, from the standard text books of the times.

In 1894 Mr. Caverly started in the plumbing business in a small way, with a cash capital of exactly \$35, taking up his quarters in an 8 by 10 office and with absolutely no shop facilities. By strict attention to his business and with the aid of his splendid practical and technical training, he has built up the largest concern, doing first-class work only, in the city of Washington. His place of business now occupies the large double stores 504 and 506 Tenth street, northwest, which contain what is said to be the most elaborate collection of modern sanitary appliances in any like establishment in the United States.

Mr. Caverly's part in the development of the city has been a notable one. He has engineered the plumbing and drainage systems in a majority of all the large office buildings, hotels and apartment houses. The list of his triumphs is a large one and covers practically all the fine buildings of the city, among them the United States Capitol, the White House, the New Willard Hotel, the Mills Office Building, the Colorado Building, the Evening Star Building, the Washington Public Library, the McKinley Manual Training School, the Wyatt Building, the Chapin apartment house, the Kingman apartment house, the Trumbull Street Pumping Station, the Landmore apartment house, the Driscoll apartment house, Mr. R. W. Patterson's residence, Mr. Larz Anderson's residence, Admiral T. O. Selfridge's residence, and hundreds of others equally prominent.

James Nolan and Sons.—The firm of James Nolan & Sons is one of the oldest existing establishments carrying on the plumbing business in the city of Washington. James Nolan, deceased, was associated with William Whelan, in the business, which had been established in 1857, and the latter retired to private life in 1879. His interest was purchased by James Nolan and the business continued at the old stand, 1411 F street, northwest, until 1882, when it was moved to 721 Fourteenth street, northwest, at which place it has since been located. The present firm consists of John J. Nolan and Walter D. Nolan, who became full partners in the business in 1898. Prior to this time they had both been actively engaged in the management of the business, and had served their apprenticeship at the trade of plumbing in their father's shop.

The firm of James Nolan & Sons have completed some of the largest plumbing contracts in this section of the country and their work is to-day unexcelled in this line of construction. One of the largest contracts for remodeling which has ever been let in the city of Washington was awarded to them in 1900, when the contract for remodeling the plumbing work in the United States Treasury Building was awarded to them. The question of how to remodel the plumbing without inconvenience to the thousands of people who were constantly using the accommodations in

the building was a very perplexing one, but the work, amounting to nearly \$50,000, was completed with such dispatch and organization as not to interfere in the least with the conduct of the business of the Department, and a person not familiar with the fact that improvements were being made would not have known from the general appearance of the portion of the building which was being remodeled that any work was being done. The job was highly satisfactory in every detail, and the Messrs. Nolan have been highly complimented for the expeditious and thorough manner in which the operation was pressed to a successful issue. Another large contract which this firm completed with great dispatch was the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Virginia. This was during the Spanish-American war when there were no accommodations for sick soldiers; and the general hospital consisting of forty-two hospital wards, administration and other buildings, amounting to \$25,000, was completed in thirty days. This firm has also completed numerous other buildings for the Quartermaster General's office at the United States Cavalry Post, Fort Meyer, Virginia, and Fort Hunt, Virginia. Among other quick operations were the Lafayette Square Opera House, Washington, D. C., which was finished in thirty days, and the United States Census Office, Washington, D. C., on which the contract provided for the work to be completed in ninety days. This building was completed and ready for occupancy in seventy-five days. Other large contracts which have been completed by this firm are the Home Life Insurance Office building, Union Trust and Storage Company's warehouse, the United States Electric Light Company's power house, the Addison and Curtis Public School building detached toilet rooms, which is considered a model type of construction for school buildings, and numerous fine private residences throughout the city. They are at present engaged in work on the extension of the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, comprising in all fifteen large hospital ward buildings, administration buildings, kitchen and power house, on which the Government is spending over a million dollars; the north office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Fourteenth and R streets, northwest; residences of Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Dr. George W. Barrie, Mr. J. A. Chisholm and numerous other buildings.

By personal supervision and inspection by one of the firm of all work and the employment of the most intelligent and skillful mechanics, they insure perfection as to constructive detail. The purchasing of all fixtures and materials from the leading manufacturers throughout the United States, by strict attention to the details of the business and the constant aim and purpose to produce only the best and most perfect results by their practical and theoretical knowledge of the business, and the application of the latest and most improved methods of conducting their work, the firm of James Nolan & Sons stands at the head of the plumbing business in the city of Washington.

James Nolan was born in the county Kildare, Ireland, in 1833, and died March 12, 1899. He came to the United States when quite a young man and settled in Washington, first going to work at the plumbing business in the shop of William Whelan, his brother-in-law. By strict attention to his business and constant endeavor he raised himself from clerk to a partnership in the business, and when Mr. Whelan desired to return to private life, purchased his interest in the business and became the sole proprietor. James Nolan is remembered by his friends as a genial, whole-souled, upright man, who by his ability and integrity, from a small beginning established one of the foremost business houses in the plumbing line in the nation's capital. He was identified with some of the largest enterprises and operations of his day. He was popular alike with his customers and his employees and one of the great-



JAMES NOLAN

est tributes to his worth as an employer of labor is evidenced in a beautifully engrossed resolution of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, which was sent to his family at the time of his decease.

John J. Nolan, the present senior member of the firm, was born in Georgetown, D. C., January 12, 1870, and was educated at St. John's College, Washington, D. C. He afterwards attended Georgetown College Law School for one term as a lecture student and then went to work at the trade of plumbing in order to become familiar with the actual workmanship of the craft, which is essentially necessary to the proper conduct of the business. He is unmarried; is a member of the board of governors of the Potomac Boat Club; has been prominently identified with the Carroll Institute Dramatic Club, and is at present a member of the board of directors of the Carroll Institute.



JOHN J. NOLAN

Walter D. Nolan, the junior member of the firm, was born in Georgetown, D. C., June 20, 1872, and was also educated at St. John's College, Washington, D. C. He is also a practical plumber, having served his apprenticeship after completing his education. He has been president of the Master Plumbers' Association for two terms and is a member of the board of governors of the Atlantic Coast Association of Master Plumbers. In 1895 he married May C. Parker, a daughter of Matthew C. Parker and Anne E. Parker, of Washington, D. C., and has four children.



WALTER D. NOLAN

Hubbard Heating Company. The largest and best-equipped establishment in Washington devoted exclusively to steam and hot water heating is the Hubbard Heating Company, with its offices at 918 F street, northwest, and workshop in the rear. There are but few large buildings in Washington that have not been equipped with heating apparatus by the Hubbard Company. Prominently among these in which the heating plant was installed by them may be mentioned the old Willard Hotel, Riggs House, Hamilton Hotel, Congressional Hotel, Palais Royal Building, new Star Building, Jenifer Building, new Census Building, Bond Building, Hecht Store Buildings, Grogan Store Building, Haines Store Building, Masonic Naval Lodge, Hebrew Temple, Lutheran Memorial Church, Eastern Presbyterian Church, Fifth Baptist Church, Gay Street Baptist Church; the Franklin, Faragut, Iowa, Sherman, Plaza, Marlborough, Albemarle, Dupont, Cumberland, Portner, Columbia, Westover, Lenox and Mt. Vernon apartment houses; residences of Mrs. Joseph Beale, W. B. King, F. B. Noyes and Elizabeth Wagner.



JEROME HUBBARD

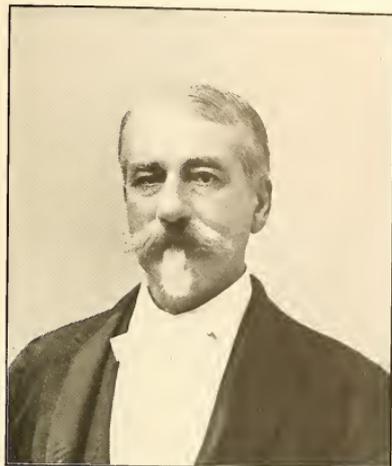
Jerome Hubbard, the founder of this business, came to Washington ten years ago, then equipped with ten years of practical and theoretical knowledge of the heating business, having made a close study of it while in the employ of his uncle, in Baltimore. Jerome Hubbard was born at Preston, Maryland, in 1861, and is a son of Francis M. and Martha E. Cannon Hubbard. After attending the public schools of Caroline county, where he was born, Mr. Hubbard went to Baltimore, in 1882, and entered into partnership with his uncle, Alva Hubbard, in the heating business. There he remained until 1892, when he came to Washington and formed the Hubbard Heating Company, with himself as president and treasurer, in which capacity he continues. Mr. Hubbard married, on June 14, 1902, Miss Winifred R. Fawcett, of Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, the daughter of Albert F. Fawcett and Kathrina Read Fawcett.

The Cranford Paving Company.—The pride every Washingtonian takes in the beautiful streets and avenues throughout the city is beyond a doubt justifiable, since no city in this country, or abroad, has more miles of smoothly laid streets upon which the rumble of a wheel can scarcely be heard. To no one concern is more credit due for these conditions than the Cranford Paving Company, pioneers in the art of laying these streets. This has been a perplexing problem in this, as well as other cities, for a generation or more, and remained unsolved until the late Major Henry L. Cranford laid the first of the water-proof pavements that combined both comfort and durability. The first of these pavements was laid in Brooklyn in 1867 by the concern known as the Scrimshaw Pavement Company, which became widely known as the "Scrimshaw pavement." The ingredients employed were coal tar, broken stone and sand. Knowing the need of such an innovation in Washington, since all efforts were being directed towards making it the model city of the world, Major Cranford came to this city in 1871 and engaged in a general contracting and street paving business and was the first to operate in asphalt paving in Washington. At this time Major Cranford clearly demonstrated that asphalt was in every way more durable than the mixture of coal tar, rubble and sand, and its use became general throughout the city, the work being done by his company. The first example of this work here was on Vermont avenue, between H and I streets, in front of the Arlington Hotel, and ably withstood the tide of travel that streamed over it for nearly twenty-five years, and is to-day, since repaired, one of the finest pieces of asphalt paving in the country.

Governor Shepherd, who did so much towards beautifying Washington, found an able lieutenant in Major Cranford, who laid its streets, and these smooth, glistening thoroughfares will stand as a fitting monument to his memory for generations to come. To Major Cranford also belongs the credit for introducing the granolithic and artificial stone pavements here, the first being laid in front of the National Hotel in 1880, and is still in good repair. When the operations of this company reached such vast proportions it was found expedient to incorporate the business, which was done under the laws of West Virginia, as The Cranford Paving Company, with Major Cranford as president. At his death, on August 23, 1896, his son, Joseph H. Cranford, succeeded him and is still the president of the company. The Cranford Paving Company occupies a handsome and spacious suite of offices on the ninth floor of the Home Life Building at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets. The present officers of the company are J. H. Cranford, president and treasurer; Percy Cranford, vice-president and general manager, and H. S. Houghton, secretary.

During its existence the company has laid over 500,000 (half a million) square yards of asphalt street pavements and thousands of square yards of asphalt footwalks and roadways in the United States government reservations,

etc. It has also laid thousands of yards of cement sidewalks in the District for the District of Columbia. The company for many years confined its work to asphalt and artificial stone paving, but during late years, besides all classes of paving, has made a specialty of concrete construction.



HENRY L. CRANFORD

Samples of special work done in this line are: Basin of experimental model tank at the Washington navy yard, constructed entirely of concrete. It is about 500 feet long and 60 feet in width. Century building, No. 412 Fifth street, northwest, constructed entirely of concrete, including partitions reinforced with twisted steel bars, under the Ransome system of concrete construction, representing the most modern of fireproof construction. Massive concrete foundations and walls for Ohio Hall of Government, American University grounds, near Tenallytown. The company has also constructed many heavy foundations, among which are those for the new building of the United States Electric Lighting Company, Fourteenth and B streets, northwest, where six feet of concrete, the area of the building, was placed on top of a pile foundation, and also foundation for addition to this building erected at Thirteen and a Half and B streets; also foundations for Union Trust and Storage Company warehouse, First and K streets, northeast, and for the Carnegie Library, etc. It has done work for all branches of the District and United States governments, among which should be mentioned the water-proofing of foundations and basement walls, vaults and court of the new building for the United States Government Printing Office.

Henry L. Cranford was born in Newfoundland in 1833, and soon after birth was removed to New York by his parents. There he was educated and at the age of fifteen he became engaged in the dry goods business. Tiring of this he yearned for a sailor's life and shipped before

the mast, embarking with the clipper ship *Ayres*. When the war broke out he entered military service as lieutenant of Company G, Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers. There he demonstrated the stern stuff of which he was made and beginning with the battle of Bull Run he was repeatedly under fire. The spring following he participated in the siege of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and in 1862 was detailed for staff duty by General Sager, and served on his staff as well as on those of Generals Halleck, Ord, and Reynolds, and Lieutenant-General Sherman. He participated in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged from 1862 to 1865, when General Lee surrendered, and was repeatedly honorably commended for his signal bravery on the field. At the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn, and after two years engaged in the coal business, Major Cranford embarked in the business which has brought him so prominently before the public. On August 28, 1861, Major Cranford married Mrs. Margaret J. Munn, of Montclair, New Jersey. Five children were born of this union, but two surviving—Joseph H. and H. Percy Cranford.

Joseph H. Cranford, eldest son of the late Major Cranford, is the president, and the Cranford Paving Company has secured an able successor to take up the reins of management laid down by the father. All conducted under the careful and watchful training of his father.



JOSEPH H. CRANFORD

and by years of association with him has mastered the modern paving methods in its numerous details and succeeded in pushing the operations of his company with a vigorous success. Born on December 21, 1873, he attended the public schools of the District, afterwards continuing

the Emerson Institute. His education complete he entered his father's concern, and there worked in its various departments until he was equipped with a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the work.

Mr. Cranford has ever been popular in Washington society and is identified with many of its most exclusive organizations. He is a member of the F. A. A. M., Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, Loyal Legion, and belongs as well to the Army and Navy and Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club. Other institutions in which he is interested, aside from the paving business, include the Citizens National Bank and Union Trust and Storage Company, he being a director of each. Mr. Cranford married Miss Ada Tys-

sowski, of this city, and with their three children, reside at 1604 Park street.

H. Percy Cranford, vice-president of the Cranford Paving Company, is the youngest son of Major Cranford, having been born on October 30, 1877. After graduating from the Emerson school he took a course at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., and when seventeen years old embarked in business with his father. He, too, worked through the various grades of the work until a thorough knowledge of its details was acquired. Mr. Cranford is unmarried, and, like his brother, is a member of the Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Y. M. C. A., Columbia Club and Columbian Golf Club.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. C. PERKINS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PRESS.

THE first newspaper published in what is now the City of Washington was "The Times and Potowmack Packet." It began in February, 1789, the exact date being uncertain. Nothing like a complete file of this paper is in existence. Harvard University has some numbers in 1791 and the Library of Congress has one issue, that of April 23, 1789. This probably owes its preservation to the fact that it contains the announcement of the depart-

ure of General Washington for New York, where he went to take the oath of office as the first President of the United States. Washington City did not then exist, except perhaps in the ever-active mind of the President-elect, but Georgetown looked upon itself as quite a rival of Alexandria for the expected commerce of the Potomac with Europe and with the great unknown West. This paper is also valuable in that it contains the farewell address of the Mayor of Alexandria, and Washington's reply, and also the account of Washington's passing through Georgetown the next day.

Charles Frierer and Thomas N. Fosdick were the printers, who also "performed" job-work, "with Care, Elegance and Expedition." They invited in each issue of the paper Subscriptions, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Original Essays, &c." The paper was delivered to subscribers in town by carrier "at their houses, weekly on Wednesday, and to those at a distance, by the quickest conveyance." Just below the head it bore this motto, taken from the writings of Junius:

"Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children, that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the civil, political and religious Rights of Freemen."

How long this paper lived is not known, but certain it is that it occupied its field without a rival only a little over a year. In March, 1790, day of the month unknown, appeared the first issue of "The Georgetown Weekly Ledger." Harvard University and the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., each possess a portion of the file of this paper, which is extremely rare. Five issues have been preserved in the Library of Congress. These are replete with valuable historical information concerning the new Federal City located in that year. Day and Hancock, printers, were

probably the first publishers of the "Ledger." Their names appear upon the first number known to be in existence, but there was a change of ownership prior to September 17, 1791, for the issue of that date, Vol. 2, No. 23, was printed by Alexander Doyle. Saturday was the "Ledger's" publication day. The latest issue known is Vol. 2, No. 34, November 26, 1791, whose number 85, Doyle still being the publisher.

Both these papers probably dropped out of existence prior to 1793. In December of that year another form of Georgetown printers essayed a weekly paper, "The Georgian Chronicle," which struggled along for nearly two and a half years. It was a semi-weekly, printed on Tuesdays and Fridays. It carried at its head the same motto from Junius as "The Times and Potowmack Packet," and there is reason for believing that the same type was used in the publication. A second motto followed the one from Junius, a quotation from Lafayette: "For a People to be Free, it is sufficient that they Will it." The first known issue, dated February 3, 1795 bears the imprint "by Hanson & Priestley" and the location "opposite Dr. Smith's." Some have questioned if Dr. Joseph Priestley was not one of the publishers. He came to America in 1794 and went at once to Northumberland, Pa., but may have afterward come to Washington, which by this time, as we have already seen, was being well advertised. The issue for Tuesday, August 11, 1795, was printed by Samuel Hanson alone as publisher. Probably No. 231 of Tuesday, May 10, 1790, was the last issue. The typesetters, good will, etc., became the property of the firm of Green, English & Company, who in the same year began the publication of a paper called "The Centralist, Liberty and Georgetown Advertiser."

In the meantime the construction of the printer's building, were well under way and an attempt was being made to boom Greenleaf's Point as the center of the new city in rivalry with the better established townships. A paper was deemed a necessity in the preparation of the plan and T. Wilson began the publication of "The Georgetown Weekly Observer" at 100 P streets (southwest), on Friday, May 22, 1792, at the rate of one per annum, one to be paid in the time of Saturday, and the other at the expiration of each month. The paper was the first to bear the imprint "City of Washington." It was published about a year only.

"The Centinel of Liberty and Georgetown Advertiser" was published twice a week. The price was \$3 a year, exclusive of postage, "the price of six months to be paid in advance." The place of publication was given as "George-Town on the Potomak," thus changing the hitherto accepted spelling of the name of the river. A year later the publishers had discovered that they could not pay expenses on \$3 a year and the subscription price was raised to \$4. In 1797 the heading contained this quotation from Montesquien:

"Liberty is a right of doing whatever the laws permit; and if a citizen could do what they forbid he would be no longer possessed of liberty, because all his fellow citizens would have the same power."

Substituted for these words of the French philosopher, we find in the issue for February 20, 1798, this from Washington: "Every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole." The same publishers issued a weekly edition, evidently for circulation in the mails, with the title, "The Centinel and County Gazette," of which only a few numbers are known to exist, but it is believed that this paper both started and ceased with the publication of "The Centinel of Liberty."

"The Washington Gazette" was started on Wednesday, June 15, 1796. It was the custom in those days to give two dates at the head of each paper; thus Vol. 1, No. 1, of the "Gazette" was dated "From Saturday, June 11, to Wednesday, June 15, 1796;" the last date in each case being the day of publication. This paper in its heading exhibited an engraved design presenting a human eye with the motto "Nunquam Dormio," supported on one side by a figure of Liberty and on the other by a figure of Justice. The colophon read: "City of Washington. Published by Benjamin More, every Wednesday and Saturday, price 4 dollars per ann, at the house next west of the Hotel, where subscriptions will be thankfully received. Hand-bills, &c. printed at the shortest notice."

"The house next west of the Hotel," was situate near the corner of Ninth and F streets, northwest, almost upon the site where now towers aloft the nine-story fireproof structure of the Washington Loan and Trust Company. Mr. More, in his prospectus candidly announced that his object was "first, to obtain a living," and "second, to amuse and inform his readers." The first object was not easy of attainment. He calls upon his subscribers to pay a dollar at the end of each quarter. The need for a paper twice a week does not seem to have been a crying one, for in a little over a year, September 16, 1797, it changed to a weekly, issued Saturday, at \$2.50 a year, and so continued until the end, Vol. 2, No. 35, "From Saturday, March 3, to Saturday, March 24, 1798." Thanks to Peter Force and Librarian Spofford, who prevailed upon Congress to purchase the Force collection of American newspapers and books, the complete file of this paper is preserved in the National Archives.

The year 1799 found no publisher with sufficient courage, in the face of the six failures of the decade, to attempt

another paper, and it was not until 1800 that a young Harvard graduate, Charles Prentiss, class of '95, associating with himself a practical printer, A. Rind, started "The Washington Federalist," at Georgetown. Prentiss was born at Reading, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in October, 1774, a son of the Rev. Caleb Prentiss. "The Federalist" had only a brief existence and young Prentiss went from this city to Baltimore, where he published the "Child of Pallas," devoted mostly to the Belles-Lettres, and afterwards for nearly two years, a semi-weekly called "The Republican or Anti-Democrat." In 1809 he published in Boston a dramatic paper called "The Thistle," and in 1812-14 he was again in Washington as a Congressional correspondent. In 1818 he was editing the "Virginia Patriot" at Richmond, and two years later he died at Brimfield, Massachusetts.

Charles Cist began the publication of "The Washington Daily Gazette," October 1, 1800, but it was short lived.

Samuel Harrison Smith, publisher of "The Universal Gazette," at Philadelphia, brought that paper to the new Federal City soon after the removal of the seat of government hither and just prior to the assembling of Congress. The first issue in this city was dated November 6, 1800. Smith also made use of his printing plant to publish a tri-weekly, which he happily named "The National Intelligencer," a paper which quickly obtained a National reputation, became a recognized power in the political economy of the new Republic and maintained both reputation and position for nearly seventy years. The first issue of "The National Intelligencer" was dated October 31, 1800.

Joseph Gales, whose republican principles had involved him in trouble with the English Government, came to Philadelphia in 1793. His son, Joseph Gales, Jr., in 1807 became connected with "The National Intelligencer," of which he continued as editor until his death in 1860. William W. Seaton, a brother-in-law of Gales, became a partner in the ownership of the paper in 1812. Both Gales and Seaton were elected as mayor of the city. After the death of Gales, July 21, 1860, aged 75 years, Seaton continued to edit the paper with the assistance of James C. Welling. The daily edition of the "National Intelligencer" was begun in 1813. Semi-weekly and tri-weekly editions were published during many years. A weekly edition was started June 5, 1841, at \$2 a year.

Seaton sold the paper December 31, 1804, to Snow, Coyle & Co., who continued its publication and enlarged it to seven columns on April 1, 1805. Absorbing another paper, the title became "Intelligencer and Express." The paper was again sold November 30, 1809, the purchaser being Alexander Delmar, a former chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Delmar tried hard to improve the paper, but it lacked support and its last issue was on January 10, 1870.

"The National Intelligencer" marked a new era in journalism in this section and a new departure for the editor, as he himself announced in his prospectus which he published in the last number of "The Universal Gazette," issued in Philadelphia, September 11, 1800:

"In the management of The Universal Gazette, the Editor has confined himself, agreeably to the original plan, to recording events as they occurred, with but little animadversion on their causes or effects; and as far as opinions were involved, to relating those of others rather than his own. The Universal Gazette will still be continued on the same plan; the only change that takes place, will arise from its being printed at the seat of government at Washington, instead of Philadelphia; whereby its value will be appreciated rather than impaired.

"With respect to the National Intelligencer, another plan will be pursued. Over a faithful and comprehensive detail of facts will preside a spirit of investigation, a desire to enlighten, not only by fact, but by reason. The tendency of public measures, and the conduct of public men, will be examined with candour and truth.

"In addition to the mass of information, formed by domestic and foreign events, and especially by a detailed statement of the debates and proceedings of Congress, as much original matter will be furnished as the exertions of the Editor shall be able to command. And if he be not deceived, he can promise the readers of The National Intelligencer, an organ, which shall communicate the language of truth with accuracy, with dignity, and with spirit."

In 1810, according to Thomas' History of Printing, six papers were published in the District of Columbia, which then included Alexandria: "The Alexandria Daily Advertiser," the only daily, and the predecessor of the present "Alexandria Gazette"; the "National Intelligencer," "The Monitor," and "The Independent American" (tri-weeklies); the "Spirit of Seventy-Six" (semi-weekly), and the "Universal Gazette" (weekly). In 1828 there were nine papers and in 1840 fourteen. The longest lived of all was the "National Intelligencer." "The African Repository," a periodical established in Washington in 1825, lived almost as many years. The census of 1880 showed five daily newspapers in the city, while now there are only three.

In the first half century of the Republic the Washington newspapers were generally regarded as the personal organs of successive administrations, yet amongst the strongest journalists of that time were Gales and Seaton, of the "National Intelligencer," and Francis P. Blair, of the Washington Globe." The ultimate failure and disappearance of these papers was not due so much to the loss of executive patronage as to the gradual loss of prestige through the springing up of journals as good or better in other parts of the country. It was the mail facilities they enjoyed which gave to newspapers like the "National Intelligencer" a reputation and a circulation such as no paper, however superior, can command in these days of telegraphic communication. Everywhere the people were obliged to await the arrival of the "Intelligencer" before they could learn what had transpired in Washington on the day previous to its publication. Everything was in favor of the city daily and against the country weekly. The daily was the sole source of the country editor for his general news, and the postal rates being equal for all, the country paper was greatly handicapped. The invention of the telegraph changed all this and made possible the wondrous journalistic development throughout the United States.

"The National Intelligencer" is the best illustration of the changes which took place in journalism in the past century. Its influence in politics was truly national, for the

circulation extended into every State of the Union. Its decadence was due to no fault of its own, but to the growth of the provincial press and to the telegraph.

The "Weekly Register of Political News" was started in November, 1807, by J. B. Colvin; the "Washington City Gazette" in 1812 by William Elliott, with George Watterston, afterward Librarian of Congress, as editor; the "Washington City Weekly Gazette" in 1815, as weekly, becoming a daily in 1817; the "Washington Republican" in 1822, published in the interests of John C. Calhoun, becoming the "National Journal," established by Peter Force in November, 1823; the "United States Telegraph" in 1826 and the "Washington City Chronicle" in 1828.

The "United States Telegraph" was published by Duff Green and was generally accredited as the organ of the Jackson administration. Benton, however, says it was rather the personal organ of John C. Calhoun. Differences between Jackson and Van Buren resulted in the establishment of another paper, "The Globe." Its editor, Francis P. Blair, was a personal selection by Jackson, due to a strong article against nullification written by Blair and published in the Frankfort (Ky.) "Argus." "The Globe," with the President for its backer, became at once a great power in national politics. John C. Rives was a partner with Blair in the publication of the paper and its broadside editorials, written by Amos Kendall, upon the lines and down by "Old Hickory," who was one of the strongest and most original thinkers of his time. He expressed himself, too, in the most forcible, if not always the most elegant English, and many of these editorials were reprinted from the President's own pen, or dictation, smoothed here and there by the pure diction which Kendall imparted to every article he wrote or edited. For eleven years "The Globe" waxed prosperous on official patronage, having a monopoly of the Government advertising and printing, until Harrison became President. Once again the "Intelligencer" was the Government organ but no longer than the date of the Bank Bill vetoed by Tyler, when it broke with the administration and ardently supported Henry Clay.

Blair and Rives having sold "The Globe," secured in 1846 the contract for publishing the debates of Congress and began publication of "The Congressional Globe," the predecessor of the present "Record," published at the Government Printing Office. Blair sold his interest to Rives in 1849, who continued to publish it until his death, after which it was continued by his sons.

In 1838 six papers flourished in Washington, two dailies, two tri-weeklies and two weeklies. The dailies were "The Globe," the organ of the Democratic Party, and "The National Intelligencer," the mouthpiece of the Whigs. The tri-weeklies were "The Massachusetts," "The Chronicle," and the weeklies "The Native American" and "The Westress." The latter was the personal organ of Andrew Royall, filled with ridicule, abuse, and personal attacks upon public men. Praise was, however, also thought of when abuse in its columns, for it was so well understood that the editors had received personal support from the person so praised. These dailies did not pay the authors in this way, right, some have contended. A paper's history is

weeks. "The Native American" had for its motto: "Our Country, always right; but *right or wrong*, our Country."

"The Madisonian" was established August 1, 1837, "to elucidate the principles of Democracy, as delineated by Mr. Madison." It came after the disaffection of "The Intelligencer," the Tyler organ, but was short-lived.

Thomas Ritchie, a powerful editorial writer, who for many years had moulded public opinion for the Democratic party of Virginia through the columns of the "Richmond Enquirer," was brought to Washington by President Polk in 1844, together with John P. Heiss, of the "Nashville Union," to take charge of "The Globe," as an administration organ. Ritchie and Heiss bought "The Globe" and changed the name of the paper to "The Union." Vol. 1, No. 1 was issued May 1, 1845. For five years it flourished as the Government organ until the Whigs were again victorious. The election of President Taylor resulted in the establishment of a new organ, "The Republic," for he would have none of the old "National Intelligencer," which was devoted to Daniel Webster. Taylor was bitter against Webster, for the latter had said of Taylor's nomination that it was one "not fit to be made." "The Republic" was edited by John O. Sargent, who was brought from the "New York Courier and Enquirer," and by Alexander Bullitt, of the "New Orleans Picayune." These men, graduates of different schools of journalism, did not make a great success of the new organ, which remained an organ only until the death of President Taylor. With Fillmore in the White House, and Webster in the Cabinet the "National Intelligencer" resumed its sway as the exponent of the administration. The election of Pierce was its overthrow, however, and "The Union," still edited by Ritchie, again received the lion's share of the Government patronage, which it held also during the Buchanan administration. All the Government favors, however, could not make it a successful paper and in 1859 George W. Bowman, who purchased it and a paper called "The States," changed the name to "The Constitution," which he proposed to make "a thoroughly Democratic paper." It passed into the hands of William M. Browne, who after about two years' trial, discontinued it.

The old "Telegraph" was succeeded by "The Spectator," the controlling spirit in which was Senator Rhett, of South Carolina. This paper also changed its name to "The Constitution," which had a very short and unsatisfactory existence.

"The National Era," the great anti-slavery organ, was established in 1847, by a fund of \$20,000 subscribed by abolitionists of the Northern States. William Blanchard and Martin Buel were the publishers and the editor was Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, former publisher of the famous "Philanthropist," whose office in 1836 and again in 1841 was wrecked by a mob, the press being thrown into the river. "The Era" was ably edited and had the assistance of all the great writers in the Abolition party, John G. Whittier, S. P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Edward Everett Hale, Wendell Phillips, H. B. Stanton and Dr. Pierpont among them. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial in the "Era." The office of the

"Era" was twice attacked by a mob, once in April, 1848, and again in 1860.

Nothing less than an entire volume could give the history of all the papers in the District of Columbia. A mere list, so far as the record has been kept, occupied nearly an entire page in the recent fiftieth anniversary issue of the "Evening Star." Only the more important journals can be mentioned here.

"The American Telegraph," established in 1851 and edited by Thomas C. Connolly, is famous for being the first paper in this city to use the word "telegram" in connection with the dispatches received over the wires from Baltimore. Beverly Tucker, in September, 1853, began the publication of "The Washington Sentinel." It supported "the principles of the Democratic-Republican party," but it received only feeble support and suspended in August, 1856.

Republican success in 1860, culminating in the election of Lincoln, was the reason for the establishment of the "National Republican," the first issue being dated November 26. Lewis Clephane was one of the principal founders. During the war the paper gave strong and helpful support to the Government. In 1868 the paper was sold to S. P. Hanscom and William J. Murtagh, the former being its editor. Various editors tried to guide its fortunes during the next few years, at the end of which it ceased publication.

John W. Forney, of the "Philadelphia Press," came to Washington in 1861 and established the "Sunday Morning Chronicle," an independent paper edited by Joseph A. Ware. It was independent in politics, but strongly opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Becoming a daily, it succeeded in getting public patronage. The paper was sold in 1870 to John M. Morris, former clerk of the United States Senate.

In 1870 the Democrats of the country decided they needed an organ at the capital, and a fund of \$100,000 was subscribed by a number of wealthy gentlemen for that purpose. The paper was called "The Daily Patriot," and its first issue was November 14. James G. Berrett, formerly mayor of Washington, was made business manager, James E. Harvey, editor-in-chief, and Oscar K. Harris, news editor. Within less than two years a complete change in the personnel had taken place. A. G. Allen was editor-in-chief and Colonel W. H. Philip at the head of the directors. It was an important paper, but short lived.

The oldest of the three dailies now published in the city is the "Evening Star," which has only recently passed its fiftieth milestone. It was established December 16, 1852, by Capt. J. B. Tate, and first printed on a hand press, the edition being about eight hundred. Captain Tate sold to W. D. Wallach, who sold in 1867 to Crosby S. Noyes, S. H. Kauffmann, Alexander R. Shepherd, Clarence Baker and G. W. Adams for \$110,000. Messrs. Noyes and Kauffmann are today the principal owners. The paper's most interesting history has been told in detail by Messrs. Noyes, Kauffmann and others in the recent anniversary issue. It today occupies its handsome new building on the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the new postoffice.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON POST.

Like its schools, its churches, or its temple of art, the newspapers of a city bespeak its substantial attainments. The well-established newspaper is not the product of a day, or a month, or a year, but the outgrowth of many years. THE WASHINGTON POST is an institution of the national capital. It is a part of the daily life at the seat of government. Ask the well-informed man anywhere about the press of Washington, and he will at once speak of THE POST. This is not only true throughout the broad domain of the United States, but equally so abroad. "No American newspaper is so well known in Europe," said a foreign visitor at a Washington hotel recently, "as THE WASHINGTON POST. Wherever I have traveled I have invariably heard THE POST mentioned in connection with any reference to affairs of your capital." And this is the testimony of travelers generally. It is due to the fact that THE POST is thoroughly identified locally and in a national sense with Washington, and has likewise kept in touch with the whole world in its discussion of international affairs.

THE POST came into existence a quarter of a century ago, but its real achievements, its progress and development, are embraced in the shorter period of the last fourteen years. The first issue appeared December 6, 1877. It was a modest, unpretentious folio, which printed the important local and telegraphic news in a small way, but did not seek or expect to cut a figure in the newspaper world. The Washington of that day was not the Washington of today, and THE POST as it was issued then was supposed to be as good a paper as the city would support. The field appeared so circumscribed, with the larger papers of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York reaching here at an early hour, that there was an apparent timidity in branching out. Washington newspapers had many ups and downs, and the capital became known as "a newspaper graveyard." An illustration of the prevalent feeling of that time is to be found in an editorial expression in THE POST to the effect that Washington was "not an eight-page town"—a comment prompted by the extraordinary move on the part of a short-lived contemporary in increasing its size from four to eight pages. It was reserved for THE POST itself in years to come to demonstrate that Washington was not only an eight-page town, but a twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and even forty-eight-page town as the occasion warranted. The old POST, however, never had the temerity to get beyond a sixteen-page issue of its Sunday paper, and this was a veritable feat in those days.

THE WASHINGTON POST of today—the paper that is known the length and breadth of the land and in foreign climes—had its start in January, 1889. That was the beginning of the new era not only for THE POST, but in the journalism of the capital. The truth of this statement is readily attested by the files of Washington newspapers.

It was then that THE POST passed under new management—into hands that transformed it, put enterprise into it, gave it life and ambition, and made a newspaper of it. It found friends and readers by the thousands, and a new field of progress and influence kept constantly widening and enlarging. In the natural course of events (changes) have occurred in the personnel of the staff (but) shaped anew the destinies of THE POST and contributed mightily and brilliantly to its success, but the policies adopted in 1889 have ever been closely followed and there has been a steady heaving to the line in the efforts to maintain and improve the standards set at that time.

With the passing of THE POST to its new management, January 7, 1889, there appeared in the issue of that day this editorial, under the title, "We Greet You":

"THE WASHINGTON POST appears under new proprietorship and new management in its business and editorial departments. Its business management will be under the direction of Mr. Beriah Wilkins, and the editorial and news department will be under the control of Mr. Frank Hatton.

"The new management have no further promises to make. No effort or expense will be spared to make THE POST a thoroughly first-class newspaper, giving the news and all the news, without personal or partisan bias. Having the exclusive franchises in both the New York Associated Press and the United Press Association, THE POST has opportunity for obtaining all the news in the most rapid manner possible. The news gathered through these superior mediums can be presented in the most attractive and readable form.

"Editorially THE POST will have very abundant opinions on all public and other questions, and it will endeavor to express them in such a manner as to leave no possible doubt as to its position.

"In addition to being a candidly independent newspaper, THE POST will be devoted to the interests of the great city of Washington. Issues of the paper will be devoted to discussing the interests of the city and foreign countries that will be given no special effort to every project that has for its object the improvement and advancement of Washington.

"THE POST intends to stand for Washington, Washington interests, and Washington sentiment, first, last, and all the time.

"With this best understanding, we trust we may leave each succeeding number of THE POST a paper for itself, only adding the assurance that we purpose will ever discover that we are a better newspaper, an honest paper, a more independent paper, and a fair paper to all people."

Its beginnings were modest, but its subsequent attainments, by even the most conservative standards, are of broad line. Enterprise, reliability, and soundness,

became leading characteristics of its news service. It had the best press reports that money could buy. A special telegraphic service from every important news center was organized, the first of the kind ever undertaken by a Washington paper. Mail letters from skilled correspondents supplemented the general and special service by wire, and in short order THE POST became a metropolitan journal. People here were then able to depend upon a local paper for the latest news, domestic and foreign; they also had assurance that THE POST would furnish them with considerable matter that was exclusive. Local readers of New York and Philadelphia papers soon found that THE POST had facilities to keep its forms open for out-of-town and city editions later than any other paper east of the Alleghenies. It often had news which New York papers did not print till twenty-four hours later.

Editorial writing in Washington has been dignified by THE POST, whose editorial page has often been pronounced by its devotees the best and brightest in the United States. Under its present management THE POST has never been a party organ. Republican administrations have given way to Democratic administrations, and vice versa; the panorama of political events has favored one party and then another, but THE POST has preserved independence in its editorial utterances. It has invariably assailed enemies of good public service. Personal ambitions and party advantage have never shaped its policy. Thus the paper has commanded respect among its readers, who include nearly every man in public life here at Washington and within a considerable radius, as well as a large contingent living at great distances, but wishing to keep in touch with sentiment at the national capital. Those who sometimes disagree with the paper editorially are among its staunchest friends.

THE POST's reputation likewise rests much upon its eminence among all the newspapers of the country as a high class political journal. A very large portion of Washingtonians are directly or indirectly concerned about politics. They watch with eager anxiety every move on the checker board of national affairs. The paper has always catered to this influential contingent by printing daily accounts of political doings everywhere between the two oceans. It keeps on its staff a corps of writers and editors who have a wide and intimate personal acquaintance with public men. THE POST's campaign forecasts and election news have attracted widespread attention, and are accepted with perfect faith by all parties, because it is understood that the information is free from partisan bias.

Its enterprise in reporting great political conventions has been characteristic, as far back as the exciting Virginia campaign of 1850. The great national struggle of 1860 was presented in THE POST in detail, and not only were indications of the sweeping change to be made in the personnel of the House of Representatives announced in ad-

vance, but the earliest and most reliable news of the overturning, including the election of Pattison as Governor of Pennsylvania, was set forth in an early extra edition. Every campaign of any significance in any State of the Union since that time has been promptly and carefully chronicled in its various stages by THE POST, with an array of special matter, gathered by its own trained men. National conventions of both parties have been covered so completely and vividly as to leave nothing to be added by the big New York dailies. However the political center may drift between Chicago and New York at other times, the assembling of Congress means for a time that the political heart of the country is at Washington. Therefore, in its facilities for reporting Congress, THE POST enjoys exceptional advantages. Appearing, as it does, almost under the very shadow of the Capitol, it is enabled to keep in the closest touch with the statesmen in both branches of Congress and to give their views and predictions with all the detail which their importance may warrant. During the life of THE POST Congress has furnished many memorable contests, all of which have been treated in a manner to win praise.

The telegraphic exploits of THE POST have had a wide range. The citizens of Washington have first heard of most of the remarkable events of the last twenty years through its columns. An extra POST was issued February 26, 1889, telling of Mr. Harrison's journey from Indianapolis to Washington and covering his movements seven and a half hours later than did the accounts appearing in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers. The first news in Washington of the Johnstown flood on May 31, 1889, was conveyed by THE POST, as was the case with the great Boston fire of that year. The earliest publication in the East of the details of the dramatic reversal by Minister Blount of Minister Stevens' action at Honolulu was another evidence of the enterprise of THE POST as a news-gatherer. Scores of other similar instances might be cited down to the time of the Spanish war. THE POST had the first news in Washington of the eventful battle of Manila Bay, announced in an extra edition, while its extra giving the first intelligence here of the victory off Santiago, issued about 1 A. M. July 4, 1898, caused the longest and most patriotic celebration of that holiday ever known in the history of the capital.

THE POST has also long pursued the liberal policy of bulletining important news at night. This has not been confined to election returns, but has been practiced whenever the occasion demanded it, and several times every year a throng of many thousands of spectators assembles in the broad space in front of the building to learn about notable happenings, concerning which they are too eager to await the editions of the following morning.

THE POST early organized a special service for the nearby Southern States. While it rapidly earned fame as

a national newspaper, it has for many years chronicled the news of the Virginias, the Carolinas, and adjoining States, in many instances with more thoroughness than the newspapers in those respective localities. Bold and alike independent in its editorial policy, striving to be fair to both sides in every controversy, the paper has enjoyed the unique position of being practically the only outside daily that comprehends Southern questions and is willing to treat them without partisanship or sectionalism.

THE POST has made a record for its souvenir editions, beginning with the inauguration of President Harrison, March 3, 1889. Its great edition on that occasion was the first twenty-four-page paper ever published at the capital, and the features thereof, particularly the publication of the portraits of all the Presidents, were made models for subsequent work by other newspapers. The same experience was repeated in 1893, and at every subsequent inauguration down to and including 1901. The Knights Templar Conclave was the occasion for another beautiful souvenir edition replete with the news of each day's proceedings and supplemented with material of an historical and personal nature. A high-water mark for souvenir editions was set by THE POST during the great Grand Army Encampment of 1892. The paper had been prominent in bringing the encampment to Washington, publishing a special edition of its own in Detroit when a committee of citizens went there to ask for the encampment. The veterans were still talking about the souvenir edition of 1892 when they came to Washington for the encampment of 1902, on which occasion the paper again outdid all previous records with its splendid presentation of attractive features. These two special Grand Army editions went into practically every town and hamlet of the land, a compliment that has been paid very few American newspapers.

In the field of strictly local news THE POST has scored many successes. It has given always all the local news that was fit to print in a clean, respectable newspaper. The transactions in the various departments of the general Government and of the District, the sessions of the local courts, the festivities, gayeties, accidents, arrests, weddings, deaths, and other happenings that go to make up the life of any great city have been faithfully recorded. The local force covers such events in Washington city proper and in the numerous outlying suburbs, in Alexandria and neighboring towns along the Virginia shore, as well as outlying towns in Maryland. A sporting department has been one of the features of THE POST from its inception, the writers in charge of which have often been men of national reputation in that line.

The growth of THE POST has been constant, but in nothing has this been more marked than in the Sunday paper. Starting with modest issues, the SUNDAY POST has developed to large proportions. The paper now appears generally in four parts, which comprise articles of current interest and literary merit sufficient for a day's reading,

and the announcements of practically all the business firms of the city. The careful editing of everything that goes into the paper, the intelligent segregation of local matter, proper display of news, and neat typographical execution are well-known characteristics of all issues. Sundry as well as daily.

There has been no emergency affecting any social or able number of citizens in the District of Columbia in which THE POST has not been to the fore. It promptly started a subscription for the victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster, in 1893; arranged for a concert, and swayed the relief funds to \$30,000. It raised \$5,000 the following winter for alleviating the suffering of the city's poor. The next year it raised a fund of \$7,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association. In later years it has participated in numerous like charitable undertakings.

On every reasonable occasion THE POST has demonstrated a public spirit for the rebuilding of Washington. It has championed District people and District interests, fought for good government, and opposed bad administration. The management has always sought to maintain a high-class newspaper, fulfilling all the functions of such a publication in one of the most influential cities of the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST MARCH.

John Philip Sousa wrote the most famous of all his musical compositions in the spring of 1896, and called it the "Washington Post March." It has carried his name as well as that of THE POST, many times around the world. There is no nation or race of civilized men to whom both are not familiar.

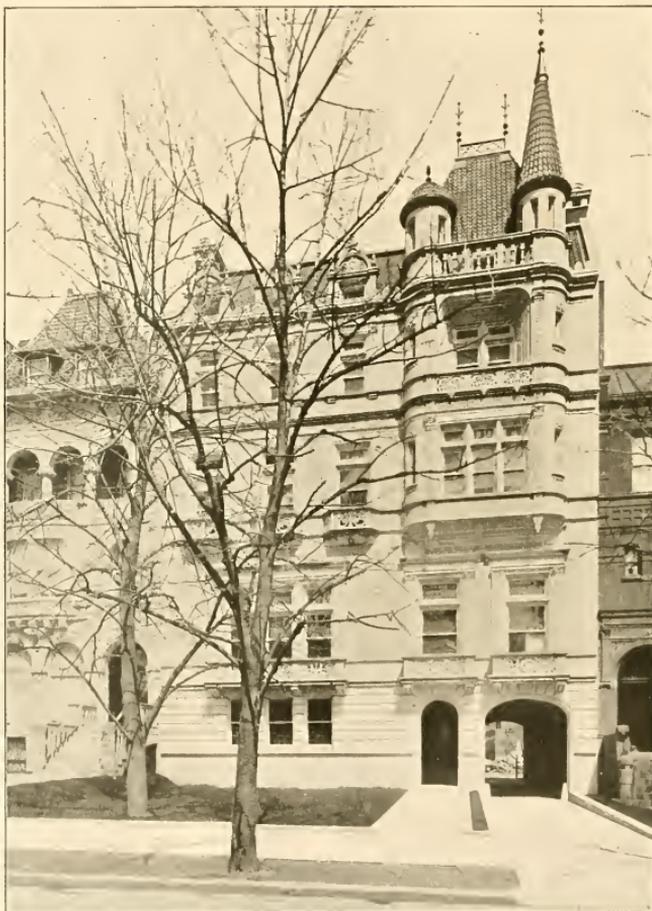
The march was played for the first time one Saturday afternoon in June, 1896, at a gathering of the Washington Post's Amateur Author's Association, in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Sousa, then leader of the Marine Band, had written the march specially for the occasion; his work was most enthusiastically received. Its popularity was marvelous. It became the musical rage in every corner of the American continent, and in almost three years the demand has been so great and so constant that over two million copies of the march have been printed and sold.

Its strains have probably sounded more on Pennsylvania avenue during that time than those of any other composition, not even excepting the national air. It was played with enthusiasm and spirit by every foreign band at the World's Fair in Chicago, especially upon the Wisconsin Plaisance. Before long concert managers were exhibiting it on the streets of London; then, the printed editions were disseminated to nearly every quarter of the great British empire. It was played as one of the most popular waltzes of Vienna as in the United States. In these the crowds clamored for it. Both was the product of the pleasing harmony of the "Washington Post March."

The "Washington Post March" was recorded by the band on Admiral Dewey's flagship, during the successful

battle of Manila Bay. The Empress of China, in 1895, paid a high tribute to the composition. She ordered the introduction of an orchestration into her palace for no other reason than that through this instrument her Royal Highness might listen as frequently as she desired to the march. Jean de Reszke, the renowned singer, who finds recreation in his stable of race horses, used to have the band at the

Beriah Wilkins, editor and publisher of THE WASHINGTON POST, was born in Union county, Ohio, July 10, 1846. He developed, early in life, an aptitude for finance, and was chosen manager of the principal bank in Uhrichsville, Ohio, before he was of age. He was connected with this institution for many years, eventually acquiring a controlling interest in it.



MR. WILKINS' RESIDENCE.

Austrian race track play the "Post March" whenever his horses won a race. Similar notable incidents of the popularity of the music might be multiplied. It is part of the repertoire of every military band, and after a decade has not ceased to be a favorite with all the nations of the earth.

Although Mr. Wilkins saw no active service at the front, he served in the Union army during the closing period of the civil war. Political life also attracted him, and he became a factor in the affairs of the Democratic party in Ohio. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1882 he became a member of the Democratic State Central

Committee. In 1883 he was elected to Congress and served three terms, becoming one of a group of Democrats with Cox, Randall, Crisp, Carlisle, Morrison, Hurd and others who made famous the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses.

Mr. Wilkins became chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and took a prominent part in the consideration and discussion of all questions of finance. He was known in Congress as a "Randall Democrat," on account of his belief in the policy of protective tariff. Including his six years in Congress, Mr. Wilkins has now (1903) been identified with the city of Washington for twenty years. In January, 1889, just before his retirement from the House of Representatives, he acquired a majority interest in THE WASHINGTON POST. His original plan of a thoroughly independent newspaper, with no political axes



JOHN F. WILKINS

forts have been given freely to all projects for the advancement and improvement of the capital city, and probably no other man had more to do with the securing of the local District municipal building. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, a trustee of the Historical Society of the District of Columbia, and has served on important committees in connection with inaugural ceremonies, the celebration of the Capital Centennial and other notable events. For many years he has been treasurer of the Citizens Relief Committee, which has raised many thousands of dollars for the deserving poor of the city.



BERIAH WILKINS

to grind and devoted always to the best interests of Washington and the District of Columbia, has been zealously and scrupulously adhered to, as is more fully set forth in the history of THE WASHINGTON POST in this volume. His proved a happy and successful theory, the growth and influence of THE POST dating from the moment it passed into his control. In April, 1894, Mr. Wilkins became both editor and publisher, acquiring the minority interest, since which time he has, with his two sons, controlled the entire property.

Always optimistic of the future of Washington Mr. Wilkins, after taking up his permanent residence here fourteen years ago, became thoroughly identified with the national capital in a business way. He is a director of the Traders National Bank, and stockholder in many of the prominent corporations and financial institutions which have built up the wealth and prosperity of Washington. His ef-



ROBERT C. WILKINS

Mr. Wilkins was married in Marysville, Ohio, October 18, 1870, to Emily J. Robinson. Their present Washington residence, 1711 Massachusetts avenue, northwest, which was completed in 1902, adjoins the home which they had previously occupied for several years. Their two sons, John F. and Robert C., both graduates of Princeton University, are closely and actively associated with Mr. Wilkins in the management of the affairs of *THE POST*, the former being the business manager and secretary, and the latter the treasurer of The Washington Post Company.

Scott C. Bone, managing editor of *THE WASHINGTON POST*, is a native of Indiana, born in Shelby county, February 15, 1860. He began newspaper work at the age of sixteen years as local correspondent at Shelbyville of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago papers. In 1881 he located at Indianapolis, and was employed on the press of that city



SCOTT C. BONE

for seven years as reporter, city editor, and political writer, thus acquiring an all-around training in newspaper work. He came to Washington in July, 1888, to take service with *THE POST* as telegraph editor. Later he became news editor and then managing editor. For several years he has been closely associated with Mr. Wilkins in the editorial direction and conduct of *THE POST*. He was married at Anderson, Ind., June 15, 1887, to Miss Mary Worth. They have a family of five sons and a daughter. Their home is at 1537 P street, northwest.

THE EVENING STAR.

Crosby S. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the Washington Evening Star for nearly half a century, has been one of the most notable and distinguished journalists at the national capital, and one who has ever been an advocate of all that is pure and wholesome in journalism, as well as a tower of strength in advancing the interests of his city of adop-

tion. No other individual has done more in this direction than Mr. Noyes, and the strong, forceful and striking editorials from his facile pen have gone far towards settling controversies and wrangles in the halls of Congress, where a question of expenditure towards beautifying and improving Washington was involved.

Born in the State of Maine in 1825, Mr. Noyes early in life elected journalism as a profession, and when but a youth wrote a dialect sketch entitled "A Yankee in a Cotton Mill," which appeared in the "Yankee Blade," of Boston. The sketch, replete with pathos, wit and humor, was widely copied in other journals and attracted much attention to the young writer. Other efforts were equally successful and from then on the boy journalist's star was in the ascendancy, and he became a regular contributor to the Maine journals. Failing in health he decided to leave the scenes of his childhood and its rigorous climate, and came to Washington in 1847. He entered the national capital afoot, and this advent and his first glimpses and impressions of the scene of his future successes were graphically portrayed by Mr. Noyes in an article which lately appeared in the centennial number of the Evening Star.

Mr. Noyes became Washington correspondent of some Lewiston, Boston and Philadelphia papers, and his contributions were written in a style both picturesque, keen and vividly true to life. His descriptions of the stirring scenes in Congress at this time attracted widespread attention and much favorable comment. In 1855, desiring to broaden his views and the scope of his information he made a tour of Europe afoot, and delightfully retailed his experiences in a series of letters to the Portland Transcript. Upon his return to Washington, at the close of the same year, Mr. Noyes joined the reportorial staff of the Star. He at once manifested his keen appreciation of news, an instinct inherent in all successful newspaper men, and after serving his paper well he was promoted grade by grade until he became assistant editor. In 1867 he organized a company for the purchase of the Star, and was chosen by his associates editor-in-chief, which position he has since filled. From that time his public history and that of the journal with which he is connected have been the same.

No higher tribute can be paid to Mr. Noyes' journalistic ability than the high standard of success the Star has attained under his able and careful guidance and management. It has long occupied an honored and influential place among the representative journals of the world, and has justly earned a reputation for veracity in the strictest sense, which so endears it to its life-long patrons. Through the columns of the Star Mr. Noyes has been a potent factor in the development of modern and greater Washington and was one of A. R. Shepherd's staunchest co-operators, helping him to put into practical operation in the national capital the manifold municipal improvements of which they had both dreamed and fought for so zealously, while fellow members of the Common Council in 1803. Again Mr. Noyes was foremost in the movement which led to the assumption by the national government of one-half of the debt and expenses of the District of Columbia and the reclamation of the Potomac flats. He was equally as active



CROSBY S. NOYES

in the fight for the establishment of Rock Creek Park and was chairman of this executive committee, having such associates on that committee as Charles Carroll Glover, A. T. Britton, B. H. Warner, George W. Brown and P. W. Richardson. As before stated, Mr. Noyes was a member of the City Council in 1863, and served two successive terms as alderman from the old seventh ward, now South Washington. His services were both valuable and instructive. Since that time, however, he has mostly declined public service.

Mr. Noyes has been an extensive traveler and visited all parts of both the old and new worlds, the result of which journeys were always a series of most vivid and striking scenes and life in foreign parts, appearing in his papers. In 1856 Mr. Noyes married Miss Elizabeth S. Washburn, and has four children living: Theodore W. Noyes, associate editor-in-chief of the Star; Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press and editor and publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald; Thomas C. Noyes, city editor of the Star, and Mira C., now Mrs. George W. Boyd, of Philadelphia. Mr. Noyes spends a portion of each year at his beautiful country place, Alton Farm, situated in the Silver Spring region in Maryland, about seven miles from Washington.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. BENJAMIN WARDER



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

CHARITY and benevolence have nowhere more active, ardent workers than in the city of Washington. The improvident and the unfortunate are attracted here, from various causes, in unusually large numbers, and yet less actual suffering is known here than in many cities not half the size of this. Two citizens' associations annually collect large sums which are distributed during the winter to the needy poor. A large hospital is maintained for the

appoints, with the consent of the Senate. It is the duty of this official "to formulate, for the purpose of the expenditures *** such a plan of organized charities *** as will by means of consolidation, combination or other direction, in his judgment best secure the objects contemplated by the several institutions and associations for which appropriations are made and for the other charitable work of the District." It is his duty also to examine into the administration of the various charitable institutions, to know the sums privately contributed to their support, and to recommend annually such appropriations as are in his judgment

required for the proper prosecution of the work of charity and reform in the District.

Children who have no parents or friends, or whose parents are intemperate or unfit to care for their children properly, are looked after by a Board of Children's Guardians created by an act of Congress of July 20, 1892. This board is always chosen from among the most prominent residents of the city, the greater number being well represented. The address of the citizens and public courts have the sanction of the members of the board. Children are taken

as wards only after their dependence has been ascertained in court. After a term of training in the child guidance homes are provided in good families, and those who are infants and children in delicate health are provided with homes as quickly as possible.

An Industrial Home School, established as a public charity, has been supported by the congregation since 1850.



PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

benefit of those who can not afford to pay for treatment, and free dispensaries are to be found in various sections of the city. Special institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind are maintained at Government or private expense. The medical treatment of the poor is under control of the District Health Officer. The District is divided into twenty-one subdistricts, for each of which a physician to the poor is appointed, and there are nearly as many drug stores where medicines prescribed by these physicians may be obtained free. There is no need for any family, or person, however poor, to be without competent medical attendance in case of need. The list of charitable institutions and reformatories is a long one, comprising about seventy-five different organizations.

A general superintendent of charities was created by an act of Congress approved August 6, 1890. The President



ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

It takes care of about one hundred children, both boys and girls, educating them in useful occupations, including carpentry and gardening. A boys' reform school, established in 1866, rescues from a vicious life about one hundred boys a year at a total cost of about forty-five thousand dollars. About two hundred boys are usually in the school. A girl's reform school was opened November 4, 1893, and has done a splendid work ever since. Congress appropriates for its support about twelve thousand dollars a year.

Well known all over the United States, as it deserves to be, is the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Kendall Green, a beautiful old property, once the home of Amos Kendall, comprising about one hundred acres. Since 1857 this institution has been carrying on its noble work, which is now generously aided by the Government. Deaf-mute children whose parents are connected with the army or navy, or those residing in the District, may here obtain a free education. A collegiate course at this institution is open at a very reasonable expense to students from all parts of the United States.

The Government Hospital for the Insane, on the other side of the Anacostia, not far from its mouth, with its corps of physicians and neurologists, cares for those unfortunates whose minds are wrecked while in the service of the United

States, both army and navy. Here, too, are treated all the insane of the District. This hospital was established in 1855, the grounds—over 400 acres—and the necessary buildings at first erected costing nearly \$1,000,000. Located on the crest of the Anacostia hills, overlooking the entire city, the buildings, crowned with battlements and towers, have the appearance of an ancient castle.

William W. Corcoran, a wealthy and philanthropic gentleman, of Washington, in 1871 set aside a portion of his estate for the establishment and maintenance of a home for aged ladies without means—impoverished gentlewomen. It was a memorial to his dead wife and daughter, and is called "The Louise Home." Its endowment fund of a quarter of a million dollars is managed by a board of trustees, the members of which are women. The home is a handsome, four-story brick residence, surrounded by spacious, well-kept lawns and gardens, facing on Massachusetts avenue, northwest, between Fifteenth street and Scott circle, one of the finest locations in the most fashionable section of the city. It cost to build \$200,000, and is handsomely furnished. One of the ladies now residing here is Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, the daughter of a President, and a former mistress of the White House.

The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home was established in 1866, and is liberally supported by the National Government. This institution is also under the control of a board of women, and cares for and educates the orphans placed there until they are sixteen years old. Adjoining Howard University is the Freedmen's Hospital, which has accommodations for about two hundred patients. Here the physicians and surgeons are in large part of the colored race.



ST. CATHERINE'S HOME.

Other benevolent institutions, some of which are supported in part by the Government, are the Home for the Aged, corner of Third and H streets, northeast; the City Orphan Asylum, corner of Fourteenth and S streets, northwest; St. John's Hospital, on H street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, northwest; Garfield Memorial Hospital, Tenth street and Florida avenue; Providence Hospital, Second and D streets, southeast and the Columbia Hospital for Women, corner of Twenty-fifth and L streets, northwest.

The organized charities of the District of Columbia are in part under control of a board of citizens. The present membership is: S. W. Woodward, president; Charles P. Neill, vice-president; John Joy Edson, George W. Cook and Simon Wolf. The secretary of the board is George S. Wilson. The work of the board is classed under four principal heads: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions; (2) medical charities; (3) child-caring institutions; (4) miscellaneous institutions. The last report of the board to Congress shows that an additional building is needed at the workhouse, to which institution there were 4,223 commitments during the year. The daily average number in the boys' reform school for the year was 234, and recommendation for an additional building here, too, is made. The daily average number of girls in the similar institution for that sex was 55, of which 52 were colored.

In the medical charities the contract system now prevails, the Government paying not more than \$1 a day for the treatment of each charity patient in Providence, Garfield, Columbia, the Children's and the Homeopathic Hospitals. Every applicant for admission as a free patient must be approved by the board, and this fact deters patients who are able to pay from making application for admission. Non-residents are denied admission. When necessary, temporary care is given, after which such patients are returned to the communities from which they came.

Recommendations have been made for a municipal hospital, and in its last report the board submitted an estimate of a quarter of a million dollars for beginning such a building. It is urged that there is great need for the care of chronic cases, convalescents, inebriates, and of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Experience in Washington and other large cities has taught that private general hospitals are not likely to make provision in any considerable number for the classes of patients named. The site for this hospital has already been selected on high ground in an especially healthful locality, where indigent patients, suffering from tuberculosis in its advanced stages, can receive the maximum care and attention with a minimum of danger of in-

fection to the community. "The need of making some provision for inebriates," says the report, "has been made upon us by the judges of the police court, who are persons brought before them again and again because of drunkenness, and who feel that a short confinement in the workhouse is without effect in remedying this condition. In connection with this class of patients, a law should be enacted giving the courts power to commit habitual drunkards to the municipal hospital for confinement and treatment."

Provision for caring for convalescents would be one of the most noticeably important of the features of the municipal hospital. Under present conditions it is necessary for poor persons in public and private hospitals, recovering from severe illness, to return to their homes, frequently, before they are sufficiently recovered to resume their usual employments, or are even well enough to withstand the usual conditions, in the way of food and shelter, to be encountered in many of the homes of the poor. The convalescent period is a great burden in the poor family, and the recovery of the patient, or even to cause a relapse of the illness.

The child-caring work in the District is, however, but not so well organized as it might be. At present there is much duplication of effort, and results are, sometimes, unsatisfactory. There are at least seven separate and distinct agencies through which children may be received, to be maintained in whole or in part by appropriation of public money. The Board of Charities strongly recommends that this work be centralized in the Board of Children's Guardians. In so doing the board offers no criticism upon the good work being done by private institutions, but on the contrary praises them, while insisting that the present recommendation "will, in the end, be much better for the institutions themselves, and in every way favor the development of a reasonable and effective system of child-caring work in the District of Columbia." Board members are sent, under contract, to Baltimore, and fields around children to Elwyn, Pennsylvania.

The District Almshouse provided housing during the last fiscal year for 237 persons, and a new building to accommodate 300 is to be built. In the future occupied the inmates will be lodged on the first and second floors, and the employes on the third floor. Apartments, corridors and porches are provided and provision is made for accommodations so that in the few instances where it is found necessary to admit both husband and wife in the almshouse, it will not be necessary to separate them, as is done under present arrangements.



RESIDENCE OF GENERAL WILLIAM F. DRAPER.

CHAPTER XXV.

BENCH AND BAR.



LAW, of all the professions represented in the District of Columbia, is paramount. In the halls of Congress the lawyers predominate. In the resident population their proportion is greater than in any other city of the Union. Attracted by the lucrative practice before the Supreme Court, the courts of claims and the departments, some of the brightest legal lights which other States have produced have become permanent residents. On the other hand, the educational advantages found here for those desiring to follow the legal profession have been so excellent that the District has produced from its native sons many brilliant barristers, attorneys and counselors-at-law.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the balance wheel of the Republic. Its authority is unquestioned. Legislation is not the law of the land beyond question until passed upon by the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality. Whatever criticisms may be expressed upon its judgments, their execution has never been resisted. So great is the number of cases brought before the court, that the justices have little rest. When court is not in session, the justices are at work on the circuits or in chambers. When they take vacations, work goes along with them, for opinions are to be handed down when the court meets for another term. This annual session begins the second Monday in October, and usually ends about May 15. As stated by the Constitution, its power extends "to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the first Congress created the Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices. Two circuit courts were also pro-

vided. With the growth of the country these have increased to nine, one for each member of the present court. The first Chief Justice, appointed by President Washington in 1789, resigned in 1795. The President appointed as his successor, John Rutledge, of South Carolina, whom the Senate refused to confirm. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was then appointed, serving three years, and then tendering his resignation. His successor, John Marshall, was not appointed until 1801, but held the office until his death, nearly thirty-five years. Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, was appointed by General Jackson, in 1836; he died in 1864. President Lincoln appointed Salmon Portland Chase, of Ohio, whose death in 1873 again created a vacancy. This was filled by General Grant by the appointment of Morrison R. Waite, who presided over the court's deliberations nearly fifteen years. Death again made vacant the office, and Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, was appointed by President Cleveland.

To Chief Justice Marshall was given the title "the great Chief Justice." His honor and integrity were never questioned; he possessed profound learning, and in ability to sift out the merits of a legal argument and state it clearly and concisely he had no peer. He possessed many endearing personal traits and many peculiarities. Tall of figure and rather loose-jointed, he might have been the subject of jest, save for the quiet dignity which seemed to clothe him as with a mantle. It is related of him that "in the coldest weather he never wore an overcoat, and was often seen on winter days walking at a rapid pace through the streets of Washington, clad only in his rusty, thin, black suit. He was very fond of society, exceedingly hospitable, and frankly acknowledged he enjoyed the pleasures of the table." Billiards and quoits were his favorite pastimes. Besides writing the exhaustive opinions he rendered from the bench, he found time to win fame as a historian by writing a life of Washington.

The Supreme Court, as at present constituted, comprises: The Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois; Associate Justices John Marshall Harlan, of Kentucky; David Josiah Brewer, of Kansas; Henry Billings Brown, of Michigan; Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York; Joseph McKenna, of California; Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Will-

iam R. Day, of Ohio, the latter having recently received his appointment from President Roosevelt as successor to Justice George Shiras, who retired on account of age and long service. Officers of the Supreme Court are: Clerk, James M. McKenney; deputy clerk, Charles B. Beall; marshal, J. M. Wright; reporter, Charles Henry Butler.

Next in importance to the Supreme Court is the Court of Claims, established by act of Congress, February 24, 1855. It has general jurisdiction of all "claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in

States, payable out of the public Treasury. An appeal, only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases, and on the part of the claimants when the amount in controversy exceeds \$3,000. The findings of fact by the Court of Claims are final and not subject to review by the Supreme Court.

By the act of March 3, 1883, called the "Bowman Act," the head of an executive department may refer to the court any "claim or matter" pending in his department involving controverted questions of fact or law. The court is required to find the facts and its conclusions of law and to report the same to the department for its guidance and action. The same act authorizes either House of Congress or any of its committees to refer to the court any "claim or matter" in-



UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.

respect in which claims the party would be entitled to relief against the United States, either in a court of law, equity or admiralty, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late civil war and commonly known as war claims," and certain rejected claims.

It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any executive department, involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds \$3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of the executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases; or where any authority, right, privilege, or benefit is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the aforementioned cases the court, when it finds for the claimant, may render judgment against the United

States, involving the investigation and determination of facts, the court to find the facts and report the same to Congress for such action thereon as may there be determined. This act is extended by act of March 2, 1887. A statute of limitations prevents parties from bringing actions on their own motion for six years after the cause of action accrued, but the department may refer claims at any time, if they were pending therein within the six years. The only limitation under the Bowman Act is that the court shall have no jurisdiction of any claim barred before the passage of the act by any then existing provision of law.

By act of January 20, 1885, Congress gave to the court jurisdiction over "claims to indemnity upon the French Government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and confiscations prior to the ratifica-

tion of the convention between the United States and the French Republic concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800." The time of filing claims is limited to two years from the passage of the act, and all claims not presented within that time are forever barred. The court finds the facts and the law, and reports the same in each case to Congress.

By act of March 3, 1891, the court is vested with jurisdiction of certain Indian depredation claims. The Secretary of the Navy has referred to the court, under the act of March 2, 1887, all cases growing out of claims for bounty for war vessels captured or destroyed by the United States during the late war with Spain, involving a consideration of every naval conflict that took place and the rights of all the officers and men engaged.

There are five judges, who sit together in the hearing of cases, the concurrence of three of these being necessary for the decision of any case.

The court sits in this city, in the old Corcoran Art Building, at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, on the first Monday in December each year, and continues into the following summer and until all cases ready for trial are disposed of. Cases may be commenced and entered at any time, whether the court is in session or not.

The personnel of the Court of Claims at present is as follows: Chief Justice Charles C. Nott, Judge Lawrence Weldon, Judge Stanton J. Peelle, Judge Charles B. Howry, Judge Francis M. Wright; Chief Clerk Archibald Hopkins, Assistant Clerk John Randolph, Bailiff Stark B. Taylor.

Claims growing out of the war with Spain are referred to a special commission, of which Ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is the president, and W. A. Maury, W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, J. P. Wood, of Ohio, and G. J. Diekema, of Michigan, the other members. This commission is under the Department of Justice, as is the

commission to revise the laws, consisting of Alexander C. Botkin, of Montana; David K. Watson, of Ohio, and William D. Bynum, of Indiana.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, consisting of one chief justice and two associate justices, was established by act of Congress in 1801. The jurisdiction of this court then covered Washington and Alexandria county, the latter, of course, ceasing with the retrocession of the Virginia part of the district to that State. From the

Circuit Court of the District it was provided an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases where the amount exceeded \$100. This limit was afterwards increased to \$1,000, and afterwards to \$5,000 in order to prevent overcrowding of the highest court with petty local litigation. Certain cases, named in the statute, were excepted from this limit. The District was also given, almost at the start, an orphan's court and a register of wills. In 1802 a district court was created, over which the chief justice of the circuit court should preside, and to whom was given jurisdiction in bankruptcy and admiralty cases. In 1863 Congress established an entirely new system of courts for the District.

The judiciary system of the District of Columbia now comprises a court of appeals, a supreme court, a police court, and fifteen justices of the peace, besides a number of U. S. commissioners. The Court of Appeals was created

in 1893, in order to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States of a vast burden of District cases. The first justices appointed were Richard H. Avey, of Maryland; Murlin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, and Seth Shepard, of Texas, who still hold their offices. The court was formally organized on the first Monday in May, 1893. It is the court of last resort in all criminal cases coming up from the Supreme Court of the District, and in all civil cases from the same court where the amount in controversy does



CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

not exceed \$5,000. The Court of Appeals is also empowered to hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents. Robert Willett is clerk of the court, and H. W. Hodges, assistant clerk.

The Supreme Court of the District consists of a chief justice and five associate justices. The powers and jurisdiction of this court are the same as those of United States district and circuit courts, having circuit, chancery, district, probate and criminal branches. This court is also the only one possessing the power to issue writs of mandamus against the executive officers of the United States. It has appellate jurisdiction over the District justices of peace, and concurrent jurisdiction where the amount in controversy exceeds \$100. It has jurisdiction of all felonies committed within the District, and certain misdemeanors; of all cases in law and equity where one or both of the parties are residents, or are found within the District; of all causes in which the United States is a party; of all seizures on land and water; of all penalties and forfeitures arising or accruing under the laws of the United States; and of all causes arising under the copyright and patent laws. This court, as at present constituted, is:

Chief Justice Harry M. Claiborn; Associate Justices Alexander B. Hagner, Thomas H. Anderson, Job Barnard, Ashley M. Gould and Jeter C. Pritchard. Justice Gould was formerly the United States attorney for the District, and succeeded the late Andrew C. Bradley. Justice Pritchard was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Claiborn to chief justice upon the recent retirement of Chief Justice Edward F. Bingham. Justice Hagner retired from the bench June 1, 1903, on account of age and long service, and his successor may be appointed before this history is off the press. A former justice of this court, now retired, is Hon. Alexander Wylie, of 1205 Fourteenth street, northwest. Judge Walter S. Cox, another retired justice, died recently.

The United States attorney for the District is appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a four years' term, but may be removed or continued at the will of the President. In all cases to which the United States is a party he is its legal representative. He has the appointment of five associates, subject, however, to the approval of the Department of Justice. The present force comprises: United States Attorney Morgan H. Beach, Assistant United States Attorneys Hugh T. Lenzell, Thomas C. Taylor, Peyton Gordon, and Alexander B. Muldowney.

A United States marshal is provided for the District in the Department of Justice. To him is given the custody of the City Hall, and the serving of all papers issued by the United States courts and the Court of Appeals. The present marshal is Claude Palmer, his chief office deputy is William C. Brennan.

Other officers include the District clerk, a register of wills, Deane Addison, recorder of deeds, Robert C. Dancy, and a surveyor, Hiram B. Case. The latter is appointed by the District Commissioners. He has charge during their

pleasure. He is the only person authorized to make surveys that may affect officially recorded land boundaries in the District, and is the legal custodian of such recorded surveys.

The District Police Court is divided into two branches, one for the trial of minor offenses, and one for more serious offenses, including inquiries into cases which may be brought from the grand jury. Cases where the penalty of conviction is more than \$50 are tried by jury upon demand of the defendant. The police judges are: Charles F. Scott and Ivory G. Kimball. James L. Pugh is the prosecuting attorney.

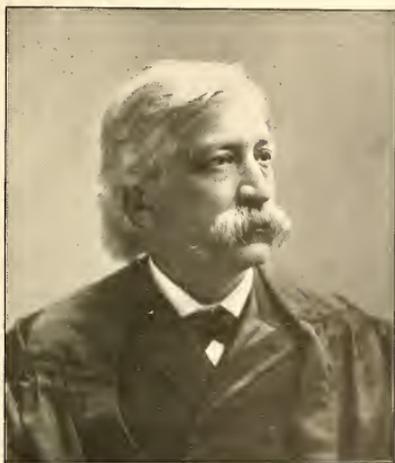
Fifteen justices of the peace are appointed by the President every four years. These have jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amounts in controversy do not exceed \$300; also in attachment and replevin proceedings. No criminal jurisdiction is given the justices of the peace, although in certain cases they can issue warrants, which, however, must be served by the police department.

The attorneys of the District perfected an organization which was incorporated as "The Bar Association of the District of Columbia," on June 5, 1874. It has rooms in the City Hall, and here it has collected a valuable working library of about ten thousand volumes, which are accessible between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. to all members of the association, and to visiting non-resident attorneys. The officers of this association now are: President, Benjamin F. Leighton; first vice-president, J. Holdsworth Gordon; second vice-president, Hugh T. Taggart; secretary, Percival M. Brown; treasurer, Charles H. Cragin; directors, B. F. Leighton, Percival M. Brown, Charles H. Cragin, Leon Tobriner, Julius A. Maedel, Benjamin S. Minor, E. H. Thomas, M. J. Colbert; librarian, James B. Robinson.

Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, the Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Kennebec county, State of Maine, February 11, 1833, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having all been leading citizens of that state. His grandfather, Nathan Weston, was chief justice of the common pleas prior to 1820, then was associate justice of the supreme court of Maine from 1820 to 1834, and chief justice of the state from 1834 to 1841. His paternal grandfather, Henry Weld Fuller, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, became a lawyer of ability, and was at the time of his death a judge in Kennebec county, Maine. His father, Frederick Augustus Fuller, a graduate of Harvard Law School, was also a lawyer of distinction. After being well grounded in the rudiments of an education, young Fuller entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated from that institution in 1853. Having descended from a long line of lawyers, he at once decided to enter that profession. He studied in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, in Bangor, Maine, and then took the course of lectures at Harvard Law School. After his admission to the bar he began to practice at Augusta in 1855, in partnership with his uncle, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, with whom he was also associated for a short time as editor of *The Age*, a Democratic paper. The next year he was president

of the common council of Augusta and performed the duties of city solicitor. Before the year 1856 had closed he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he continued in the practice of his profession, having already at the age of twenty-three displayed remarkable ability as a lawyer. His engaging manners, brilliant attainments, and his readiness and eagerness for hard work, soon brought him clients, and within two years of his location in that rapidly growing city, he appeared before the supreme court of Illinois as attorney in the case of Beach vs. Derby. His first case in the Supreme Court of the United States was that of Dows vs. Chicago, an attempt to restrain by bill the collection of a tax upon shares of the capital stock of a bank. The first case that he argued in person was that of The Traders' Bank vs. Campbell, involving the interesting question of a judgment against a bankrupt. His ability and

tried; while his argument before the Supreme Court of Illinois, to which tribunal the case finally went, has been pronounced a masterpiece of legal argument and forensic eloquence. In this case Mr. Fuller held, and was supported by the court in his position, that the church society held its property subject to no ecclesiastical judicatory or governing body, but solely for the use of the society or congregation, and to decide otherwise would be to overrule the statute under which the society was formed, and to ignore the corporate body which the law interposed between church and State, that they might be separated as widely as possible. He had an extensive practice in the Federal Court early in his career. In fact, it is a singular coincidence that in the first case heard by the late Chief Justice Waite, when he assumed the duties of his office in 1874, Mr. Fuller, his successor in the office, was counsel. Mr. Fuller distinguished himself in the celebrated "Lake Front Case," before Mr. Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett, in which he successfully represented the vast interests of the city of Chicago. It was a great legal contest, and the conduct of the case attracted wide attention. A marked characteristic of his methods as a practitioner at the bar was thoroughness, to which end he always made a careful preparation for his cases before they came up for trial. In addressing court or jury he spoke with clearness and earnestness, and some of his arguments in important cases contain a wealth of research and scholarly reasoning. A desire for justice dominated him in the conduct of cases, rather than a desire to win. In his thirty-three years' practice at the Chicago bar he rose gradually to the highest rank in the legal profession. He was a personal friend and ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and during the civil war gave a loyal and earnest support to the cause of the Union. In 1862 he was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution of Illinois, and in 1863 of the lower house of the State legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, making an eloquent speech in 1876 in placing Thomas A. Hendricks in nomination before the convention. After 1880 Mr. Fuller retired from active participation in politics, and gave his entire attention to his profession. On April 30, 1888, he was nominated by President Cleveland to be Chief Justice of the United States as the successor of Morrison R. Waite, who died on March 23 of the same year. He was confirmed by the Senate, and commissioned July 20, 1888, being then with one exception the youngest member of the Supreme Court, over which he has presided with dignity and grace. He is well versed in general literature and history, is familiar with modern languages and is a fine scholar in the ancient classics. He is possessed of an amiable disposition and generous impulses. Among his early public addresses, one welcoming Stephen A. Douglas to Chicago in 1860, and another on Simon Bruce, which is prefixed to Breece's "Early History of Illinois," deserve special mention. He distinguished himself as an orator in an address before both Houses of Congress, December 11, 1880, in commemoration of the first inauguration of George Washington. Chief Justice Fuller has presided at the



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER

loyalty to the interests of his clients were so fully recognized that he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, embracing all branches of the law. In commercial law and the law of real property he had no superior at the Chicago bar. The impression he made on the jurisprudence of Illinois can be estimated by the fact that cases in which he was interested appear in more than 100 volumes of the law reports of that State. The most celebrated case in which he was interested was the trial before an ecclesiastical court of Rev. Dr. Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, over a charge of canonical disobedience, and the subsequent case in which it was sought to prevent him from further acting as rector, and from occupying the parsonage and using the house of worship as such. Mr. Fuller appeared in defense of the bishop, and in the trial displayed a knowledge of ecclesiastical law and a familiarity with the writings of the church fathers that was astonishing even to the learned churchmen before whom the case was first

following degrees from institutions of learning: A.B. and A.M. from Bowdoin College, and that of LL.D. from Northwestern University, Bowdoin College, Harvard University, Yale University and Dartmouth College.



HON. RICHARD HENRY ALVEY

Hon. Richard Henry Alvey. There is always more attention paid to presidential appointments than to the filling of any other public office. By reason of safeguarding the best interests of the country and satisfying its citizens, the President takes the greatest pains in selecting for public posts the best-qualified men for the positions. By appointing the Hon. Richard Henry Alvey, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in the city of Washington, D. C., President Cleveland showed his appreciation of the high qualifications of the present incumbent of the office, which so eminently fitted him for the responsible post he today occupies with honor and credit to himself and his country. Judge Alvey is a jurist of the highest order, and his opinions and decisions have always been considered excellent specimens of sound reasoning and good logic. Richard Henry Alvey was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, in March, 1820. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native county. In 1844 he entered the clerk's office of Charles county, Maryland, a clerk, which place he held until 1850. Meantime he studied law, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he engaged in the practice of law. Unlike lawyers were not sought by him, but they sought him. In 1852 Judge Alvey was elected one of Charles county's judges. During the war he was imprisoned for a time at Fort Mifflin, in company with the late S. G. Wells, Francis Pickens, William Brown and others. After the war he went on and on in reorganizing the Democratic party. He was on the judiciary committee of

the constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected chief judge of the fourth circuit under the new constitution, and was re-elected in 1882. He was designated in 1883 by Governor Hamilton as chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, in April, 1893. His court is the appellate court of the District of Columbia, and has general jurisdiction in patent cases. President Cleveland, in January, 1896, appointed Judge Alvey a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, which office he filled to the highest satisfaction of the American people.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Waite, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, some of the justices of the Supreme Court, who had been impressed with the opinions delivered by Judge Alvey on the appellate bench of Maryland, urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United States. This the President, it is said, was disposed to do, but it is understood was deterred by the fact that Judge Alvey was a Southern man, and it was feared that for that position to go South might create animosities. In 1897 Justice Alvey was made chancellor of the National University, District of Columbia, a position which he still holds, and in June, 1902, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the University of Princeton, New Jersey.

In 1862 Judge Alvey married Miss Julia Hays. Their home residence is Hagerstown, Maryland, and the Judge's official address is Washington, D. C.



HON. MARTIN F. MORRIS

Hon. Martin F. Morris, associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, was educated at Georgetown College, in this District, and having studied for the legal profession, was admitted to the bar, in Balti-

more, in 1863. In 1867, returning to Washington, which had been his home, he formed a partnership with the late Richard T. Merrick, then at the height of his reputation as a lawyer, and was associated with him in the noted trial of John H. Surratt. In 1870 he was instrumental in establishing the law department of the University of Georgetown, in which in 1876 he accepted a professorship, which he continued to hold for upwards of twenty-five years. In 1877 he received the degree of doctor of laws from his alma mater, the University of Georgetown.

In 1893, entirely without solicitation on his part, he was appointed an associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District, then newly established, and contributed greatly to the successful organization of that court. He has to a considerable extent combined the pursuits of literature with the profession of the law, and is a member of the Washington Literary Society, the Columbia Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the Philosophical Society, and various other organizations. Mr. Morris has never married.

Hon. Edward Franklin Bingham was born August 13, 1828, at West Concord, Essex county, Vermont, being the fifth son of the late Judge Warner Bingham and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, and a descendant of Thomas Bingham, who emigrated from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1659. Judge Bingham received his early education at the public and select schools of Vermont and later at the Academy at Peacham, of the same State, one of the oldest and best endowed and most distinguished educational institutions of the State at that time. In 1846, while on a visit to Ohio, he determined to make that State his future home. After spending a brief period at Marietta College he read law with his brother, the Honorable Harry Bingham, at Littleton, New Hampshire, concluding, as he commenced his law studies, under the late Judge Joseph Miller of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State in May, 1850, the late Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock presiding. The legislature had in the preceding March created the county of Vinton, and on June 1, 1850, he opened a law office at McArthur, the county seat of the new county. Although a total stranger, he soon found warm friends and steadfast clients, with plenty of business. A vacancy occurred in the office of prosecuting attorney of Vinton county, and the following November he was appointed to that office by the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1851 he was elected for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1853, serving five years. In October, 1855, he was elected representative for the counties of Vinton and Jackson, and served in the legislature during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. Although strongly urged to accept a renomination to the legislature he declined, desiring to devote himself to his law practice. In 1858 he was complimented by his party with the unanimous nomination for the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the second sub-division of the judicial district composed of the counties of Vinton, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence. The Democratic party being in the

minority in that sub-division, he was defeated by a very small majority by his competitor, the Honorable W. W. Johnson. In 1859 the Democratic convention for the counties of Vinton and Jackson nominated him for representative in the legislature, but he declined the nomination. He was a delegate from the eleventh Congressional district of Ohio in 1860 to the Democratic National Convention held first at Charleston, S. C., and by adjournment at Baltimore, and was an eye witness of the thrilling proceedings of that body. In January, 1861, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided until he removed to Washington. In 1868 Judge Bingham became chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. From 1867 to 1871 he was by election solicitor of the city of Columbus, Ohio. From 1863 to 1868 he served as a member of the board of education of the same city and was re-elected to the board in 1872. In March, 1873, he was nominated by his



HON. EDWARD FRANKLIN BINGHAM

party as a candidate for the judge of the common pleas for the fifth judicial district, and at the election the following month was elected without opposition. He was twice re-elected, each term being for five years, without opposition. In 1876 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President of the United States. The Democratic State convention in 1881 nominated him for the Ohio supreme court bench, but with the balance of the ticket he was defeated. In 1886 he was strongly recommended by the bench, bar and citizens of Ohio, irrespective of party, to President Cleveland for Judge of the sixth United States judicial circuit. Judge Howell E. Jackson, then United States Senator from Tennessee was, however, appointed to that position. On April 25, 1887, while occupying a place on the Ohio common pleas bench, Judge Bingham was by President Cleveland appointed Chief Justice of

the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which position he occupied until April 30, 1903, when he retired on account of age. He has always taken foremost rank as a lawyer, and on the bench his success has been more pronounced than it was as a lawyer. Few of his decisions have been reversed by higher courts.

Hon. W. B. Webb, then a prominent member of the bar of Washington, in the "Centennial History of Washington," soon after the appointment of Chief Justice Bingham to the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, makes the following mention of him: "He has been for so short a time chief justice of this court that little can be said, except that he has shown himself to be a strictly correct and upright judge. His decisions are manifestly fair, and show a great deal of ability and learning, and there is every reason to apprehend that his career on the bench will be honorable to himself, as well as eminently useful to his fellow-citizens." It may be truthfully said that this prediction has been fully verified, and that as a judge he had the full confidence and respect of his associates on the bench, of members of the bar, and of citizens of the District.

Chief Justice Bingham was married on November 21, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette county, Ohio, who died August 2, 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters. The judge was next married on August 8, 1888, to Mrs. Lin C. Patton, daughter of the late United States Senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia. Chief Justice Bingham resides at 1907 H street, northwest.

Hon. Alexander Burton Hagner.—The Supreme Court bench of the District of Columbia is occupied by jurists who are the peers of their profession and men of the highest integrity. The decisions of the District Supreme Court are always followed with the keenest interest by the courts and the legal fraternity everywhere, being considered as reliable authority in the interpretation of law upon many important questions, which no other court in the United States except the Supreme Court of the United States, has jurisdiction to decide. One of the associate justices was Alexander Burton Hagner, a public minded citizen, as well as a just and able jurist. He was born in the city of Washington, D. C., on July 13, 1826. He was the youngest, but one, of a family of ten children. His parents were Peter and Frances (Randall) Hagner. His father was a valued public officer from 1792, when he was appointed a clerk during the administration of President Washington, until 1807, when he received the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury, which place he held from the creation of that office in 1807. Justice Hagner was sent to the best schools in Virginia and Georgetown, and in 1843 was entered at Princeton College, where he graduated in June, 1845. He then came to Washington, D. C., and, with his uncle, the Hon. Alexander Randall, with whom, in 1854, he entered into partnership. The law firm continued until 1876, when Mr. Randall withdrew, and the firm of Randall & Hagner was continued with Mr. J. Wirt Kendall, a partner, J. Wirt Kendall, as a member.

Mr. Hagner has actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the court of appeals, circuit courts of Anne Arundel, Calvert, and other counties, and in the courts of Baltimore city, and before committees of the State legislature. During this time he was engaged in numerous important cases involving novel and interesting questions, among which were the mandamus cases of Marshall versus Harwood, respecting the title of the office of the State Librarian; of Magruder versus Swann, and Gwinn against Groome, involving the question of the right of a State court to issue a mandamus against the Governor; the adjutant general's case of McBlair versus Bond, and the injunction cases of Gilbert versus Arnold, and Hunt versus Townsend, which determined the question of property in Maryland between the M. E. Church South and the M. E. Church. He was engaged for the defense in numerous conspicuous



HON. ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER

criminal cases, among which were those against Mrs. Wharton for the poisoning of General Ketchum and of Mr. Eugene VanNess. Under the constitution of Maryland, of 1864, he acted as a special judge in Prince George county, in a large number of cases where the county judge was disqualified. He was judge advocate of the naval court of inquiry, of which Commodore Morris was president, called in 1850 to investigate the conduct of Commander Hunter, in the capture of the Alvarado; and also of the naval general court-martial, which was in session in San Francisco, from February to June, 1876, for the trial of Pay Inspector Spalding.

Mr. Hagner was the attorney for the Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis, Md., of which he was a director for several years. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party, and as such was elected to the legislature in 1854, and dur-

ing that session served as chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1857 he was the independent union candidate in a strong Democratic district for Congress but was defeated; and in 1874 was again a candidate, endorsed by the Republican convention of the district, with the same result. He served in 1860 as a Bell and Everett elector for Maryland. On the 20th of January, 1879, he was commissioned as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Olin, and served until June 1, 1903, when he retired on account of age. He married in 1854 Louisa, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Goochland county, Virginia. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Justice Hagner by St. John's College, Annapolis. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, the National Geographic Society, Virginia Historical Society, Columbia Historical Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.



HON. HARRY M. CLABAUGH

Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh.—Maryland has been the birthplace of many jurists who have achieved greatness and gained places of prominence by reason of their qualifications and eminent fitness. This State has supplied men of thought and ability for the leading places on the bench and at the bar in all the principal judicial branches of the Government. Among the youngest to hold positions of great responsibility and trust is the Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in this selection, made by President Roosevelt, the State of Maryland has reason to feel gratified at the deserved recognition of another of her favorite sons.

Harry M. Clabaugh, the son of G. W. and Ellen Clabaugh, was born at Cumberland, Maryland, on July 10, 1856. In 1862 his parents moved to Baltimore, where

they resided until the year 1873. While in Baltimore he received a preparatory education at Loyola College. The family left Baltimore and moved to their country home, "Antrim," Carroll county, Maryland. Young Clabaugh entered Pennsylvania College, and graduated from that institution in 1877. He showed a marked predilection for the study of law, and after leaving college entered the office of Bernard Carter, one of Maryland's leading lawyers, at the same time pursuing his studies at the law school of the Maryland University. From this institution he graduated in 1878, and at once entered into active practice. Mr. Clabaugh was at once recognized as a young lawyer of promise. He was associated in the prosecution of many celebrated cases and with counsel of distinguished legal talent.

The force in the character of Mr. Clabaugh, added to his ability as a lawyer, won the attention of the leaders of the Republican party of Maryland. They were casting about for a man to nominate for the office of attorney-general who could win at the election. They settled on Mr. Clabaugh. He was a staunch Republican and an able lawyer—one whose accomplishments were attractive and personal strength great. In 1895 he was nominated and won in that election when Lloyd Lowndes was chosen governor and the political complexion of the State changed. In this office Mr. Clabaugh served ably and well until March, 1899, when he resigned to accept the appointment of President McKinley to an associate judgeship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, made vacant by the election of Judge Louis E. McComas to the United States Senate. Here Judge Clabaugh has rendered distinguished service and given eminent satisfaction. On the retirement of Chief Justice Bingham, May 1, 1903, President Roosevelt promptly appointed Judge Clabaugh to fill the vacancy, and as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia he is proving himself peculiarly fitted to the position and an exemplary administrator of justice. He was for four years chairman of the Republican State committee of Maryland. Justice Clabaugh has a host of admirers and friends who rejoice at his well-merited elevation.

Judge Clabaugh married Katherine, daughter of Hon. John A. Swope, and they have two daughters—Helen and Katherine. With his family he resides at 1527 Rhode Island avenue, northwest. His summer residence is at Antrim, Maryland.

Hon. Thomas H. Anderson, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is a typical illustration of the successful American citizen. He is a son of John and Amelia Dallas Anderson, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio. On both his paternal and maternal sides he is descended from distinguished ancestors. Col. Robert Alexander Dallas, grandfather of Justice Anderson, was of Scotch descent, and belonged to the Dallas family of which Hon. Alexander Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury under President Monroe, and his son, George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States

with President Polk, were conspicuous members. His great-grandmother on his father's side, Letitia O'Neil, was the daughter of Lord O'Neil, an Irish peer.

Justice Anderson was educated at the public and select schools of his county and at Mount Union College, Ohio. After leaving college he taught for a short time in the schools of Belmont and Guernsey counties, when he became principal of the Cambridge high school, which position he held until the fall of 1870, when he resigned to complete his law studies. In June, 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Cambridge, Ohio, in partnership with Hon. Joseph D. Taylor, afterward a member of Congress. He took high rank in his profession almost immediately and soon found himself launched in a large and lucrative practice in the state and federal courts. Upon the election



HON. THOMAS H. ANDERSON

of Mr. Taylor to Congress in 1883, he succeeded to the entire practice of the firm, which he not only retained, but largely increased. In 1884 he associated with him in the practice, John L. Locke, Esq., under the firm name of Anderson & Locke, which was dissolved in April, 1893, when he removed to Washington. Here, as in Ohio, his ability as a lawyer and his high character as a man soon won for him an honored place in the legal profession. On October 4, 1899, President McKinley tendered to Justice Anderson the position of United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which he accepted and filled with conspicuous ability. On May 1, 1901, President McKinley appointed him a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This appointment was made by the President in recognition of the Judge's splendid record as United States District Attorney. Since his elevation to the

bench he has proved himself an able and upright judge. He has a keen sense of justice, thinks for himself and always impresses those who practice before him with the fact that he is not controlled by prejudice or partiality, but in all things is fair, reasonable and just.

During the four years that former Secretary of the Treasury Foster was governor of Ohio, Mr. Anderson served on his military staff with the rank of general. In 1887 he was a prominent candidate for attorney general of Ohio, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison as minister resident and consul general to Bolivia. At that time he was chairman of the Republican executive committees of his county and Congressional district, a member of the Republican State executive committee, a member of the city council and school board of Cambridge, and president of a number of corporations, besides holding other positions of trust and honor. Congress having advanced the rank of the Bolivia mission in 1890, President Harrison appointed Judge Anderson envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic, which position he filled with marked ability. While residing in South America he made many valuable reports to the Government on the resources, industries and trade relations of Spanish-America, and at the request of Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, wrote the "Handbook of Bolivia," published by the bureau of American republics in 1893, and distributed throughout the United States and Central and South America. Judge Anderson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and there are few men who have a larger personal acquaintance with men in public life than he, and fewer still whose friends are as warm and devoted. He is an eloquent and experienced public speaker, and until appointed to the bench had been prominent on the stump in every political campaign during the past twenty-five years. By reason of his ability as a speaker and the knowledge gained by him while a resident of the free-silver countries of South America, he was in wide demand during the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, speaking throughout West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland and other sections of the country. Before his appointment as judge he was prominently connected with a number of financial institutions and has an enviable record as a citizen, diplomat, business man and lawyer.

Justice Anderson is a member of the American Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Ohio Society of New York, the Historical Society of Washington and its affiliated branches; a member of the board of trustees of the American University, and of Howard University, and an active member and trustee of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, where President McKinley was a regular attendant during the incumbency of his great office. He and President McKinley were warm personal friends for many years, and the McKinley memorial tablet in this church was the gift of Justice Anderson. In 1879 he was married to Miss Laura B. Au-

gustine, daughter of Daniel and Mary Augustine, one of the old, wealthy, and influential families of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Anderson is a college-bred woman of refined taste and culture. Their only child, Miss Perie Augustine Anderson, has been thoroughly educated and has traveled with her parents extensively at home and abroad.

Hon. Job Barnard, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, although not a native Washingtonian, has been a resident and importantly identified here for more than a quarter of a century, and has every right to be considered one of the city's foremost men. Justice Barnard was born in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, on June 8, 1844, of Quaker parentage. He was the son of William Barnard, whose ancestors were residents of Nantucket for several generations, and his mother's maiden name was Sally Williams. He was educated in the district public schools, and at the Valparaiso Male and Female Col-

lege embraced many notable civil cases, and he acquired the reputation of one of the most learned and best equipped members of the local bar. It was in recognition of these qualities that he was appointed to the District Supreme Bench, from among a number of prominent candidates for the position. He has a war record of three years, having enlisted on August 7, 1862, as a private in Company K, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Stone River, he was promoted to orderly sergeant. He was mustered out of the service on July 4, 1865. Justice Barnard was married to Miss Florence A. Putnam, daughter of Judge Worthy Putnam of Berrien Springs, Michigan, on September 25, 1867. He had four sons, Ralph Putnam, Walter Sinclair, Clarence, and Charles Arthur. His second son, Walter, died at the age of two years. The others are all living, two of them in business in this city, and the other a law student in Harvard University.



HON. JOB BARNARD

lege, and was graduated in law at the Michigan University. He began the practice of law in his native State, at Crown Point, in 1867, and was a successful attorney there until he was appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1873. He held this position for three years and then began the practice of law here. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the District on October 1, 1899, by President McKinley. For four years just preceding he had been a member of the board of school trustees of this District.

He procured its incorporation and held the offices of clerk, treasurer, assessor and marshal of the town of Crown Point in the years 1868 and 1869, and held the office of assistant assessor of internal revenue for Indiana from 1868 to 1872. His practice of law in this

Hon. Ashley M. Gould, the youngest member on the Supreme Court bench of the District of Columbia, is recognized as one of the ablest jurists of this section of the country. His appointment to his present high and responsible post by President Roosevelt is due solely to his sterling integrity and thorough knowledge of the laws of the land, and to his personal merit, which is of the highest order. Judge Gould is a native of Nova Scotia, although of New England ancestry. He was born October 8, 1850. He studied for college in the public schools of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and in 1877 entered Amherst College. He graduated from that institution in 1881, and immediately thereafter came to this city as the representative of a New England paper. After serving as a correspondent for a short time Mr. Gould was appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department, and later was transferred to the Department of Justice, where he was engaged in the preparation of the Star Route case. He began the study of law at Georgetown University Law School in 1883, and soon after obtaining his degree was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Gould resigned his position in the Department of Justice on April 1, 1885, and established a law practice at Kansas City, Missouri, remaining there until September 19, 1891, when he returned to Washington, becoming at first secretary and soon thereafter president of the Washington Title Insurance Company, which position he resigned to become Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, under United States Attorney Henry E. Davis, February 1, 1898. Mr. Gould was appointed by President McKinley United States Attorney for the District of Columbia on May 1, 1901, earning an enviable reputation by the manner in which he conducted the office. On November 25, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Gould associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, succeeding Justice Andrew C. Bradley, deceased. The appointment was received by the

members of the local bar and bench with equal satisfaction.

Mr. Gould, in 1888, married Margaret, the second daughter of Horace J. Gray, of the firm of Britton & Gray. Mr. Gould has five children. Ten years ago he changed his residence from this city to Takoma Park, locating just



HON. ASHLEY M. GOULD

beyond the Maryland boundary line. He was elected in 1897 a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, being the second Republican who ever carried Montgomery County. He was the caucus nominee for Speaker of the House of Delegates, was chairman of the ways and means committee, and the floor leader. The following year he contested for the congressional nomination in the Sixth Maryland district, and for 1,500 ballots was the leading candidate. He withdrew, however, in favor of his personal friend, Col. George A. Pearre. Since that time, while taking an interest in politics in Maryland, Mr. Gould has confined his time to his law practice and to his duties as United Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Judge Gould is professor of the faculty of the Georgetown University Law School, is a member of the Army and Navy, and is a member of the bar. He is a member of the American Bar Association. Mr. Gould's parents are living in Washington, D. C. His father is the treasurer of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. While at Yale, Mr. Gould was active in politics, being pitcher for the college baseball team from 1887 to 1890. During his service in the United States Army, Mr. Gould has tried some notable cases, such as the *Yipp* case, in which *Yipp* was acquitted; the *Yipp* case, in which *Yipp* was acquitted; the *Yipp* case, in which *Yipp* was acquitted; the *Yipp* case, in which *Yipp* was acquitted.

Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, on the 12th of July, 1857. He was educated at the public schools and Martin's Creek Academy. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to learn the printers' trade. After mastering the intricacies of the "art preservative of all arts," young Pritchard moved to Bakersville, North Carolina, and was employed as foreman in the office of the "Independent" of that place. Endowed with ambition and a spirit of enterprise, the young man soon became joint owner of the paper, and embarked in the field of journalism. His knowledge of the mechanical side of newspaper business, aided by a natural gift for writing, was readily felt in the conduct of the "Independent," and its success was immediate.

A force in the character of Mr. Pritchard was not permitted long to remain unused after being recognized by the people of his adopted town and State, and very shortly he was brought to the front in matters political. In 1880 he was a sub-elect for President Garfield, and thus began a career that has been brilliant and uninterrupted. In 1884 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the legislature of North Carolina, and re-elected in 1886; in 1890 received an appointment in the Internal Revenue service; was licensed to practice law in 1887; Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of North Carolina in 1888, and in 1890 was again elected to the legislature; in 1891 was the Republican candidate for United States Senator when Senator Vance was elected the last



HON. JETER C. PRITCHARD

time, and in 1892 was candidate for Congress. Mr. Pritchard succeeded in organizing the co-operative movement between the Populists and Republicans in 1894, which resulted in the election of an anti-Democratic legislature, and in 1895 was elected to the United States Senate to fill the

unexpired term of the late Senator Vance. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1897, and his term of service expired on March 4, 1903. In 1900 Senator Pritchard was elected national committeeman for the State of North Carolina, and also chairman of the State executive committee. At the expiration of his term as senator he was employed as assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway, with headquarters at Asheville, North Carolina.

From the moment he entered the United States Senate he attracted the attention of the country. He at once took an active part, and was not long in proving himself a leader worthy to be followed. Few men from the South, since the civil war, have made themselves such a power in the United States Senate as did Senator Pritchard. An able lawyer, a wise counselor, a good statesman, a conscientious gentleman, a painstaking representative of the people of his State, gifted with a judicial mind and exceptional forensic force, he forged to the front, and at the expiration of his term retired with a national reputation and an unblemished record to his credit. Senator Pritchard served well his State and his country. Recognizing the worth of the man and appreciating his fitness, President Roosevelt, on April 1st, 1903, appointed Senator Pritchard a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; he qualified on the first day of May, and his manner of presiding is approved by the members of the bar. At the time of his appointment he was a member of the well-known law firm of Pritchard & Rollins. While in the Senate he served on many important committees, at one time being chairman of Committee on Civil Service, and later chairman of Committee on Patents.

Hon. Morgan Hawley Beach.—Eminently fitted is Morgan H. Beach for the position of District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which honor was bestowed upon him by the District bench, unsolicited by him, a few months ago. Since his tenure of office, Mr. Beach has made many friends, not only by his courteous bearing and strong personality, but by his many capabilities, which admirably befitted him for public office. The subject of this sketch was educated with the greatest care by a father, who was a man of much brilliancy and classic attainments. Every care was lavished by an indulgent father in affording the son unexceptional advantages, all of which were grasped with avidity. Mr. Beach is a son of Samuel Ferguson and Elizabeth Morgan Beach, and was born on September 20, 1861, at Sandy Spring, Md. Samuel Ferguson Beach was a native of Connecticut and after graduating at Wesleyan University, came South and settled in Alexandria, Va. There he established a large and lucrative law practice. The early education of the son, Morgan, was looked after by the father until he reached the age of 14, when he entered the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, where a two years' course for Yale University was taken. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Beach entered Yale and graduated with honors with

the class of 1882. While there he was a prime factor in the affairs of his class, and a member of many of the most exclusive social organizations of the university. Among these may be mentioned the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and the Scroll and Key Society, which in its exclusiveness bears a class relationship to the famous "Hasty Pudding Club" of Harvard. One of the chief honors bestowed upon Mr. Beach at Yale was his designation as the philosophical oration man of his class at graduation. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Beach was equally prominent in athletics, and was the secretary of the Yale Navy, as well as coxswain of his class "eight." After graduation Mr. Beach again turned to the father for a preparatory course in his chosen profession, and under his able guidance read law until entering the University of Virginia, where he gained the degree of bachelor



HON. MORGAN HAWLEY BEACH

of law under that celebrated jurist, Dr. J. B. Minor. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Beach was admitted to practice in the Virginia Court of Appeals and the District courts, and a year later he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Beach succeeded in establishing a fine practice and figured as the attorney in many important litigations. He was appointed as assistant to the Attorney-General on November 15, 1902, and on November 24 was nominated for his present post to succeed Judge Ashley M. Gould, and on January 20, 1903, was commissioned, his nomination being confirmed by the Senate. On Christmas Day, 1895, Mr. Beach married Miss Elizabeth Grayson, daughter of George Carter, Esq., of Oatlands, Loudoun county, Virginia. Four children, three daughters and a son, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beach.

Walter D. Davidge was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on July 5, 1823. His father, Francis Hathorn Davidge, a man of fine ability and high cultivation, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, England. He was bred to the bar, but early relinquished the legal profession for literature and journalism, in which he was eminently successful, at one time editing the Baltimore "American." He married Ann Maria, daughter of Walter Dorsey, judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. John Beale Davidge, father of Francis Hathorn Davidge, was son of Captain Henry Davidge, of the British army, and was graduated from St. John's College, at Annapolis, Maryland, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1789. He subsequently went to Europe, where he pursued the study of medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and received the degree of M.D. from the latter in 1793. For some

then Attorney-General, and afterwards Clement Cox, father of the late Walter S. Cox. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in 1844 and of the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, 1850. Upon his admission to the District bar, he opened an office in Washington associating with himself in the practice Thomas S. Semmes, who afterwards became the Attorney-General of the Southern Confederacy. Subsequently, he formed a partnership with Christopher Ingle, and, at the time of his death, he had associated with him his son, the firm name being Davidge & Davidge. He early acquired a large practice and won his way to the leadership of the bar, a position he held for more than a generation and up to the time of his death. He was constantly employed in cases of the greatest importance, involving the most delicate and far reaching consequences, and his arguments elicited opinions now become landmarks in the law. Such cases as *Hayes v. Pacific Mail Steamship Company* (17 How. 596), to the effect that vessels duly registered at New York, and belonging to a company incorporated under the laws of that State in the transportation of passengers and freight between New York and San Francisco, and between the latter port and different ports in Oregon, remaining in California no longer than was necessary to land passengers and freight and prepare for the next voyage, were not liable to assessment and taxation by California; the celebrated *Sickles Cut-Off* cases (5 Wall. 580 and 19 Wall. 611), which went to the Supreme Court from this jurisdiction; *Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company v. Harris* (12 Wall. 65), to the effect that where a Maryland railroad corporation whose charter contemplated the extension of the road beyond the limits of that State had been allowed by act of the legislature of Virginia, re-enacting the Maryland charter in words, to continue its road through that State, and was also allowed by act of Congress to extend into the District of Columbia a lateral road in connection with the road through Maryland and Virginia, that no new corporations were created either in the District or Virginia, but that the old one was exercising its faculties in them with their permission, and that, as related to responsibility for damages, there was a unity of ownership throughout, and, therefore, the corporation was amenable to the courts of the District for injuries done in Virginia on its road; *Barnes v. District of Columbia* (91 U. S. 540), holding the District of Columbia to be a municipal corporation liable to one injured on its streets, and that the Board of Public Works to which the care of the highways had been entrusted was but the agent of the municipal corporation; *Beall v. White* (104 U. S. 382), on the law of landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia, holding that the landlord's lien for rent had priority over a deed of trust made by his tenant after the commencement of the tenancy, whether the chattels covered by the deed were, when it was executed, on the demised premises or were subsequently acquired and placed by the tenant upon them; the



WALTER D. DAVIDGE

time he practised his profession at Birmingham, England, but in 1790 he settled at Baltimore, where he became prominent, particularly in his profession, in connection with which he founded the University of Maryland. For his time he was a public writer. Besides many articles in various newspapers he published "Dissertatio Physiologica de Causa Oculorum," "Tractatus de Automata Entomologica et Tropicis Climata, vulgarij called the 'Wiley Paper,'" "Nomenclologia Methodica, Classium et Generum, Muscorum et Varietatum Series Morborum Lethalium," "Præsentia morborum," "Tractatus de Amputatione," and a numerous periodical entitled "Baltimore Philanthropic Instructional Series."

Walter D. Davidge, after receiving instruction from Baltimore, was one of the college department of the University of Maryland, and had a private tutor, removed, in 1842, to Washington, D.C., where he entered upon the study of law, and during the absence of Hugh S. Legare,

Pacific Removal Cases (115 U. S. 2); Metropolitan Railroad v. District of Columbia (132 U. S. 1), holding that the District of Columbia was a municipal corporation and subject to the law of limitations; Hammond v. Hopkins (143 U. S. 224), in which the doctrine of laches is most exhaustively treated; and Latta v. Kilbourn (150 U. S. 524), on the law of partnership; and many others may be mentioned. Of his criminal cases perhaps the best known are the famous Star Route Cases and the Guiteau case. The latter became a leading authority on the question of jurisdiction, the fatal shot having been fired in the District of Columbia, but death having occurred in New Jersey, and also the leading American case on insanity as a defense to crime, which modified the previously prevailing doctrine and established the American rule.

Widely read in ancient and modern literature, a deep student of metaphysics and ethics and a man of varied tastes, his information and accomplishments were all rendered tributary to his chosen profession. Active in his efforts to uphold the ethics of the bar he founded in 1866 the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, becoming its first president, but he would take no public office, persistently refusing a place on the bench. He was chairman for some time of the committee of one hundred, a body of leading residents of the District, organized for the purpose of checking the excesses of our local government. In 1862 he married Anna Louise, daughter of Dr. Bailey Washington of the Navy. He died at Washington, D. C., on October 7, 1901.

Hon. Walter Smith Cox.—The annals of American jurisprudence contain the names of many illustrious men occupying positions of dignified eminence and universal esteem by reason of the signal services they rendered to their country, and their profound knowledge of the laws of the land, their sound and logical interpretation and just and equitable application. Prominently among these giants of reason and thought stands out the name of Walter Smith Cox, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His Honor was a native of the District of Columbia, being born in Georgetown on October 25, 1826. He was the son of Clement and Mary (Ringgold) Cox. After absorbing his preparatory education in select schools he entered Georgetown College, graduating in 1843, and then studied law with his father, Clement Cox, Esq. He next attended the Cambridge Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with highest honors in January, 1847, and was admitted to the bar of Washington, D. C., on his twenty-first birthday. In January, 1848, he succeeded to his father's practice, and was lucratively and actively employed in his vocation and adding luster to his professional name, until March, 1879, when he was appointed to the eminent post of Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by President Hayes. In the meantime he had served as recorder of Georgetown, and had been president of the board of aldermen of his native city, and later he was for several years auditor of

the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The most conspicuous event in his career was the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, in 1881, which lasted three months. Since 1874 Judge Cox had been professor of law in Columbian University and up to the time he went on the bench was president of the Arlington Fire Insurance Company and a director in the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown. He was a trustee of the Louise Home and the Corcoran Art Gallery. He received degrees as follows: the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from Georgetown University; B.L. from Harvard, and that of LL.D. from Columbian University. Judge Cox was married in October, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Dunlop, formerly Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Cox died in February, 1887, leaving two children, a son and daughter.

Judge Cox died on June 25, 1902. Mr. William F. Mattingley, chairman of a committee appointed by the



HON. WALTER SMITH COX

president of the Bar Association shortly after the death of Justice Cox, and consisting of Messrs. James G. Peters, J. J. Darlington, R. Ross Perry, A. S. Worthington, George E. Hamilton, Henry E. Davis, William A. Gordon, Montgomery Blair, William H. Sholes, and D. S. Mackall, submitted a resolution expressive of respect to Justice Cox's memory. The resolution was unanimously adopted. In response to it Mr. Peter spoke feelingly in behalf of the family of Justice Cox. Addresses eulogistic of the deceased were delivered by Associate Justice A. B. Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and by Mr. Charles W. Needham, president of Columbian University's law department for a number of years.

He was descended from a highly respectable family of English origin, whose residence in America antedated the revolutionary war. John Cox, great-grandfather of the late judge, having reached the country some years

before the beginning of the struggle for liberty alluded to. He was accompanied by his brother Lawrence, an officer in the British army; but that gentleman returned to England when a disruption between the colonies and the mother country became inevitable, while John remained. One of his grandchildren, named after him, was reared in Baltimore, Md., but before the year 1800 removed to Georgetown, D. C., where for many years he carried on an extensive mercantile business, and became one of the most honored and popular citizens of this city. For twenty-four years he served as mayor, having been elected to no less than twelve consecutive terms. He was patriotic, and in 1814 took up arms in defense of the capital, and was a colonel of volunteer troops. Colonel Cox was first married to Matilda Smith, and of this union was born Clement Cox, the father of Judge Cox.



ALEXANDER THOMPSON BRITTON

Alexander Thompson Britton, son of Alexander Britton and Susan Towers, was born in New York City, December 20, 1835. At the age of eighteen he entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, graduating in 1857. Adopting law as his profession he studied in the offices of Hon. James T. Brady and Nathaniel Jarvis, New York city, and at Harvard Law School. A few months after his graduation he was admitted to the bar, via the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and began practice in that State, removing in 1860 to Madison, Florida. His secessionist opinions and fearless proclamation of his sentiments compelled his return to the North, and the outbreak of the civil war found him in Washington, D. C. Among the first to offer his services to the United States, and as a major-ranking member of the "National Rifles," he marched upon Long Bridge in the advance guard when

Burnside's army crossed into Virginia. Settling permanently in Washington he, in 1864, organized the law firm of Britton & Gray. Recognized as an expert upon the subject of land titles, he was in 1877 appointed by President Hayes one of the two civilian commissioners to codify the public land laws—the result, a codification in three volumes, many times republished by Congress but never revised. The firm of Britton & Gray soon ranked among the most successful in the city, its senior member being an acknowledged leader in questions of settlement of public land titles.

It is impossible to give here more than a brief outline of Alexander T. Britton's character, abilities and achievements. He was greatly interested in the prosperity and material advancement of Washington, his adopted home, and any project tending to these results was sure of an ardent, eager supporter in him. His reputation for strictest integrity and his acknowledged financial and executive ability made him largely sought in the promotion and organization of enterprises, and many of Washington's most successful ventures owe their prosperity to the energy and wise guidance of this many sided man. He was president of the Atlantic Building Company; member of Board of Police, Washington, D. C., and its last president—appointed by President Grant; director Georgetown and Tenallytown Railroad; director Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad, and director and vice-president of the Columbia National Bank; president, vice-president, chairman executive committee, director, American Security and Trust Company; trustee Emergency Hospital; director Columbia Fire Insurance Company; trustee Tunlaw Heights Syndicate (for improvement Georgetown Heights property); chairman of committee having in charge the inauguration of President Harrison; director and general counsel of the Norfolk and Washington, D. C., Steamboat Company; member Board of Trade, its general counsel, and chairman of committee to secure codification of District Laws; trustee Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation and chairman of its building committee; charter member of Society of Sons of American Revolution of District of Columbia; commissioner to Columbian Exposition from District of Columbia; chairman executive committee on awards, Columbian Exposition; trustee New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He died at his home in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1890.

Alexander Britton, son of Alexander Thompson Britton and Mary Britton, was born in the District of Columbia January 1, 1807. He received his preparatory education at Emerson Institute, entering Princeton University from that school in 1824. Graduated from Columbian Law School with B.A. degree in 1838, and received M.A. degree in 1839. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States through the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and is an active practitioner before that tribunal.



ALEXANDER BRITTON

In 1889 he married Louise S. Reed, daughter of William Bushrod and Catharine Schneider Reed, the result of such marriage being two girls. As a member of the Board of Trade and the law firm of Britton & Gray, he has been active in the affairs of the District. He is a member of Princeton Alumni Association; Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club; National Geographic Society; Capital Club, Chevy Chase Club, and Columbia Golf Club.

Daniel William Baker, was born at Calvert College, New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, October 4, 1867.



DANIEL WILLIAM BAKER

His father was Andrew Hull Baker, a well-known teacher and mathematician, who founded Calvert College and was afterwards professor of mathematics at Mount St. Mary's College. Mr. Baker was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. He entered Georgetown Law School in 1891 and received, in 1892, the degree LL.B., and in 1893 LL.M., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on October 10, 1892. In 1897 Mount St. Mary's College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. honoris causa. Mr. Baker was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia under Mr. Henry E. Davis, but resigned after about a year, to engage in private practice. On January 1, 1901, he entered into partnership with Wilton J. Lambert, under the firm name of Lambert & Baker. Mr. Baker is a lecturer in the Law Department of Georgetown University upon the law of real estate and the law of evidence.

Birney and Woodard, attorneys at law, with a handsome suite of offices in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, at Ninth and F streets, are foremost among Washington's most influential and successful practitioners. The firm is composed of the Hon. Arthur Alexis Birney, late United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and Henry F. Woodard, until his association with Mr. Birney, an active and prominent business man of Washington. Few law firms in Washington have conducted the affairs of their clients with so much success and marked integrity.

Hon. Arthur Alexis Birney is a scion of a family which for three generations has produced men of distinction. His paternal grandfather, James Gillespie Birney, was one of the most eminent advocates of the abolition of negro slavery in the United States, and his great courage and ability, united with remarkable purity and strength of character, gained for him the high regard of even his political opponents. He was in 1840, and again in 1844, nominated by the Free Soil party for President of the United States. Of his sons, James, the eldest, was lieutenant-governor of Michigan during the civil war, and later served for eight years as Minister of the United States to the Netherlands; William and David were lawyers of distinction, and each attained the rank of major-general in the war for the Union, while two younger sons were captain and major, and lost their lives in that fierce struggle. Of the four sons and one grandson of James G. Birney who took up arms for the Union, only one, the father of the subject of this sketch, survived the war.

Arthur Alexis Birney is a son of General William and Catherine Hoffman Birney, and was born in Paris, France, on May 28, 1852. When his parents returned to this country Mr. Birney was placed in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. After finishing at the Cleveland high school, he entered the University of Michigan, where he took his degree as a lawyer with the class of 1873. Imme-

diately after graduation Mr. Birney came to Washington and was at once admitted to the bar. Early in the year 1874 he was appointed an assistant to the attorney for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as such conducted prosecutions at the police court until the summer



HON. ARTHUR ALEXIS BIRNEY

of 1875, when he received the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney. In December, 1877, he resigned from this office, and until February, 1893, continued as the junior member of the firm of Birney & Birney, attorneys, of which his father, General Birney, was the head. During this period Mr. Birney developed into one of the most astute trial lawyers at the Washington bar. In the last month of President Harrison's term he appointed Mr. Birney to the United States Attorneyship for the District of Columbia. The Senate at once confirmed the appointment, and Mr. Birney's tenure of office continued undisturbed for the full term of four years, throughout the administration of President Cleveland and his several Attorney Generals, and although a Republican in politics he gained the unbounded respect and confidence of those of contrary political opinions. As United States Attorney he prosecuted many important cases with success, notable among them being the indictment against Elverton R. Chapman, in the trial to obtain the validity of a statute providing punishment for refusal of a witness to answer questions propounded by a Small investigating committee, was for the first time sustained. The charge against H. W. Howgate, indicted after Howgate's escape from the District of Columbia, for making a false certificate as disbursing officer, and the charges against the officers of "Cory's Army." He also personally conducted a trial for murder, in which, for the first time in recorded history, the defendant was convicted of murder by suicide through an abortion, the

death of an infant, prematurely born. Retiring from public office in 1897 Mr. Birney, as senior partner of Birney & Woodard, has been active in his profession. In 1897 he was retained by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as their special counsel in the matter of highway extensions. In 1898 he was employed with ex-Senator George B. Edmunds in the prosecution of charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, the result of which was the forced resignation of the Senator, after a unanimous adverse report. For over twenty years Mr. Birney has been a member of the faculty of the law department of Howard University, which has done much towards placing the law course of that university upon a high plane.

Mr. Birney is past master of Pentalfa Lodge, F. A. A. M., and a member of the Board of Trade. On November 3, 1895, he married Helen, eldest daughter of Richard H. and Jane S. Conway, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Birney have seven children living. They are Richard C., now a business man of Rutland, Vermont; Margaret M., Edith S., William M., Dion S., and Catherine. Another daughter, Helen, married Charles R. Gantz, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Henry F. Woodard is the son of Henry and Eugenia Woodard, both of Washington, D. C., and was born in this city on October 30, 1864. He attended the public schools of the District and later entered Columbian University. Mr. Woodard was engaged in business at the



HENRY F. WOODARD

corner of Fifteenth and F streets for some years, until he engaged in the practice of law in June, 1891. His practice grew apace, and Mr. Woodard was soon singled out as among the most prominent attorneys at the Washington bar. He continued in practice alone until August 31, 1897,

when he became associated with Hon. A. A. Birney. Mr. Woodard is the counsel and a director of the Business Men's Association, vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank, and secretary of the Columbian Marble Quarrying Company at Rutland, Vermont. Mr. Woodard married Lillias M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, of Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1886. They have two children, Lillias Gertrude, born August 5, 1888, and Harry Ridley Woodard, born April 26, 1899.

Aldis Birdsey Browne, a member of the law firm of Britton & Gray, is one of Washington's best-known corporation lawyers, and one who has devoted his whole time to practice since his graduation and admission to the bar in 1879.

Mr. Browne is a son of Jerome, Jr., and Mary E. Padgett Browne, and was born in this city on December

entific institutions of the city. He is a director of both the Atlantic and Pacific Building Companies; trustee of the American University, of this city, and a director of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings; trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, and of the Woman's College, Baltimore. Among other societies and institutions with which Mr. Browne is affiliated may be mentioned the Columbian Historical Society, the National Geographical Society, the American Geographical Society, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Forestry Association, and the Columbian University Alumni Association. Mr. Browne is equally prominent in fraternity circles, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, Greek Letter Society, and president of the District Alumni Association of this city. His name is also to be found on the rosters of the Cosmos Club, of this city, and the Lawyers' Club of New York City.

On December 1, 1880, Mr. Browne married Mary B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Delahay. Seven children, all of whom are living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Browne—Evans, Helen, Alexander Britton, Aldis Jerome, Jesse Delahay, Arthur, and Mary Browne.

Hon. Marion Butler.—There are few men who have honors thrust upon them so early in life as has Marion Butler, ex-United States Senator from North Carolina, who, by dint of hard work and perseverance, despite the innumerable vicissitudes that strew his path, has risen step by step, until to-day he has reached that enviable position where he can look back and feel with complacency that the goal is well worth the struggle. Always endowed with an indomitable will and energy, Senator Butler may justly be regarded as one of Washington's most successful attorneys, with a large clientele in both Raleigh, North Carolina, and New York, where he has branch offices, with large and well diversified business interests, his Washington office being pleasantly located in the Bond Building. Marion Butler was born in Sampson county, North Carolina, in 1803, and is a son of the late Wiley Butler. Born on a plantation at a time when educational facilities in his native State were at their lowest ebb, his earlier education was looked after by his mother, who before her marriage was Miss Romelia Ferrell, and when he entered his first school, the Salem High School, he was already well grounded in geometry. Finishing there, he entered the University of North Carolina in 1881, and graduated with the class of 1885. Just prior to graduation young Butler was called home by the death of his father. This put a temporary end to his dreams of finishing a law course already begun, and he was compelled to assume the business affairs of his father, including farming and a large general store. The affairs of the high school being then in a precarious condition, Mr. Butler assumed the management of this institution in connection with his other duties, in order that his six brothers and sisters might be afforded educational advantages, which otherwise they would be deprived of. When his brother became sufficiently advanced he turned over the



ALDIS BIRDSEY BROWNE

11, 1857. His earlier education was acquired at the public and private schools of the District of Columbia, after which he entered Columbian University and there took his degree in law. For three years after his admission to the bar Mr. Browne practiced alone, and in February, 1882, he became one of the firm of Britton & Gray. Mr. Browne has since earned an enviable reputation for himself in corporation law, and in consequence is retained by many large and influential corporations to look after their varied interests, among them the American Security and Trust Company, of this city, and numbers of railroad and other corporations.

Despite the many calls upon his time, coincident with men of affairs, Mr. Browne has many interests aside from his law practice, and his name is found among the directors in many of the philanthropic, educational, religious and sci-

home affairs into his hands and embarked in journalism, and bought the Clinton Caucasian, a weekly paper. In its columns he openly championed the cause of the farmers and their organization known as the Farmers' Alliance,



HON. MARION BUTLER

and by his staunch advocacy of their rights was elected to the State Senate in 1890, thus taking his first step into public life. At this session of the North Carolina State legislature the State railroad commission was strongly agitated, and so vigorous was Mr. Butler's prosecution of this measure that he was made the chairman of the joint committee from both houses. This bill was passed, became a law and still exists, and as it now exists in North Carolina carries more weight and arbitrary powers over the transportation companies and all public utility corporations traversing its broad acres than in any other State. In 1892 Mr. Butler was elected president of the State organization of the Farmers' Alliance and sent as a delegate to the national convention, where he was chosen vice-president of the national body, and made its president at the next succeeding convention. Then came his election to the United States Senate, and all are familiar with the aggressive tactics employed by this new and youthful member, who was there not only to be heard, but to be listened attentively to as well, and his sentiments and convictions voiced freely and bravely bore fruit in all the channels in which the energies were directed. What will ever stand as a monument to the memory of the North Carolina Senator, who introduced the bill, and served one term in that august body, is the measure which he introduced, for which he toiled, and which he finally had the keen satisfaction of seeing passed, and which is now only as an experimental measure. The bill, which was passed, but a pittance, a paltry sum, and will have it increased thousand

by thousand, until now it has reached the handsome proportion of \$7,000,000, and since it is self-supporting Senator Butler is satisfied, and feels that his work was well done, and he expects to see mail delivered to every farmer's house in the United States. Another long-cherished hope of Senator Butler lies in the postal savings bank. This measure he introduced and bitterly contended for until it was favorably reported by the committee, and may come up at any session of Congress. His researches in this direction entailed a vast amount of forethought, detail and work and he hopes yet to see the bill become a law. It was the farmer's vote that sent Senator Butler to the Senate and it was their interests he ever had at heart while there.

Since his retirement from public life Senator Butler has become identified with several large and powerful mining corporations, whose affairs are prospering. His time, upon which there are many demands, is divided between his home city, Raleigh, this city, and New York, and at times taking him as far away as Arizona, and sometimes to Alaska, where he is also interested. Another distinction which belongs to Senator Butler, as well as to his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, is that he is the first United States Senator, that is known of at any rate, to take a law course while in the Senate. His interrupted course, begun in 1885, was completed in 1890, when he spent three months at the University and received his degree. In 1894 Senator Butler married Miss Florence Faison, of Sampson county, North Carolina, five children having been born to them.



HON. FRANK L. CAMPBELL

Hon. Frank L. Campbell, who has recently been appointed Assistant Attorney-General for Department of the Interior, was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, in 1843. His father was George W. Campbell, and his mother's

maiden name was Hindman. He was educated at the Paris (Pennsylvania) Academy, and at Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania. In early life Mr. Campbell was a teacher and superintendent in the public schools in Ohio. In the early seventies, however, he gave up his work in the Buckeye State and came to Washington, where he has since resided. He entered the Government service immediately. For six years he was a legal examiner and reviewer in the Pension Bureau. He was transferred to the office of the Secretary of the Interior twenty-five years ago, and has been promoted steadily since that time from one grade to another under the various heads of the Department. For two years he was in the board of pension appeals and for twenty years an assistant attorney for the Interior Department; for three years he occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. Mr. Campbell is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and of the Supreme Court of the United States. He occupies the chair of federal administrative law in the National University Law School of this city. He received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; his alma mater, on October 15, 1902, at the same time that Attorney-General Knox and Dr. Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Church, of this city, received the same degree. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. He served a short time in the civil war in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry. He was present with his regiment and participated in the capture of the famous raider, John Morgan, in Ohio in August, 1863, after a chase of several days.

Mr. Campbell is a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M.; is P. H. P. of Lafayette R. A. Chapter and P. G. H. P. of the District of Columbia. He is also a member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, of Knights Templar of the District. Mr. Campbell was married in 1866 in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary J. Pollock, the daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Pollock. They have two children, Margaret C. (now Buell) and Edgar C.

David Abbot Chambers, son of Dr. David and Mary Ann (Abbot) Chambers, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. He removed with his parents to Washington in 1853, where he entered the Union Academy and subsequently Columbian University, remaining until his junior year, when he completed his college course at Marietta College, Ohio, graduating in 1860, and receiving from that college the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Returning to Washington, Mr. Chambers held various Government offices until 1874, and since then he has practiced as an attorney. He is attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and their allied railroad and steamship lines. He is a trustee of the Columbian University and of the Calvary Baptist Church; a member of the Cosmos Club, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of

the Phi Beta Kappa, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Delta Gamma societies.

Mr. Chambers, October 26, 1805, married at Zanesville, Ohio, Elizabeth Keyser Fracker, daughter of John Tileston, Jr., and Keturah Benson (Keyser) Fracker. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have three children, two sons and a daughter. The oldest son, Tileston Fracker Chambers, graduated at Princeton University in the class of 1890, and at the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1894, and has since then been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Saratoga Springs, New York. Miss Mary Beard Chambers, the daughter, married William Andrew Mearns, a member of the Banking House of Lewis Johnson & Co., of Washington. David Laurance Chambers, the youngest son, graduated at Princeton University in 1900. He took a post graduate course, and received the degree of A. M.



DAVID ABBOTT CHAMBERS

Hon. Charles Cleaves Cole was born in Hiram, Oxford county, Maine, on May 22, 1841, and is a son of David Hammonds and Ruth Eastman Cole. He was educated in the common schools of Maine, and later took courses at Fryburg Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine, and afterwards graduated from the law school of Harvard University in the class of 1867. During his earlier life, he was a teacher in the county schools, and after graduation from Harvard he was admitted to the bar at Portland, Me., and ever since that time has practiced his profession. Shortly after graduating from Harvard University Mr. Cole removed to West Virginia and there entered into the practice of law. His ability being recognized he was elected prosecuting attorney of Doddridge county, which position he held during the years 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was city solicitor of that city from June 1, 1875, until

January 1, 1878. In 1878 he moved to the District of Columbia and established law offices here. Soon afterwards his brother, Wyman L. Cole, followed him from West Virginia and with him formed the law firm of Cole & Cole, which continued until he was appointed by President Harri-



HON. CHARLES CLEAVES COLE

son, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, in which position he served from March 3, 1891, until February 11, 1893, when by the same President he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Here Justice Cole sat as a member of this court until April 22, 1901, when he resigned his judicial position to again engage in the practice of law. Immediately upon his resignation from the bench he secured and has since held a large and lucrative clientele, and is now justly among the very forefront of the lawyers at our bar.

Judge Cole is a Mason, being a Sir Knight of Columbia Commandery, K. T. He is a member of the District Bar Association, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Metropolitan Club. Judge Cole entered the Union army on August 4, 1862, when he was just twenty-one years of age, as a private, and came out as a captain, after serving in every intermediate grade. He was engaged in 43 engagements and numberless skirmishes in the second and third army corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was never awarded during his regiment a single day during this war. He participated in all the battles from Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, to Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the march from the Wilderness to Appomattox.

During his career at the bar in this District Judge Cole has participated by counsel in the trial of many of the

most important cases. When he was United States Attorney for the District he prosecuted Howard Schneider for the murder of his wife and brother-in-law, which case was bitterly fought by an array of accomplished legal talent for the defendant, but finally resulted in the conviction which was afterwards confirmed by the appellate courts, and during the time he was an associate justice he presided at the trials of many important cases. On January 11, 1887, Judge Cole married Miss Elizabeth H. Settle, of Virginia.

Clarence Woods De Knight is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Court of Claims, and of the local courts, and also of the courts of the State of New York, with offices in the Kellogg Building, 1416 F street, northwest, this city. He was born at Rocky Mount, Franklin county, Virginia, September 23, 1867, while his father was temporarily stationed there as a volunteer officer of the Union Army. His mother, Roselia H. Pettibone, is the daughter of the late John Pettibone, who was a successful business man and extensive real estate owner in the city of Washington. Mr. De Knight was educated in the public schools of Washington, and attended the preparatory school and college of the Columbian University. He received from the university law school the degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and master of patent law, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Prior to his admission to the bar he received a thorough training in governmental affairs, both local and national, having served as private secretary to Senator Gorman, of Maryland; the late Hon. S. A. Whit-



CLARENCE WOODS DE KNIGHT

field, first assistant postmaster general; and the three Engineer Commissioners of the District of Columbia — Colonel William Ludlow, Major Charles W. Raymond and Colonel Henry M. Robert — all of whom were prominent engineers

in the United States Army. He also served as secretary of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate; as secretary of the United States Armor Factory Board, created by act of Congress; as secretary of the Porto Rican Evacuation Commission, and was an assistant secretary of the Republican National Convention of 1900. When he came to the bar and entered into active practice this training, as well as his inclination, naturally led him to make a specialty in his professional career of governmental matters. He is retained by many large Government contractors in their dealings with the Government, and represents large railroad, shipping and other corporate interests before Congress and the executive departments in Washington; and his energy, integrity and loyalty to his clients have given him an enviable position in his profession. Some years ago the late C. P. Huntington, the great railway magnate, offered Mr. De Knight a position as attorney for the Southern Pacific Company in Oregon, but he declined the offer in order to continue his practice in Washington. Andrew Carnegie, whom he first met in 1896, wrote him in the same year as follows: "You are bound to succeed. I should bet on you." The most valuable part of the tract of land in New York city on which stands the three-million-dollar palace of Senator Clark, of Montana, was purchased through Mr. De Knight after others had failed to conduct successful negotiations. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order.

Charles A. Douglas.—Among the many names on the roster of practicing attorneys in Washington none stand higher than that of Charles A. Douglas, who has figured prominently in legal matters, and as a member of the faculty of the law school of Georgetown University since adopting Washington as a place of residence, in 1895. Though a South Carolinian by birth, Mr. Douglas spent much of his youth and obtained a portion of his education here, and at that time contracted a fondness for the manifold attractions of the nation's capital, which ultimately resulted in his forsaking his native State and permanently settling here.

Mr. Douglas was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, on January 31, 1862, the son of John S. and Margaret Boyce Douglas. His early education was received in the schools of his native State, and after graduating from Erskine College he entered the Columbian University, this city, where he pursued the study of law, and there received his degree of LL.B. Mr. Douglas then took the bar examination and was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia before he had reached his majority. He returned, however, to Winnsboro, and there engaged in general practice in 1883. When he was twenty-four years old Mr. Douglas was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature at the head of his ticket, and the following term was re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Douglas was again the choice of the people in 1888, when he was returned as elector-at-large for South Carolina, and cast his vote in the electoral college for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Douglas left Winnsboro in 1891 and removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where he actively practiced his chosen profession until 1895, the date of his

coming to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival here Mr. Douglas formed a law partnership with Mr. H. N. O'Bear, under the firm name of O'Bear & Douglas. Simultaneous with this professional arrangement Mr. Douglas was elected one of the professors and lecturers in the law department of Georgetown University. He began his lectures the same year, his theme being "The Law of Torts," and the year following he was designated also to the chair of "Negotiable Instruments," and since that time he has discoursed upon both topics. Of this latter subject Mr. Douglas has made a deep and profound study, and now has in press a book for students on negotiable instruments, which will be used at Georgetown and other similar law institutions. With Senator Daniel, Mr. Douglas is now engaged in getting out the fifth edition of "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments." Upon the death of Mr. O'Bear in 1897 Mr. Douglas continued to practice alone for one year,



CHARLES A. DOUGLAS

when he was joined by his brother, Mr. E. Scott Douglas, as junior member of the firm, now known as Douglas & Douglas, occupying a suite of offices in the Fendall Building, within the shadow of the imposing old Court House. While Mr. Douglas has appeared for the defense in several important homicide cases, nevertheless he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to civil cases, in which he has met with marked success. Mr. Douglas was chief counsel in the celebrated Bonine case, in which Mrs. Bonine was charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayers in the Kemmore Hotel in May, 1901. Mrs. Bonine was tried in November, 1901. The trial lasted four weeks, attracted national attention, and resulted in an acquittal.

In 1886 Mr. Douglas married Miss Augusta Aiken, of South Carolina, and with their three children, two boys and a girl, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas live at 2012 Wyoming avenue.

William Henry Dennis comes of an old Rhode Island family, but was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1859. His father was Edward Griscom Dennis, who died of yellow fever in that year, and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Matthews, of that city. He has lived in



WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS

Washington continuously since 1869; was graduated A. B. from Georgetown University in 1874, and from its Law School in 1876, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He found time to teach himself the printing trade, did considerable writing for newspapers, and read law in the office of the United States Attorney. Afterwards he was deputy and acting register of wills for some years, and is author of a highly commended book on the "Probate Law of the District of Columbia."

He was associated in practice with Col. Enoch Totten, a noted trial lawyer and counsel for railroads, for five years up to the latter's death, in 1868, and was the local representative of the State of New York in the Supreme Court of the United States for some years. Recently his services have been in requisition as a fiduciary of trust estates, such as those left by the late Dr. J. Fred. May, Benjamin Perce, Hon. James E. Harvey, and others. He has been for a long time a member of the committee on nominations for the bar, and one of the four United States commissioners selected by the court for this District. He was married in Washington June 20, 1901. His wife's name is *Anna Lee Higbbet*, daughter of Elizabeth and C. C. Higbbet, and the late Daniel B. Higbbet, of Longmeadow, Vt.

Robert Golden Donaldson was born in the District of Columbia on the 27th day of November, 1875. He is the second of four sons and third of Donaldson. He was admitted to the practice of law in this District, and in 1892

graduated, in the first class, from the Washington Business High School, and was the valedictorian of his class. In his early life Mr. Donaldson, while attending the public schools during the day, kept the books of account for a large local business house in the evenings. After leaving the Washington Business High School, in 1892, he went into the law office of Wyman L. Cole, a brother and law partner of Hon. Charles C. Cole, who was at that time the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and who a little later was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by President Benjamin Harrison. While in a law office during the day, Mr. Donaldson attended in the evenings the law department of Georgetown University and graduated from that institution in 1895. Shortly thereafter he was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, and continued his association with the office of Wyman L. Cole until the latter's death, on August 7th, 1899, when he succeeded to his practice, which he has retained and very largely increased.

In 1901 Mr. Donaldson was unanimously elected president of the alumni association of the Business High School, which he assisted in organizing the previous year, and which has many novel features, unusual in alumni associations, among which is an employment bureau, which has been widely successful in keeping all graduates of the school in acceptable employment and in many instances accomplishing substantial advancement for them. He declined reelection, and since that time has been a member of the executive committee. Mr. Donaldson has been one of the



ROBERT GOLDEN DONALDSON

most successful of the younger members of the District bar, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has been associated in a number of large and important matters, and is now associated as counsel in important cases in the local courts. He took a leading part in the proceed-

ings for the extension of Sixteenth street, northwest, involving an expenditure of about one million dollars by the city of Washington, and which is the largest and most important condemnation proceeding instituted in this District.

Mr. Donaldson is a member of the Bar Association, the Washington Board of Trade, and the Business Men's Association. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of Washington Centennial Lodge, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, and a Knight Templar in Washington Commandery. He is also a noble of Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine. On November 20, 1899, he married Antoinette Collet, daughter of Eustace and Mary J. Collet the former a distinguished linguist. They have a daughter, Ruth, who is now approaching three years of age.

Hon. William Wade Dudley.—Outside of the high officials of the National Government, there are few men in the United States who are more widely and favorably known than is General William Wade Dudley, the lawyer, states-



HON. WILLIAM WADE DUDLEY

man and patriot. He served his country in the hour of danger, and in its defense lost a limb, but he gained universal recognition for his bravery and intense patriotism, and the gratitude of every loyal American. As a politician General Dudley has no peer, and his administration of governmental affairs was marked with prudence and wisdom and justice. General Dudley was born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor county, Vermont, August 27, 1812. He is descended from early settlers of Connecticut, and he is the son of the Rev. John Dudley and Abigail (Wade) Dudley. He obtained his classical education at Phillips Academy, at Danville, Vermont, and at Russell's Collegiate Institute, at New Haven, Connecticut, acquiring in the latter institution a thorough knowledge of military tactics. He removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he engaged in the milling business in 1860. He raised the City Grays Com-

pany of that city, and soon was elected captain of that organization. His company entered the service of the United States July 5, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service with the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. This was the first three-year regiment from Indiana. General Dudley served throughout the war of the rebellion with marked distinction, taking part in the engagements at Lewisville, Virginia; Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, second Bull Run, and South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, and the Pennsylvania campaign. At Gettysburg Colonel Dudley was wounded in the right leg, causing amputation. For "gallantry in action" in this engagement he was breveted brigadier general. He remained in service, doing duty as inspector and judge advocate until the close of the war. From 1866 to 1874 he was clerk of the courts of Wayne circuit, Indiana, and in the meantime was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Indiana. He was cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank from 1875 to 1879, when he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Indiana, serving until 1881, when he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Garfield. The administration of this office by General Dudley was marked by firmness, force of character and administrative and executive abilities of the highest order, combined with energy, promptness and decision. General Dudley resigned from this post November 10, 1884, to engage in business with Batesman & Company, and later, in 1887, became a member of the law firm of Britton & Gray, in Washington, D. C. He has been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1887.

General Dudley always took a prominent part in politics. In the Presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884 General Dudley took a most prominent part. In the campaign of 1888 he was treasurer of the National Republican Committee, and took an active interest to nominate General Harrison for the Presidency and to elect him. Notwithstanding the many bitter attacks to which General Dudley was always exposed, growing from political animosities, he always retained the highest respect and friendship of those who knew him best. From 1885 up to the present time General Dudley has been engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. First he was a partner in the law firm of Britton & Gray; now is senior partner in the law firm of Dudley & Michener, and the patent law and claim firm of W. W. Dudley & Company, Washington, which firms occupy a handsome suite of offices at 624 F street.

General Dudley is an enthusiastic Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and the chapter; is also an Odd Fellow of all degrees; member of the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion; and the past department commander, Department Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic. His name is on the roster of the Union Veteran Legion, Post No. 69, District of Columbia, and the Union Veteran Legion, J. A. Logan Command, Washington, D. C., and other societies and organizations.

October 18, 1864, General Dudley married Theresa Fiske, daughter of the Rev. George F. Fiske, of Richmond. She died November 11, 1897, and of this union there are five children — John W., George F., William Northrop, Charles Tarbell and Theresa. On March 8, 1899, General Dudley married again, his second wife being Nannie Robinson Finch, daughter of John Robinson and Elizabeth Kunkle, of Maryland. There are no children of this marriage. General Dudley has a home in Washington, D. C., at 2431 Columbia Road, northwest.

Hon. Andrew Brown Duvall. There are few municipal offices, if any, accompanied with greater responsibility, than that of corporation counsel for a great municipality like the District of Columbia; the officer in some cities is called city solicitor. To discharge the duties of this highly responsible post in the spirit of justice, fair-



HON. ANDREW BROWN DUVALL

ness and impartiality there is required not only staunch integrity, but also the possession of a thorough knowledge of general and municipal law. The District of Columbia may well be proud in having such a man occupy the position of corporation counsel in the person of Andrew Brown Duvall, who is held in the highest esteem by the members of the bar and bench and the people of Washington.

A native of Washington, D. C., where he was born on March 20, 1847, he is a descendant of Maren Duvall, a French Huguenot, who emigrated and settled in Maryland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. Duvall's father had been a member of the House of Representatives in the capital city. He attended the classical department of Columbian College, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1867. After graduation he was tutor in the college for a year. He then studied law in the same institution, and in 1869 took his LL. B. degree, after

which he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and immediately entered upon the practice of law. For several years he was in partnership with the late Hon. Joseph H. Bradley, a leading member of the District bar. Mr. Duvall was for two years lecturer on equity and torts in the law department of Georgetown University, and is one of the judges of the moot court of the law department of Columbian University. He is trustee of the American University. He has served as a director and treasurer of the Bar Association, and he is one of the charter members of the alumni of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is also a prominent member of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the president of the Methodist Home. Before his appointment to his present post he enjoyed a large and general practice in the courts, and has been engaged in his share of the important cases of public interest litigated here. Among these may be mentioned the case of Hutton against the District of Columbia, in which he succeeded in obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, opening membership on the Metropolitan police force to others than those who had served in the army and navy; the complicated case of the United States against Captain Howgate, and the sureties on his bond, as signal officer, in which that court sustained the reopening of the officers' accounts, which had been settled by the Treasury Department; and the case of the United States against Ewing, disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, in which there was an interesting question as to a claim of credit.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, recognizing the ability and integrity of Mr. Duvall, on March 15, 1899, appointed him attorney for the District. The title of the office later was changed by Congress to city solicitor; and, again, by the District code, as amended, to that of corporation counsel, the last change being accompanied by an increase in salary. Novel and important questions constantly arise in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the municipality, and, as might be expected, many of these questions are eventually carried to the courts for adjudication. As a consequence, the corporation counsel has a heavy court docket, which taxes the energies of himself and his assistants. A prolific source of litigation was developed in the matter of condemnations for numerous street extensions to accommodate the growth of the "Greater Washington." The general scheme of Congress in all its acts for street extensions was to charge one-half of the condemnation damages upon the property abutting the proposed street extension. In a case of great public interest (*Wight et al v. Davidson*, 181 U. S., 371) the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the District court of appeals, sustained the constitutionality of the act of Congress for the street extensions. Rarely does a term of the United States Supreme Court pass but that some District case, involving questions of taxation or municipal liability, is reviewed by that court, while in the court of appeals there are always several such cases.

In May, 1872, Mr. Duvall married Mary M. Walker, daughter of Mr. Charles E. Walker, of Washington, and niece of Captain Samuel H. Walker of Mexican war fame. There are six children, four daughters and two sons — Juliet Maud (Duvall), married to Dr. H. T. A. Lemon, of Washington, D. C.; Andrew B., Jr., graduate of Princeton University of the class of 1899, a practicing attorney in this city; Louise, Mary M., Marjorie B., and Walker Mareen. Mr. Duvall occupies a comfortable residence, No. 1831 M street, northwest, while his offices are in the Columbian Building, on Fifth street, northwest, opposite the United States court-house.

John Warnock Echols was born at Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., May 13, 1849. On the paternal side he is of Scotch Presbyterian descent, from Virginia ancestors, who emigrated from Scotland to the "Province of Virginia"



JOHN WARNOCK ECHOLS

in 1683, and on the maternal side from Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Elder Robert Lyle, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Northampton county, Pa., in 1727, and whose son, Aaron Lyle, was a member of Congress from that State from 1804 to 1817. He attended Westminster College and Lafayette University, but did not graduate; was traveling salesman for wholesale drug houses in Philadelphia and New York in 1870-73, taking partial courses in pharmacy and medicine during intervals between trips; went to Augusta, Ga., in 1873, and formed the firm of Echols & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants; married December, 1874, Mary Lou, daughter of the late Hon. Joseph H. Echols, member of Confederate Congress from Eighth Congressional District of Georgia. In 1877 Mr. Echols began the study of law with General Robert Toombs at Washington, Ga.; was admitted to Georgia bar

in 1879, and bar of Supreme Court of Georgia in 1880. He is also a member of the bars of the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania, and all the courts of the District of Columbia; practiced law at Lexington, Georgia, till 1888, superintending at the same time the extensive family plantations; then, on account of change of climate required for an invalid member of his family, removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and practiced law there till 1892; then in Atlanta, Ga., till 1896; and since in Washington, D. C. He was supreme president of the American Protective Association during 1896-97; proprietor of *The Republic*, published weekly in Washington, from 1896 to 1899; member of the executive committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America for several years, and personally managed the congresses of that society which met at Pittsburg in 1890 and Atlanta in 1892; secured the attendance of President Harrison and a portion of his Cabinet at the Pittsburg Scotch-Irish Congress, and at the President's request replied for him to the address of welcome and resolutions of the Congress. He is six feet one and a half inches tall, an all-round athlete, fond of rowing, fox hunting and golfing; a member of the Columbia Golf Club, a Knight Templar of the Masonic body and member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Echols resides at Falls Church, Va., and his business offices are rooms 706-7 Columbian Building, Washington.

Clayton E. Emig was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, 1862. He is the youngest of ten children of Ely and Magdalena Emig. All of his brothers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was brought up on the old homestead farm purchased by his ancestors from the descendants of William Penn. His father died in 1877. He engaged in farming the homestead during the years 1882 and 1883. At the age of twenty-two he entered Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, having attended the public schools and the Emigsville Academy in his native county. After graduating at Poughkeepsie he entered Gaskell's Business College in New York City, completing a special course in penmanship, where he was afterwards employed as a teacher. In 1885 he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, Ohio, where after a two years' course he entered the college department and pursued a three years' course of study. In 1890 he entered the law department of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1892. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in the same year, and in 1893 to the bar of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Mr. Emig took up his residence in the District of Columbia in June, 1893, and was admitted to and began the active practice of law before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the District Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Claims, during the same year. In 1894 he married Miss Lelia V. Dringgold, daughter of W. A. Dringgold, a prominent manufacturer, of York.

Pennsylvania. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of Solicitor-General Richards, in which court he appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs in error in the cases of *George W. Childs Drexel et. al., executors, versus The United States*,



CLAYTON E. EMIG

and *Oliver C. Boshyshell versus The United States*. His practice extends to the civil courts of the District, the United States Court of Claims, and the departments of the Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Emig are active members of Calvary Baptist Church and Sunday school, and have a family of three daughters. He is a trustee of Calvary Baptist Church, a teacher of a large Bible class, a director of the Central Union Mission, a member of the Board of Trade, president of the Frothingdale and LeDroit Park Citizens' Association, a member of the Washington Business Men's Association, a member of Harmony Lodge of the Masonic order, and of the Women's order of United Workmen.

Creed McTeer Fulton was born February 24, 1862, at Front Royal, Grayson county, Virginia, being the third son of General Mount and Mary Catherine Fulton. His mother's maiden name was Mary Catherine Ried. His father was born on a farm at the birthplace of this subject, and his mother at Northampton, Virginia. Mr. Creed M. Fulton was educated in the free and academic schools of the United States, and completed his literary education at Harvard College, Amherst county, East Tennessee. From that institution he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Having completed the course at said college May, 1882, he immediately returned to his native place, where he was elected president of Dayton Ma-

sonic College, Dayton, Rhea county, East Tennessee, which position he filled for about three and a half years, and resigned in order to accept a position in the War Department in Washington as clerk in the Surgeon-General's office, which he secured solely by competitive civil service examination. He entered Georgetown Law School a few weeks afterwards, to wit, February, 1889, and received the degrees of B. L. and M. L. at said school. In 1893 he formed a law partnership with W. Walton Edwards, the firm being known as Fulton and Edwards. This firm continued until September, 1896, when the same was mutually dissolved, and Mr. Fulton then formed a law partnership with A. E. L. Leckie, under the firm name and style of Leckie & Fulton.

Mr. Fulton is a Democrat in politics, but has never held any political office. Recently he was quite prominently mentioned for the position of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, made vacant by the death of Hon. John W. Ross. For this position he had perhaps as large, if not the largest, local endorsement of any of the candidates, which was particularly strong among the members of the bar, who perhaps knew him better than any other class of citizens in the District of Columbia. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities, the Golden Cross, Fraternal Mystic Circle, and a member of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia. He is a past grand of both the orders of Odd Fellows and Golden Cross, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order



CREED M'TEER FULTON

of Odd Fellows of the State of Tennessee. He was married June 17, 1889, to Miss Emma V. Walsh, of Spring Valley, Grayson county, Virginia, daughter of Rev. John and Lucretia M. Walsh, and has two children—son and daughter—Creed Walsh Fulton and Mary Ana Fulton.

John Creswell Heald.—The legal profession in Washington counts among its members many men whose fame for legal acumen and attainments is not restricted to the capital city, but reaches to all parts of the United States. Washington offers an exceptionally remunerative field for

unceasing, until to-day he is partner in one of the best-known and busiest law firms in this country. Mr. Heald is also prominent in social life of the capital and is a member of the Cosmos Club and Chevy Chase Club. He has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Washington and is an active member of the Board of Trade.

On October 31, 1876, Mr. Heald married Emma C. Bradley, daughter of Charles and Catherine C. Bradley. From this union there are three children—Edward C., twenty-five years old; Bradley, twenty-three years old, and Catharine B. Heald. Mr. Heald resides at 1720 X street, northwest.

Hon. L. G. Hine.—There are but few men in Washington occupying a more coveted position than L. G. Hine, president of the Monoline Composing Company, who has, since his residence in this city, dating from 1862, filled many positions of trust, notably among them that of District Commissioner. In each capacity Mr. Hine's record has been an enviable one and one of which he may justly be proud.

Mr. Hine was born on a farm on April 14, 1832, and was educated in public and private schools, and later in Norwalk Seminary, Baldwin University and the State and National Law School. He was the editor of the Cleveland Commercial in 1851-52, and was practicing law in Coldwater, Michigan, at the outbreak of the civil war, when he assisted in raising a company for the Northwestern Rifle



JOHN CRESWELL HEALD

the good lawyer, and once established in the confidence of the people, his way to success seems comparatively easy, one of whom is Mr. John Creswell Heald, the well-known attorney at law, and member of the firm of "Worthington, Heald and Frailey, attorneys at law," who occupy a large and handsome suite of offices in the Columbian Building, 416 Fifth street, northwest, and enjoy one of the best paying general law practices in this part of the country. Mr. Heald has mastered his chosen profession in all its intricate ramifications, and he is perfectly at home in the handling of civil as well as criminal cases. Perseverance, integrity and conscientious application to the affairs of his numerous clientele have assisted Mr. Heald to build up one of the best paying law practices in the United States, and his clients are numbered among the best class of people and wealthy corporations. In civil cases it was the Holt will case, and in criminal cases it was the Howgate and Cauty case which assisted in putting Mr. Heald in the front rank of his profession.

John Creswell Heald, the son of Edward and Caroline (Creswell) Heald, was born in Philadelphia April 16, 1850. He received his education at the Newark (Del.) Academy, St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., and at the University of Virginia, graduating from these institutions with high honors. After having finished his educational courses he entered the study of law, and when twenty-five years of age established himself in Washington. Ever since he entered the forum of this city his rise in his profession was steady and



HON. L. G. HINE

Regiment, and was elected its captain, but declined and was commissioned first lieutenant in the 44th Illinois Volunteers, and served until April, 1862, when he resigned because of loss of voice. In May following he came to Washington on a visit and has since continuously resided in this city.

Early in 1863 he became a member of the firm of Fitch, Hine & Fox, and attended exclusively to the business of that firm in the Court of Claims until the autumn of 1864, when he formed a partnership with ex-Governor Ford and attended principally to trials before courts martial and military commissions, until the autumn of 1866, when, after six months study of the law and practice peculiar to the courts of the District of Columbia, he, in the spring of 1867, opened a law office in this city and from that time continuously practiced law in the local courts of the District until the summer of 1885, when a malignant attack of neuralgia affected his speech to such an extent that he retired from practice in 1887. From 1869 until 1885 he was employed in, and personally conducted one side in the trial of more than one-sixth of all the civil cases that were tried in the courts of record of the District. While practicing law

that seemed to be valuable in that line. A few months later Ottmar Mergenthaler explained to him a device apparently more feasible than any before known, and the money was at once furnished Mergenthaler to make a model machine. This seemed practical, and in January, 1884, he organized the National Typographic Company to develop and construct the Linotype machine. In 1886 the Mergenthaler Printing Company was organized to construct the Linotype for sale and use in North, Central and South America. Mr. Hine was annually elected president of the former company from its organization, and of the latter from March, 1889 (succeeding Whitelaw Reid), to September, 1892. In the summer of 1890 he was elected general manager of the business of the latter company and October 1, assumed its management. During the succeeding year



MR. HINE'S RESIDENCE.

he was twice elected president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. In 1868 he was elected to the board of common council, and in 1870 to the board of Aldermen of the City of Washington. He was Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, for the District, in 1872, but was defeated at the polls. He was appointed in 1881, and again in December of that year, a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, confirmed by the Senate, and served until October, 1890, when he resigned. His record as Commissioner was a most enviable one, his resignation being loudly deplored throughout Washington, and widely commended by the press of the country.

In the autumn of 1882 Mr. Hine became interested in mechanical type composition, and in connection with Frank Hume soon acquired a controlling interest in all inventions

the success of the machine became so completely established that the stockholders desired to enlarge its factory, and some of them to increase its capital stock. The latter only was in dispute, and it was finally agreed to refer the question to Francis Lynde Stetson, of the firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & McVeigh. After an exhaustive investigation, lasting from October 14 to November 6, 1891, Mr. Stetson reported on value as follows: "In consequence of my investigation I am of opinion, and believe that the exclusive right of the use of this machine in North, South and Central America, exclusive of the Dominion of Canada, is worth \$5,000,000, and that the stock of this company if issued to that amount, will, within a short time, have a cash value of that amount." Thereupon the Mergenthaler Linotype Company was organized with a capital stock of

\$5,000,000 and the property of the two above named companies in that territory was transferred to it.

His agency in the development of the Linotype is stated by Otmar Mergenthaler in his *Biography and History of The Linotype*, published in 1899, as follows: "It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Hine undertook the development of Mr. Mergenthaler's plans on his own account and not in the interests of the company. It was Mr. Hine, Frank Hume and Kurtz Johnson of Washington, who, for a long time, paid for all the work done by Mr. Mergenthaler under his new plans, and the consolidation of the interests held by them in his latest invention with the interests represented by his former invention did not take place until January, 1884. Mr. Hine being the owner of a controlling interest in the old system and absolute owner of the new one, had practically absolute power to consolidate, or to keep the new system as his own separate property. He concluded to do the former. In Mr. Hine the right man had been brought into the right place. He combined all the qualities essential for a leader in an embryo enterprise, being a man of sterling integrity, of commanding and confidence-inspiring appearance, not an enthusiast, but a man of rare persistency. Liberal almost to a fault, and always ready to give due weight to the opinions of those who, by reason of their special training and talent, were better qualified to judge mechanical problems, he, better than any one before or after him, understood the requirements of the situation and allowed the inventor that liberty of action which is so essential to success."

In the interference case No. 13,523, in the United States Patent Office in 1889, Mr. Mergenthaler testified substantially to the same facts. Mr. Hine is still the president of the Monoline Composing Company, although since the spring of 1898 he has taken no active part in any business.

William Goodyear Johnson, of the Washington bar, was born in the city of Washington June 8, 1860. His father, Henry Lezziardi Johnson, was also a native of this city and was born May 21, 1824. He was educated at Georgetown College and for nearly forty years prior to his death, which occurred in 1888, was in charge of the mail equipment division of the Post Office Department. Mr. Johnson's paternal grandfather was of English descent, his father, Philip, having come to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland, where he engaged in farming, and where his son Henry was born December, 1797. Henry Johnson came to Washington early in the nineteenth century. He was also in the Post Office Department, but retired some years before the civil war to a farm he had purchased in Fairfax county, Virginia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1874. He married Angeliqne Lezziardi, of Turin, Province of Piedmont, Italy. Her father, Antoine Lezziardi, removed from Italy to France, and subsequently served as an officer of the Twenty-first Regiment of Dragoons under Napoleon.

Mr. Johnson's mother, Emily E. Fitz Gerald, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in New Haven, February 2, 1834. She is the daughter of William Pitt Nelson Fitz Gerald and Sarah A. Goodyear. Mr. Fitz Gerald was the son of John Fitz Gerald, an ensign in Colonel Fraser's regiment under Burgoyne, which was cut to pieces at Saratoga in 1777. He came to this country from England, during the revolution, with this regiment, whose members had pledged themselves not to return to England until the colonists were subdued; a pledge which Ensign Fitz Gerald kept by remaining in America. His son, William P. N. Fitz Gerald, by reason of poverty, acquired his education under circumstances of great hardship, but through his own unaided efforts he overcame these obstacles and himself became an educator, being at one time a professor in Amherst College. He studied law at Yale and was State's attorney in New Haven in 1841.



WILLIAM GOODYEAR JOHNSON

Sarah A. Goodyear, Mr. Johnson's maternal grandmother, belonged to the colonial side of the Revolutionary conflict, her ancestors and other kinsmen being in the colonial armies in the war for independence. She was the daughter of Thaddeus Goodyear, of New Haven and Eliza Van Randst, of New York, the daughter of Cornelius Van Randst, a Dutch resident of Manhattan Island. She was the cousin of Charles Goodyear, the inventor, and the lineal descendant (fifth generation) of Stephen Goodyear, deputy governor of New Haven colony from 1643 to 1658.

Mr. Johnson's early education was obtained by private instruction at home and at Gonzaga College, the primary instruction, formerly known as the Washington Seminary. He completed his education at the Columbian University, Washington, in 1880, and in 1881 entered the law school

graduating therefrom in 1883, and in the following year took up the post graduate course, receiving the degree of LL. M. in 1884. During his course at the law school he also pursued his studies in the offices of Messrs. Hanna and Johnston, a law firm of considerable prominence, composed of Mr. John F. Hanna, who died in 1885, and Mr. James M. Johnston, who subsequently retired from the bar to engage in the banking business as one of the firm of Riggs & Company. Mr. Johnson acknowledges invaluable advantages from the practical experience he gained in the office of this firm during the prosecution of his studies in the law school.

On June 4, 1884, Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and before completing his first year at the bar enjoyed the advantage of having responsible charge of important legal business and of litigation involving large interests. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1889, and the records of that court show that he has had his full share of important litigation before it, in which he has achieved gratifying success.

In 1887 he became associated professionally with the late Calderon Carlisle, which association had the advantage of bringing to him new and valuable professional experience, and this association becoming closer with each year of its continuance, culminated in the formation of a partnership in January, 1894, which continued until, through the untimely death of Mr. Carlisle, in September, 1901, it was dissolved, involving the irreparable loss of an invaluable professional associate and an affectionate and generous friend. For more than twenty years prior to his death Mr. Carlisle had been legal adviser of the British Government at Washington through its legation and embassy, and upon the death of Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Johnson had the honor of being selected as his successor.

In 1891 he was chosen by the trustees as one of the faculty of the law school of the Columbian University and has continued such ever since. Mr. Johnson has never held any office, nor been a candidate for any official position, and has never engaged in any business or occupation other than the practice of the law. In 1892 he was married to Mary Anna, the daughter of the late James F. Moore and Sarah C. Moore. Having always lived in Washington, Mr. Johnson has never enjoyed the elective franchise, and being debarréd from any participation in constructive politics has never been affiliated with any political party or organization.

Tallmadge A. Lambert, one of the leading attorneys of the Washington bar, is a son of the late David Lambert and the late Frederick Kefauver (Preuss) Lambert. His parents were an alumnus of Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut. He studied law in New York City and was appointed assistant secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, where he resided for briefly, and where Tallmadge A. Lambert was born on November 20, 1842.

Mr. Lambert was educated at Georgetown University, District of Columbia, where he received his degree of A.B. in July, 1862, being class valedictorian, after which he entered the law offices of Messrs. Merrick & Morris, the firm being composed of Richard T. Merrick and Martin F. Morris, at the same time attending lectures at the law department of the Columbian University. In the fall of 1869 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and, in regular course, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and also the Court of Claims, and has practiced his profession continuously since. His alma mater conferred upon him, in addition, the degree of A.M., in 1871, and in 1893 the degree of LL.D. Mr. Lambert occupied the chair of civil law in the law department of the Georgetown University from 1893 to 1900 when, his health failing, he resigned his professorship. During his career at the bar he has been prominently identified with leading causes of the Supreme Court of the United States. Among others, may be mentioned (because of their peculiarly local interest): Van Riswick v. Wallach, 92 U. S. 202, arising from the confiscation act of 1862; Shoemaker v. United States, 147 U. S., 282, founded on the Rock Creek Park condemnations and the special act of 1890; United States v. Morris et al., 174 U. S., 191, known as the Potomac



TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT

River Flats litigation which originated from the special act of August 6, 1886, and which involved nearly the entire river front of the city.

Mr. Lambert served as one of the trustees of the public schools of the district of Columbia, and has always been deeply interested in educational matters. He was the attorney for the Great Falls Ice Company from 1874, and was its president from 1883 to 1899; also attorney for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1880 until 1898;

the attorney and director of the Lincoln Bank of Washington, and one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., and was one of the directors. He was furthermore one of the charter members of the Washington Board of Trade and was a director until ill health forced him to resign in 1901. Mr. Lambert took part in the incorporation of the Citizens' Relief Association of the District of Columbia, and is one of the trustees, and is also a member of the National Geographic Society and a manager of the Columbia Historical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and is a member of the American Bar Association. In the intervals of professional work he has contributed to divers periodicals both legal and otherwise.

Mr. Lambert was married, at St. Aloysius Church, in Washington, by the Reverend Charles Stonestreet, on the 27th of April, 1870, to Miss Avarilla Van Riswick, second daughter of the late John Van Riswick and his wife, Mary Van Riswick, nee Fenwick, now deceased. Three children have been born of this marriage, the eldest—Wilton John Lambert—is a lawyer, and is associated with his father, and two daughters, Miss Maud C. Lambert and Miss Mildred B. Lambert, who reside with their parents, at No. 1219 Massachusetts avenue.



WILTON J. LAMBERT

Wilton J. Lambert was born in 1871; is a native of Washington, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Tallmadge A. Lambert. Mr. Lambert is descended on his father's side from one of the oldest families in the State of Connecticut, his ancestors having founded the town of Wilton, near Norwalk, in that State. His grandfather on his mother's side was Mr. John Van Riswick, who was one of Washington's most successful business men. Mr. Lambert received his early education at Emerson Institute, this city,

and graduated from Princeton in 1892. He studied law at the law department of the Georgetown University, and graduated from there in 1894. He was president of his class at the law school, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1894, upon which he entered into active practice with his father, the firm being at first Lambert & Lambert, and subsequently Lambert & Baker. In June, 1896, Mr. Lambert married Miss Bessie Gorman, daughter of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and has two children, Miss Elizabeth and Master Arthur Gorman Lambert.

Mr. Wilton J. Lambert has been very active in the practice of his profession, having been identified as counsel with a number of important legal controversies, including the Rock Creek Park condemnation and assessment suits, the Potomac Flats cases, the contests between the rival electric lighting companies, and the contests over the will of Columbus Alexander, involving about \$1,000,000, and of the will of George W. Utermehle, involving about \$1,500,000, and many others of unusual prominence. Mr. Lambert is attorney for the Washington Base Ball Club of the American League, and for the Standard Stone Company. He is also a director of the Business Men's Association, the Union Savings Bank, the Colonial Fire Insurance Company, the Cerberite Manufacturing Company, and is first vice-president of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, besides being connected with a number of other important corporations and organizations.

John Bell Lerner.—It would be a difficult task to name a man who is closer identified with the progress and welfare of Washington than is John Bell Lerner, the well-known attorney and counsellor at law, with offices in the Adams Building, 1335 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C. He has not restricted his efforts towards the interests of this city to one particular line, but has given his best endeavors to advance the commercial, as well as industrial, educational and charitable interests of Washington, and his high standing in the community, among all classes, is sufficient evidence of his integrity, honesty and fair-mindedness.

Mr. Lerner was born in Washington August 3, 1858. He is the son of the late Noble D. Lerner. His rudimentary education was received in private schools in this city. In 1874 he attended the preparatory department of Columbia College, after which he was engaged with his father in the insurance business until the fall of 1876, when he entered the law office of Merrick & Morris. Before commencing the study of law he became greatly interested in amateur journalism, and at one time edited and published *The Tribune*, a monthly paper, and later *The Eclectic*, the latter being at first a monthly and afterward a weekly journal. In 1877 he entered the junior class of the law department of Columbian University and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in May, 1879, three months before reaching his majority. In June of the same year he was graduated from the university with a degree of LL.B., taking a prize for an essay

on "The Law of Mortgages." Immediately after his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law, being associated with Messrs. Merrick & Morris. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Merrick, he was appointed junior counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the Dis-



JOHN BELL LARNER

trict of Columbia, Mr. Merrick being the senior counsel. After holding this position for about two years his increasing private practice compelled him to resign and open offices of his own. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States April 28, 1886. By close application to business Mr. Larner soon built up one of the largest and most lucrative law practices in the District of Columbia. He gave much attention to the law of private corporations, some of the largest corporations in Washington having been organized under his counsel, among others, the Washington Loan and Trust Company, the first trust company organized in the District of Columbia. He was also active in securing the passage of the act of Congress of October 1, 1890, authorizing the incorporation of trust companies in the District of Columbia. Mr. Larner is a director and general counsel for the Washington Loan and Trust Company; a director in the Equitable Cooperative Building Association; vice president of the Home Trust and Insurance Company; director of the Commercial Metropolitan Bank, the National Galleries of Art, and a lecturer in the Columbian University. He was also connected with the Columbia National Bank, the National Loan and Trust Company, and the National Bank of the Republic, in each of which he was a director, and vice-president of the latter. He was also special counsel for the American Savings Loan and Investment Company. In addition to corporate business, Mr. Larner's services are sought in real estate matters, probate, trust estates, and

the general settlement of estates, in which he has had wide experience. Mr. Larner is connected with a number of religious and charitable organizations, and is a prominent member of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the vice-presidents of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. He was also a trustee of the Washington Public Library. Always closely identified with the business interests of Washington, Mr. Larner is an active member of the Board of Trade. He has not only been successful in his profession as a lawyer, but in the field of literature Mr. Larner is well known. He is the author of an interesting translation of Alexander Dumas' "Life of Napoleon," published in 1894. This work had never before been published in the English language. Mr. Larner possesses one of the largest private collections of valuable and rare books in this section of the country. He is a member of the London Ex-Libris Society, and his extended collection of book plates is invaluable. Mr. Larner is also taking the deepest interest in the researches of archaeology and is an ardent member and treasurer of the Washington Society, Institute of American Archaeology. He is also prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Columbian Historical Society.

His wife before marriage was Miss Anna Parker, daughter of E. Southard Parker, president of the National Metropolitan Bank in this city. There are three children — Ruth Parker, Margaret Parker and Isabella Wilson Larner. Mr. Larner lives at 1709 Nineteenth street, northwest.



A. E. L. LECKIE

A. E. L. Leckie, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1807, is one of the most prominent and promising practitioners at the District bar. He has won his way to the front rank of the legal profession in Washington by sheer force of industry and intellectual ability. Starting as

a poor boy, he has struggled unaided to the top. He came to this country when a lad of twelve, with no money in his pocket and no capital to back him, save the persistence of his sturdy Scotch ancestry and the ambition and determination to succeed. In Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he first settled, he toiled and studied, night and day, to lay the foundation for an education in the common schools. Then, with the practice of law steadily in mind, he equipped himself in the Bloomsburg State Normal School for teaching, and for five years thereafter devoted himself to teaching in order to obtain sufficient funds with which to enter upon the study of his chosen profession. He came to Washington, where he could have the benefit of and access to the finest legal library in the country, as well as the inspiration which proximity to the great legal minds on the supreme bench must give, and matriculated at the law school of the Georgetown University. There he proved a brilliant scholar, and came out with the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. He was admitted to practice in 1894, and the same qualities that had helped him through his earlier career brought him success almost immediately in the field to which he had consecrated the hopes and aspirations of his youth. He soon had a lucrative practice, and was recognized as one of the coming men at the District bar in both the civil and criminal branches of the law. His talent was early recognized by his legal associates, and the part he took in handling the defense of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, who was tried for the murder of James Seymour Ayers, Jr., as well as his connection with a number of other notable cases, not only created a demand for his services, but established his reputation as one of the most trustworthy lawyers in Washington.

Benjamin Farnsworth Leighton, reckoned among the most prominent members of the Washington bar, is also a man of wide business affairs and his name figures in the directorates of several of the leading financial institutions of the city. Mr. Leighton occupies a handsome suite of offices in the Columbian building. Born in Pembroke, Washington county, Maine, on November 1, 1847, he is the son of Charles H. and Sarah J. Farnsworth Leighton. Mr. Leighton is of English descent on both the paternal and maternal side. On the paternal side he is a descendant of the English family of Leightons. The grandparents on both sides of the house were born in England and came to this country in the early years of its independence. Desirous of fitting him for a profession, his parents afforded him every opportunity for an ample education. He first attended Kent's Hill Seminary, Maine, and later entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. For two years, 1871-2, Mr. Leighton taught in the Corinth Academy, at Corinth, Maine. Severing his connection with that institution he came to Washington in 1873, and took a course in law at the National Law School, this city, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and immediately engaged in general practice. Ere long he had surrounded himself with a large and influential clientele. Mr. Leighton has been a

director in the Columbia National Bank since 1887, and vice-president of the People's Fire Insurance Company since its organization, in which he played an important part. He has also been a director of the Columbia Title Insurance Company since its organization. In 1892 he was elected president of the Bar Association, and has been the dean of the law department of Howard University since 1881. When the American University was founded in 1893, Mr. Leighton was chosen one of its trustees.

Mr. Leighton is a Republican, but because of his long residence in the District of Columbia he has never taken an active part in politics. He served with distinction in the civil war, having enlisted in January, 1864, at the age of seventeen, in Company I, First D. C. Cavalry, at Augusta, Maine. He was wounded in battle on June 29, 1864, and later taken prisoner, and confined in Libbey Prison, where he



BENJAMIN FARNSWORTH LEIGHTON

was held for two months prior to his exchange in September following. Mr. Leighton is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. On August 8, 1879, Mr. Leighton married Miss Sarah Adams Foss, daughter of Cyrus King and Sarah Adams Foss, of Fairfield, Maine. Mrs. Leighton is a descendant on the maternal side of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, Presidents of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Leighton now reside at 708 Massachusetts avenue.

Hon. Joseph K. McCammon.—Years of experience in public and professional life, diligent application and scrupulous fidelity to the interests of his large and ever increasing clientele, have made the Hon. Joseph Kay McCammon, one of the most widely and best known attorneys in the United States. His legal training began at an early age, and to his deep knowledge of the laws and skill in handling intricate cases, is due the solution of many in-

volved public questions as well as law points. General McCammon has always taken the deepest interest concerning public affairs, and has held a number of highly responsible positions in the public service. Outside of his large practice, General McCammon finds time to devote himself to scientific researches which is attested by his



HON. JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON

membership of the National Geographic Society and the Cosmos Club. He is prominent in social circles and is on the roster of exclusive clubs of this city, New York and Philadelphia.

The Hon. Joseph K. McCammon was born in Philadelphia on October 13, 1845, being the son of David Chamber McCammon and Josephine Kay (Drummond) McCammon. The elder McCammon was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and the owner of sailing and steamships, among the former being the celebrated clipper ship "Morning Light," built by the Cramps for him in 1853. The son was educated at several academies in Philadelphia, entering thereafter Princeton College (now Princeton University), from which he was graduated in the class of 1866 and later received the degree of A. M. He is the father of his class, and has been president of the Princeton Second Alumni Association, and was for years president of its Princeton Alumni Association of the District of Columbia. After leaving Princeton he practiced law in Philadelphia, and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to public affairs. He was appointed recorder in Baltimore in 1870, and served several of the terms of the office until 1874, when he was elected to the Maryland legislature. In 1877 he became the attorney-at-law of the same body, and in 1878 he was appointed recorder of a court in Baltimore. He held the office of the public service in Maryland from 1880 to the appointment

of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, in which capacity he served until 1885. In 1881 Mr. McCammon was also appointed United States Commissioner of Railroads, and in the same year President Garfield appointed him to treat with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. President Arthur in 1882 appointed Mr. McCammon to treat with the Flatheads and affiliated Indians. During the civil war Mr. McCammon was a member of a militia organization in Philadelphia. He was Judge Advocate General on the staff of General Ordway, N. G., D. C. He has written a number of books relating to well-known law cases and public affairs, among them being: Report on Indian Service, 1878; Report of Councils with Bannock and Shoshone Indians, 1881; Report of Councils with Flathead and other Indians, 1882; Arguments in cases affecting Pacific and other railroads, and others.

Mr. McCammon is a member of the American Whig Society, Phi Kappa Sigma, a National Geographic Society, Metropolitan Club, Cosmos Club, and Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; University Club, of New York; Art Club, of Philadelphia. On September 22, 1870, Mr. McCammon married Catherine Ormsby McKnight of Pittsburg, who has since died. There are three children—Ormsby, Abbie Bristow, and Edith Nassau. Mr. McCammon resides at 1324 Nineteenth street, northwest, and his offices are located in the Bond building, Fourteenth street and New York avenue, where he has associated with him in the practice of a general law business, James H. Hayden, Esq.



WILLIAM EDGAR MOSES

William Edgar Moses was born near Mount Sterling, Brown county, Illinois, on February 15, 1844, and is a son of Jacob Creth and Anna Hobbs Moses. At the age of eighteen years, the war of the rebellion being waged, he enlisted in Company E, 110th Regiment, Illinois Infantry, on August 9, 1862, and served until September 9, 1865.

The three years spent in the United States service were active, he having participated in thirteen battles. On his return home, in 1865, he entered actively in business in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In 1880 Leadville, Colorado, seemed to offer superior inducements, and in April of that year he cast his lot in that gold camp. While there he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. In 1883 he embarked in the land scrip business. In April, 1885, he removed to Denver, Colorado, and prosecuted his business more vigorously.

In 1899, finding that his business had increased to such large proportions, and having a large and increasing clientele, he established himself at Washington, D. C., (continuing his Denver office) where he could the better serve his clients whose interests he represented in the Department of the Interior. Today he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successful and reliable dealers in Government land scrip in the United States. On January 1, 1903, he incorporated his business under the laws of Colorado, adopting the corporate name of "The W. E. Moses Land Scrip and Realty Company," with a capitalization of \$100,000.00. All of the stock was quickly subscribed for, is fully paid up, and is worth par. Although Mr. Moses is president and general manager of this company, he devotes his attention largely to land practice. He enjoys a large clientele extending throughout the public land States. He is essentially a self-made man. In politics he has always been a Republican of the purest type. He has never classed himself as a politician, manifesting an interest in politics only when the business of the country seemed to demand the attention of all of its patriotic citizens. Secret societies have not been given much attention. In the early sixties he affiliated himself with the Masonic order. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being past post commander of his (Reno) post; ex-president of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and Benevolent Association, which is composed of all of the Grand Army Posts of Denver, Colo.; also ex-chief of staff, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic. On November 25, 1872, he was united in wedlock with Miss Ella Oppy, daughter of Moses Oppy and Hannah Jefferson Oppy.

Arthur Peter was born in Rockville, Md., on November 16, 1873. His father, the late George Peter, was a lawyer of prominence in Maryland, and held various political positions, among which were State's Attorney, President of the State Senate, etc. Lavinia Gassaway, his mother, was a descendant of Judge Nicholas Gassaway, judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Maryland in 1691. Major George Peter, U. S. A., a member of Congress from Maryland for a number of years in the early part of the last century, was a grandfather, and Robert Peter, the first mayor of Georgetown, District of Colum-

bia, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Peter family is Scotch, and are related to the Douglasses, the Scotts and the Campbells of Scotland. Arthur Peter was educated at the Rockville Academy, Maryland, and at the Rittenhouse Academy of this city, receiving the scholarship prize at the last-named institution. At the age of seventeen he started the study of law, and the following year entered the National University of this city. At the age of twenty he was graduated in law from that university, receiving the faculty and MacArthur gold medals, it being announced that Mr. Peter had made 100 per centum in all examinations, a record never before or since equalled in that university. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar in Maryland, and at once moved to this city and engaged in the practice of law, entering at first the office of Arthur A. Birney, Esq., at that time



ARTHUR PETER

district attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1896 Mr. Birney offered Mr. Peter a partnership, which was continued for a short while, and terminated by the illness of Mr. Peter, who was compelled to retire from business for nearly a year. He then returned to this city and again engaged in the practice of law, forming a partnership for a time with Hon. John J. Hemphill. In 1899 he was engaged to deliver a course of lectures in testamentary law at the National University, and in 1900 became a lecturer upon the same subject at the Columbian University in this city. In 1901, upon the resignation of the late Justice Walter S. Cox, he was given the chair upon real property by the last named institution. Mr. Peter is a director in the Lincoln National Bank, a member of the Bar Association, of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, of the Bachelor Cotillion, and of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows.



WILLIAM H. ROBESON

William H. Robeson was born in Athens, Tennessee, September 8, 1860. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, Tennessee, and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Robeson was admitted to the bar July 1, 1883; was appointed Assistant Attorney in the Department of Justice September 15, 1893, in charge of the defense of Indian depredations cases, and resigned August 15, 1897. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice in Washington.



WILLIAM CARLYLE SHELLEY

William Carlyle Shelley, son of James T. and Martha McElwee Shelley, was born at Post Oak Springs, Roane county, East Tennessee, August 12, 1854. He was educated in private schools and at Rittenhouse Academy; was admitted to the bar at Kingston, Tennessee, December 10, 1877, and is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Shelley has always been a Republican in politics, and as such represented his native county in the legislature of Tennessee, 1878-1880. He was not in the army, except as a "refugee" to his father, who was colonel of the Fifth Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers in the Union Army. Mr. Shelley is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Captain Ammi Amery Thomas.—There are few men who are as well and as favorably known in the busi-



CAPTAIN AMMI AMERY THOMAS

ness and professional world as is Captain Thomas. Having occupied high and responsible positions in the Government, and being affiliated with the best interests of the national capital, his influence and experience is sought by all classes of people. His knowledge of the law and distinct skill in handling difficult cases to a successful result have aided him in building up one of the most lucrative law practices in this city. He occupies a large suite of offices in the Atlantic building, 930 F street, northwest, and his large clientele is ever increasing. Captain Thomas was born in Alexander, Genesee county, New York, August 29, 1844. He was educated at Middlebury Academy, New York, and St. John's Academy, Neshotah, Wisconsin. He studied law in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He had been previously appointed assistant United States marshal of Wisconsin, and served as such

in 1870 and 1871. He married Elizabeth Parks, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, on August 8, 1869, and removed to Kansas in 1872, where he continued the practice of law, receiving in the same year the appointment of register of the United States Land Office, at Cawker City, and afterwards at Kirwin, continuing here until 1877, and removing the same year to Washington, D. C., where he practiced as an attorney before the departments, though confining himself principally to business connected with the general land office and the Interior Department. He prosecuted, with signal ability and success, some of the most important land contest cases that the department ever was called upon to consider, some involving vast tracts of the public domain, and others involving titles to town sites worth millions of dollars. Gradually relinquishing his practice before the General Land Office, because of the general falling off of business in that bureau, Captain Thomas turned his attention to such active pursuits as invited investment, and with the capital he had accumulated, he soon became a stockholder and president of the United States Electric Lighting Company; director in the Second National Bank, the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the Brightwood Railway Company (of which he was the originator and President), and other enterprises. He is a director in the American Security and Trust Company, a director and large stockholder in the Atlantic Building Company, and one of the three projectors and owners of the Union building, a mammoth structure on G street between Sixth and Seventh streets, northwest, formerly occupied by the Washington City post office.

Captain Thomas' military career began in June, 1862, two months after the civil war commenced, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, being less than fifteen years of age. After a period of service in this command, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-Ninth Wisconsin, in May, 1864. In August following he was taken prisoner and detained in confinement in Alabama until February 22, 1865, when he was paroled. He was finally mustered out of the service in March, 1865. Captain Thomas comes from old revolutionary fighting stock, his ancestors having been actively engaged in the revolutionary war, as well as in the war of 1812. His father was Amery Thomas, a prominent lawyer in the State of New York, his mother being Flora (Butler) Thomas. Captain Thomas occupies a handsome residence at 1314 Twelfth street, northwest. He is a prominent member of the Masons and other fraternities and societies.

Hon. John Mellen Thurston, former United States Senator from Nebraska, is one of the many who came to Washington in an official capacity, and becoming enamored of the manifold attractions and possibilities of the national capital elected to make it his home. Mr. Thurston upon his retirement from the Senate, opened a handsome suite of law offices here in the Bond Building, corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue, northwest, with a branch office at Omaha, Nebraska, and also an office as

general counsel of the Yacqui Copper Company, at 170 Broadway, New York. He numbers among his clients business firms from all sections of the country of the highest standing in the commercial and financial world, as well as public men of influence and power. He is regarded as occupying a position in the front rank of the legal fraternity in the United States.

Senator Thurston was born at Montpelier, Vermont, on August 21, 1847. His ancestors were Puritans, and their settlement in this country dates back to 1636. His grandfather, Mellen, and great grandfather, Thurston, were both soldiers in the revolutionary war. His parents, Daniel S. and Ruth (Mellen) Thurston, moved to Wisconsin in 1854. His father was a private soldier in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and died in the service in the spring of 1863. Senator Thurston was educated in the public schools



HON. JOHN MELLEN THURSTON

and at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, supporting himself by farm work, driving teams and other manual labor. He was admitted to the bar May 21, 1860, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, where he has since resided. In that city he was elected a member of the city council in 1872; city attorney of Omaha in 1874, and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1875. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1884, and temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1888; was president of the Republican League of the United States from 1880 to 1891, and was selected as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis June 10, 17 and 18, 1890, which nominated Major William McKinley of Ohio, for President. In 1877 he became assistant attorney for the Union Pacific Railway Company, and in February, 1888, was appointed general solicitor of the Union Pacific system,

and held that position at the time of his election to the Senate. He was the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator in the Nebraska legislature in January, 1893, and received the entire party vote, lacking five votes of election. On January 1, 1895, he was tendered, in writing, the unanimous vote of the entire Republican membership in the legislature, and was elected January 15, 1895, for the term commencing March 4, 1895. In 1901 Senator Thurston was appointed United States Commissioner for the St. Louis Exposition. With his wife and four children Senator Thurston occupies a handsome home at 2132 Wyoming avenue, northwest.

Hugh T. Taggart, son of Hugh T. and Elizabeth (Fairgreave) Taggart, was born in Baltimore County, Md., August 15, 1844. When but a child his parents removed to Georgetown, D. C., from which place, after a residence of a few years, they removed to the State of Georgia, locating near Dalton, where his father purchased a tract of land which was cleared and converted into a farm. While here Mr. Taggart began his education at a crossroads school, and continued it at a school in Dalton. His mother's health failing, the family returned to Maryland, where he attended the public schools in Baltimore, and graduated from the high school in 1863. While reading law in the office of John Blair Hoge, esquire, he accepted the position of clerk to the contractor who erected the building for the Department of Agriculture in this city. Afterwards he entered the law office of the late Gen. Enoch Totten, attended the lectures at the Columbian Law School, and was admitted to the District bar on November 5, 1869. When General Totten became the attorney for the city government, in 1870, Mr. Taggart became one of his assistants.

Mr. Taggart established *The Washington Law Reporter*, which began its existence January 13, 1874, and conducted it for several years. It is still in existence, and has become indispensable to the profession and the public of the District.

On October 12, 1881, Mr. Taggart was appointed assistant United States attorney by Colonel Corkhill, and practically the first duty which devolved upon him as such was the preparation of the case of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, for trial. In one of its aspects, the case presented was that of a mortal wound inflicted in the District of Columbia and the death of the injured person in the State of New Jersey—another jurisdiction—and the serious question arose whether the offense of murder was legally complete in either place. If it was not, the jurisdiction of the courts of the District extended no farther than to convict merely for the assault there committed. This question was widely discussed in the newspapers by lawyers throughout the country. Mr. Taggart prepared the Government's briefs for the argument upon it in the trial court, and in the appellate court after Guiteau's conviction of murder.

By the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the Potomac River flats in the District of Columbia," it was made the duty of the Attorney-General to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a suit against all persons and corporations who may have, or pretend to have, any right, title, claim, or interest in any part of the land or water in the District of Columbia known as the Potomac flats. On the recommendation of A. S. Worthington, esquire, then United States district attorney, the Attorney-General on December 15, 1886, appointed Mr. Taggart as a special assist-

ant to the district attorney to take charge of the suit which was instituted under this act. The questions of law and fact which arose were numerous and intricate, and the magnitude of the interests involved made the case the most important one that had ever been heard or decided in the courts of the District. Among the defendants with extensive interests were the heirs of James Marshall and those of his brother, the late Chief Justice John Marshall; of Henry Harford, the last proprietor of the province of Maryland; the heirs and grantees of John L. Kidwell; the descendants of Robert Peter, an original proprietor of lands in the city, and others. The defendants were represented by leading members of the bars of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The decision of the court below was in favor of the Government on all points in controversy, and this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of certain tracts of land for Rock Creek Park claims were set up by some of the defendants that the value of their lands



HUGH T. TAGGART

was greatly increased by the existence of mines of gold upon them. Mr. Taggart was associated in the case, and to him was assigned the duty of meeting the pretension. This he did successfully, demonstrating that under the charter of Lord Baltimore and the patents issued by him as Lord Proprietary title to mines of gold and silver in patented lands did not pass to the grantees, but to the State of Maryland, and, in turn, by its cession of the District, to the United States.

Upon the conclusion of the above-mentioned specially assigned duties, Mr. Taggart again became one of the regular assistants of the district attorney, a position he still holds, having charge of the grand jury business and the preparation of indictments.

In 1877 Mr. Taggart married Miss Annie M. Jackson, daughter of Richard F. Jackson, of Fairfax County, Va. Ten children have been born of the marriage, all of whom are living. Mr. Taggart's home is in that part of the city which was formerly known as Georgetown.

Josiah M. Vale.—Occupying a spacious suite of offices in the Bond Building, Mr. J. M. Vale, attorney at law, enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is a prominent member of the Washington bar. A Pennsylvanian by birth, but, like many others, appreciating the opportunities of-



JOSIAH M. VALE

ferred to young men of energy and brains in Washington, he settled here early in life and has since made it his home. Mr. Vale is a son of Elisha and Edith Griffith Vale, and was born in York, Pennsylvania, on February 16, 1843. After passing through the common schools of his native town, he entered White Hall Academy, and after completing a course in that most estimable institution, he took his degree of law at the Columbian University, this city, and was at once admitted to the bar. Mr. Vale practiced law both here and in Iowa, and has the distinction of being the first citizen of the United States to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Vale entered public life here for awhile, and was chief of a division in the United States Treasury, ending his career as an officeholder at the beginning of President Cleveland's first term. Mr. Vale was a Union man in his sympathies, and received a commission as second lieutenant in Company F, 47th Iowa Infantry. He is a life member and past master in the Columbia Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia; a life member of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and a member of the Loyal Legion.

Hon. Willis Van Devanter.—The volume, variety and importance of the United States law business requires not only sterling integrity and high professional learning, but also superior industry and executive capacity in those who are chiefly charged with its control and disposition. Among these is Willis Van Devanter, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, one of the most difficult sta-

tions in the public service. Born at Marion, Indiana, April 17, 1859, Judge Van Devanter received his education in the public schools, Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, and the Law School of the Cincinnati College. He began the practice of his profession in his native town in 1881, and three years later located at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he has been city attorney, member of territorial legislature, commissioner to revise Wyoming's statute law, chief justice of the supreme court (appointed by President Harrison during territorial government and elected by people at first State election), chairman of State Republican committee, delegate to national Republican convention and member of national Republican committee. He was appointed to his present position by President McKinley March 23, 1897, and his splendid work in it has both sustained the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the Western country and won for him the commendation of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and Secretaries of the Interior Bliss and Hitchcock, in whose administrations he has served.

Judge Van Devanter has come into closer contact with Washingtonians and Washington institutions than is usual for those whose residence in the capital is temporary and official. He frequently participates in the conduct and argument of important government cases in the courts of the District of Columbia and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and is a member of the law faculty of Columbian University, being professor of equity jurisprudence and of equity pleading and practice. With a clear percep-



HON. WILLIS VAN DEVANTER

tion and resourceful mind he unites rectitude, courage and aptitude for hard work. These and a wide experience in a new country ever presenting new problems to be solved have made him a strong man and a successful lawyer of enviable attainments and reputation.

Landon Cabell Williamson.—No name stands higher at the Washington bar than that of Landon Cabell Williamson, who has been an active practitioner before the District tribunals since 1874. A Virginian by birth and a member of one of the oldest and proudest families of the



LANDON CABELL WILLIAMSON

Old Dominion State, Mr. Williamson was born at Charlottesville, on October 12, 1853. His parents are Samuel D. and Marion Rodford Preston Williamson. His early education was received at his home from a private tutor, until he entered the National University, and received his degree in law. Immediately thereafter Mr. Williamson was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and later before the United States Supreme Court. In politics Mr. Williamson is a Republican, but due to his protracted residence in the District of Columbia (having lived here since 1869), he has taken no active part in politics, nor has he held political office.

Mr. Williamson has ever been active in church affairs. When united in marriage with Miss Ameria Shipherd Van Vleck, daughter of William and Elizabeth Van Vleck, of New York on March 3, 1880, Mr. Williamson was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Since that, however, he has been one of the most active members of the Assembly's Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Twice he was made superintendent of its Sabbath School, and still instructs a large Bible class there. For four years Mr. Williamson was president of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and is still one of its directors. In Masonic circles Mr. Williamson has always taken a foremost part. He first entered the Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, and for three years was its worshipful master, and, with others, founded the Osiris Lodge No. 26, in which he still retains membership. Other societies with which Mr. Williamson is connected may be mentioned: LaFayette

Royal Arch Chapter No. 5, of which he was at one time high priest; Orient Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 5, and as a thirty-third degree Mason belongs to the A. A. Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, was the first Patron of Naomi Chapter, No. 3, and first Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., District of Columbia, as well as the Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. Mr. Williamson is one of the incorporators and directors of the Eastern Star Home and for four years was president of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have no children.

Jesse Henry Wilson, the son of John Henry and Marcelina V. Wilson, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, on January 3, 1855. He entered the college of Columbian University, graduating therefrom in the year 1874, and in 1876 from the law school of the same institution. He was a tutor at the university from 1872 to 1876. Since then Mr. Wilson has devoted himself to the practice of law, to the satisfaction and profit of his numerous clients and with a large measure of success to himself.

Mr. Wilson has served several terms as a director of the Bar Association, and is at present one of the examiners of candidates for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He was from September 30, 1893, to the reorganization of the present Board of Educa-



JESSE HENRY WILSON

tion, June 6, 1900, a member of the board of trustees of the public schools, being for most of this period chairman of the committee on ways and means and of the high and normal schools committee. It was during Mr. Wilson's term of office that the fine Western High School building

on Thirty-fifth street was erected, in which project he had a large part, and the departure from the stereotyped style of school architecture inaugurated by this building was in a large measure due to his efforts. He is a trustee of the Peabody Library, a member of the Columbia Historical Society, a member of the board of directors of the Potomac Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Dumbarton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the oldest churches of that denomination in this country. Mr. Wilson's father has the unique distinction of having been the leader of the choir of this church in Georgetown for the past fifty-five years.

Mr. Wilson has represented for the past twenty-five years as attorney or counselor most of the financial institutions of Georgetown. He is an expert real estate lawyer and a sound counselor. He was married December 19, 1877.

to Lizzie Woodward, daughter of George Thomas Woodward and Rebecca Woodward, and has had five children—Jesse Henry Wilson, Jr., Guy Woodward Wilson (died in June, 1901), Irving Thomas Wilson, Ralph Octavius Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson.

Nathaniel Wilson, the son of Charles G. Wilson and Harriet Abbot Wilson, was born August 9, 1836, in Zanesville, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, after which he entered Shurtleff College, Illinois, whence he was graduated with high honors. He moved to Washington over forty years ago and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1861. Since that time he has been steadily engaged in the general practice of law, and has been of counsel in many of the most important cases tried in the District.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.



JAMES LAWSON NORRIS

James Lawson Norris.—A Washingtonian by birth and education, with the exception of a few years spent at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., James L. Norris, now one of the foremost patent attorneys at the national capital, has devoted the best years of his life to the advancement and improvement of his home city, and by his tireless energy and steadfast principles has attained a high place among the best representatives of Washington's citizens. Descended from an old and distinguished family both on his paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Norris was born on October 15, 1845. His grandfather, Barnett T. Norris, who was born in St. Mary's county, Md., moved about 1790 to the vicinity of Waterford, Loudoun county, Va. After settling on

a farm he married Miss Barbara Ordner, of Frederick county, Md. Sixteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Norris, one of whom died in infancy, and the survivors, with the exception of two, who lost their lives in their country's service, one at the battle of Craney Island, in the war of 1812, and the other in the Mexican war, were in the course of years scattered in different parts of the country. Of this large family John Edmund Norris, father of the subject of this sketch, a lawyer of distinction and ability, and a politician of much prominence, was born on October 23, 1816, and was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he married Eliza Tidings Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, who was early connected with Dickinson College after it came into the hands of the Methodists.

James Lawson Norris is the fourth child of this union. After attending Everett Institute, then a noted school of Washington, presided over by Professor E. W. Farley, he received a collegiate education at Dickinson College. While there he read law with Judge Graham, a well-known jurist of Carlisle, and subsequently with his father, John Edmund Norris. During his college life Mr. Norris became a member of the Belles-Letters Society and of Zeta Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and upon his return to Washington, with several others, founded the Alpha Chapter of that fraternity at Columbian College, in the District of Columbia. After leaving college Mr. Norris entered the United States Patent Office, serving on the examining corps in the classes of mechanical engineering and philosophical instruments, under Chief Examiners Albin Schoepf and William B. Taylor. In 1869 Mr. Norris resigned his office and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, establishing offices at the northeast corner of F and Seventh streets. His efforts were so crowned with success that ten years later he purchased the property on the northwest corner of F and Fifth streets and erected thereon the office building now bearing his name. Mr. Norris, as his father was before him in politics, is a staunch Democrat. He has always worked

with great energy for the success of his party in all campaigns, National, State and Congressional, and has held many posts of honor in the councils of his party. Upon his father's death, in 1887, who for many years had been president of the Jackson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, next to Tammany the oldest political organization in the United States, Mr. Norris was unanimously elected to this position, and has been re-elected each succeeding year, holding that office at the present time.

Mr. Norris has held many positions of honor and trust in the councils of his party. From 1888 to 1892 he was advisory committee of the Democratic National Committee for the District of Columbia. In 1892 he was elected a delegate from the District of Columbia to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and served as national com-



NORRIS BUILDING.

mitteeman from the District from 1892 to 1896. In the latter year he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Democratic Committee, and two years later, upon the death of Hon. William P. St. John, was made treasurer.

For many years he has been the treasurer of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and also served as the representative of the District of Columbia on that committee. In October, 1889, Mr. Norris was designated and recommended by the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia to be Democratic National Committeeman, and was unanimously seated by the Democratic National Committee, February 22, 1900, whereupon he resigned the treasurership of that committee, it being the unwritten law that a member of the committee could not be its treasurer. April 10, 1900, the primaries were held in the Dis-

trict of Columbia to select 66 delegates and 66 alternates for the city convention to select six delegates to the Kansas City Convention. Out of this number Mr. Norris received 56 delegates and 56 alternates, three delegates and three alternates, elected on an independent ticket, afterwards throwing their votes to Mr. Norris. The Norris delegation carried the city, 20 legislative districts out of 22. His plurality was 5,926 out of some 14,000 votes cast.

Mr. Norris, aside from his large and growing professional duties, is interested in many corporations and business enterprises. In 1898 Mr. Norris was elected president of The Oak Hill Cemetery Company, having been a director and trustee from about 1890, he being elected president on the death of its president, Mr. Matthew W. Galt. In 1898 Mr. Norris was elected director of the United States Electric

Lighting Company of the District of Columbia, and later made its president. He has been a member of the Board of Trade of the District of Columbia from about the date of its formation. On May 22, 1899, the board of directors of the Washington Board of Trade passed a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to name one hundred citizens to serve as a reception committee to Admiral Dewey, and of the one hundred Mr. Norris was a member. Mr. Norris, with five other members, received the President, Mr. McKinley, and Admiral Dewey at the Capitol; also received President McKinley's entire Cabinet and conducted them to the grand stand, east front of the Capitol, where the sword was delivered. Mr. Norris was a member and vice-president of the Schley Home Fund, and in the centennial of the location of the seat of Government at Washington he was a member of the committee, and with

other members escorted the Diplomatic Corps into the House of Representatives where addresses were delivered by Senators Daniels, McComas and others.

For years Mr. Norris was a director of the National Bank of the Republic, and later was elected a director and vice-president of the National Bank of Washington, which position he now holds, as well as those of director and vice-president of the Franklin Insurance Company and director and vice-president of the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company. His name has long been identified with the charitable institutions of this city, he being at the present time a trustee of the Children's Hospital, a member of the board of visitors of the Providence Hospital, and a member of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society. In movements denoting a public spirit Mr. Norris is equally

prominent. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the National Pure Food Drug Congress, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In November, 1898, he was selected as a member of 200 citizens of the District, designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to receive the District regiment on its return from Cuba, and escorted President McKinley to the stand in Convention Hall, where the returned soldiers were received and addressed by President McKinley. In 1891 he was selected by the Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as one of three commissioners to appraise lands condemned by the Government for the formation of the National Rock Creek Park. This commission, of which Mr. Norris was chairman, determined the value of nearly 2,000 acres of land, an area nearly one-third the territory of the District of Columbia, under the titles of more than one hundred claimants. The awards of the commission, despite some contests, were approved by the Supreme Court of the District. Property owners and the public were satisfied with the equitable spirit of the board, and there was a general sense of relief when title to the park was finally vested in the Government.

Mr. Norris is too well known, both nationally and locally, to need encomiums here, but suffice it to state that he is a rock-ribbed Democrat of the Jackson school, a fearless fighter, a most pronounced party man, one of the solid men of Washington, and at the head of a prosperous patent business. He was a member of the inaugural executive committee at the first inauguration of President Cleveland, in 1885, and in 1892-1893 he was chairman of the inaugural committee having in charge the second induction into office of Mr. Cleveland. He also served as a member of the inaugural executive committee at both inaugurations of President McKinley. He accompanied Mr. Bryan through a portion of his tours in the eastern and western sections of the country during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

In 1867 Mr. Norris married Miss Annie Virginia Robinson, daughter of Col. Israel Robinson, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, who served during the civil war at the head of the Sixty-ninth Virginia Regiment. At the death of the distinguished Confederate, in 1863, he was buried from the capital at Richmond, Virginia, being a member of the lower house at the time. The married life of James L. Norris was most happy, but it was sadly terminated on January 12, 1895, by the death of Mrs. Norris. Of the seven children who blessed the union, five survive. Edith Norris married the Rev. P. Parker Phillips, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Grace James Norris became the wife of Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., son of the distinguished Maryland Senator. Emma Virginia, James Lawson, a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and Rastus Ransom Norris, the younger children, are still under their father's vine and fig tree. Mr. Norris lives at 331 C street, northwest. There he seldom allows business to intrude, and he enjoys the companionship of his children and his many friends to the fullest extent.

Sturtevant and Greeley, attorneys and counselors in patent and trade-mark causes, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C. Foremost among the patent attorneys in this city is the firm of Sturtevant & Greeley, consisting of Charles Lyon Sturtevant and Arthur Philip Greeley, both men of marked ability and sterling integrity. With a lucrative practice as a patent attorney established by Mr. Sturtevant, and with years of experience gained by Mr. Greeley as a high official in the Patent Office, this firm is ably and fully equipped to most successfully conduct the affairs of its large and ever increasing clientele.

Charles Lyon Sturtevant, the senior member of the firm, is a Washingtonian by birth, and a son of parents who came to Washington in the early sixties, and received his entire education in Washington. He is a son of Albert L. and Susan A. Sturtevant of Springfield, Mass., his mother's



CHARLES LYON STURTEVANT

maiden name being Kinsley. His father was one of the original settlers of the suburb of Mount Pleasant. Mr. Sturtevant was graduated from the high school in the class of 1881. In 1885 he took his degree of B. S. at the Columbian University, and later entered the Law School where he took his degree of LL.B. and LL.M. in 1888 and 1889, respectively. After admittance to the District bar he engaged in general patent practice, opening his own office in 1891 and practicing alone until Mr. A. P. Greeley, former Assistant Commissioner of Patents, became associated with him. Mr. Sturtevant is also a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On February 14, 1893, Mr. Sturtevant married Miss Bessie Dillon; three children, Albert Dillon, Ruth Howard, and William North Sturtevant, being born to them. Mr. Sturtevant is a member of the prominent clubs, and his name is to be found on the roster of the Cosmos, the Chevy

Chase, the Columbia Golf Club of this city and the Reform Club of New York. He is also a member of the Mayflower Association and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Anthropological Society, and the Board of Trade, and Historical Society of this city. Other orders that claim him as a member are the B. B. French Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Hiram Chapter, Washington No. 1, Commandery; Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine; Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.



ARTHUR PHILIP GREELEY

Arthur Philip Greeley, the junior member of the firm, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, and is the son of the Rev. Edward H. and Louise M. (Ware) Greeley, the former a direct descendant of Andrew Greeley, who settled in America in 1680, and was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Greeley was educated at the Concord High School, from which he graduated with high honors in 1876. From thence he entered Dartmouth College, where in the class of 1883 he took his degree of A.B. In 1880 he received his degree of L.L.B. from the Columbian University, and that of L.L.M. a year later. In the latter year he was admitted to practice in the District courts, and subsequently was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1884 Mr. Greeley began his career in the Patent Office in the capacity of assistant examiner. He was made principal examiner in 1891, and examiner in chief in 1895 by President Cleveland. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Patents in 1897 by President McKinley. That his appointment was virtually a reward of merit is substantiated by the fact that the promotion was entirely unsolicited upon his part, the Senate confirming the appointment without so much as a dissenting voice. From 1891 to 1893 Mr. Greeley was a member of the commit-

tee which arranged the patent exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, and later on that which served in the same capacity for the exhibit at Atlanta, Georgia. The late President McKinley commissioned Mr. Greeley to revise the patent and trade-mark laws under an Act of Congress passed June 4, 1898. In April, 1900, Mr. Greeley resigned his post in the Patent Office and the partnership with Mr. Startevant was then formed.

Fond of outdoor sports, Mr. Greeley is a member of several clubs, among them the University, New York, and the Cosmos of this city, and is also prominently identified with the B. B. French Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Lafayette Chapter R. A. M., and Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, and Psi Upsilon college fraternity. On November 16, 1892, Mr. Greeley married Miss Helene H. M. Herzog, daughter of Charles and Hildegard Herzog. Of this union two sons, Arthur E., and Philip H. Greeley, were born.

William George Henderson, by his untiring efforts and unceasing energy has built up a large and lucrative practice in patent and trade-mark cases in both the District of Columbia and before the United States Circuit Courts throughout the States where litigation is in progress. Mr. Henderson occupies a bright and attractive suite of offices



WILLIAM GEORGE HENDERSON

at 501 F street, northwest. William G. Henderson is a son of William and Sarah J. (Faucett) Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., and was born in Washington city, October 15, 1852. He received his education in various private schools, including the preparatory school to Columbian College. Receiving an appointment as clerk in the office of the inspector of building materials for the Treasury Department's extension, he remained there until he secured a better appointment in the Agricultural Department, leaving this

in 1868 to accept a clerkship in the United States Patent Office, where he was for a number of years a member of the examining corps, until 1874, when he resigned. At this time he received his degree of bachelor of law from Columbian College Law School, graduating with the class of 1874, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. For two years after beginning the general practice of law Mr. Henderson had his office in connection with the offices of the late Walter D. Davidge. Subsequently he concluded to make a specialty of patent cases before the federal courts. On the motion of Mr. Davidge Mr. Henderson was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court on May 10, 1880. Mr. Henderson is also identified with many interests outside the pale of his practice, among them the Washington Board of Trade, of which he is a director, and chairman of its committee on streets and avenues. He was the first president of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens Association which was organized in 1896. He has served in this capacity with the exception of two terms, and is still its president. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of The New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, F. A. A. M., and past grand master of Masons of the District of Columbia. He belongs to Columbia Royal Arch, Chapter No. 1, and Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. Mr. Henderson married Miss Kate S. Nicholls, of Blackshear, Georgia, whose father John C. Nicholls, represented the first Georgia District in Congress for two terms. Four children of this union are still living: Namee Clopton, wife of Mr. Ralph H. Bowles, professor of English in the Phillips-Exeter Academy, of Exeter, New Hampshire; Sara, Louise Adelaide, and Shirley Dee Henderson. Mr. Henderson, with his family, occupies a handsome home at Eckington.

Wilkinson and Fisher.—One of Washington's best known and prominent patent law firms is that of Wilkinson & Fisher, with large and well-equipped offices in the Atlantic Building, 930 F street, northwest. The firm is composed of Ernest Wilkinson and Samuel T. Fisher, which membership was formed in 1897.

Ernest Wilkinson, the senior member of the firm, was born on his father's plantation in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, in 1859, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1880. He served in the United States Navy, after graduation, for ten years, during that time making a cruise to the Arctic, in search of the Jeannette, and later a cruise on the North Atlantic Station, followed by a trip around the world. Mr. Wilkinson also served while in the Navy, for two years on the scientific staff of the Smithsonian Institution, and for two years as an instructor at the United States Naval Academy. He studied law while in the naval service, was admitted to the bar and resigned his commission in July, 1890, having in the meantime spent some months in the law offices of Charles S. Whitman, the eminent patent lawyer and author on patent law, and was immediately taken

into partnership by Mr. Whitman, and remained a member of the firm of Whitman & Wilkinson until the death of the senior member of that firm in 1896. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Samuel T. Fisher, then Assistant Commissioner of Patents, who resigned from that post to enter the firm of Wilkinson & Fisher. Mr. Wilkinson has confined his attention almost entirely to patent law and has made a specialty of matters pertaining to ordnance and war material generally. He has been employed in many important patent causes relating to ordnance, notably the suit of Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, of London, England, versus Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, and others, in which he was employed by the Attorney General of the United States to defend the Government officials who were being sued. He was also employed in the suit of the Howell Torpedo Company against the E. W.



ERNEST WILKINSON

Bliss Company, in the long series of litigations between the American Ordnance Company and the Driggs-Scabury Gun and Ammunition Company; and in contests between the Hotchkiss Company of Paris, France, and their rivals in this country.

Mr. Wilkinson is of revolutionary stock, his ancestors having figured prominently in the early history of the Republic. He is a son of Joseph Biddle Wilkinson, a signer of the articles of secession for the State of Louisiana in 1861. In January, 1888, he married Gulielma Bostick, daughter of Captain Edward Bostick, of South Carolina, and of Maria M. Martin of Maryland. Of this union there is one child, Theodore Stark Wilkinson, Jr. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Metropolitan, the Army and Navy and the Chevy Chase Clubs; of the Washington Board of Trade; of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Sons of the Revolution, and also of B. B. French Lodge No. 15, F. A. A. M.

The junior member of the firm of Wilkinson & Fisher is

Samuel Tucker Fisher, who was born in Canton, Massachusetts, February 12, 1855. On his father's side he is descended from old Puritan stock, his ancestors having come from England to Massachusetts in 1637. His great-grandfather, and namesake, was a soldier throughout the revolutionary war. His mother was of Huguenot extraction. His younger days were spent on a farm, and at the age of seventeen he entered Harvard University, and was graduated therefrom in due course, four years later. While in college he paid special attention to mathematics and natural science, especially to electricity and chemistry, dropping the study of the classics after the first year, under the elective system. After graduation he went to Colorado, first taking, however, a short special course in surveying, mining engineering and assaying in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In Colorado he took up surveying, receiving an appointment as United States Deputy Surveyor. This work, however, was not to his liking, and he returned to Massachusetts and spent several years as a private tutor, journalist, and analytical chemist. In 1886 he entered the Patent Office as a fourth assistant examiner. By competitive examination he passed through all the lower grades and was appointed law clerk in 1891, and principal examiner in the same year, having in the meantime studied law and been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In 1893 he received the Presidential appoint-

& Fisher, formerly Whitman & Wilkinson. This firm has been, and now is, actively engaged in the practice of patent law, both before the United States Courts and the Patent Office. They have clients in every State in the Union, and all the important foreign countries.



OCTAVIUS KNIGHT

Knight Brothers, Patent Lawyers.—This firm enjoys the unique distinction of being the oldest patent law firm in the country. The firm of Knight Brothers was established in 1843 by the present proprietor's uncle, Mr. George H. Knight, author of Knight's Patent Office Manual, who went to Cincinnati when a young man, in the early days when travel to the West was by way of railroad to Cumberland, Maryland, thence by stage through Pennsylvania, and thence by boat on the Ohio River to the West. Thirteen years later, in 1856, the present proprietor's father Mr. Octavius Knight, the well-known patent expert, established the present Washington office, and by his recognized ability and constant devotion to his clients' interests, established for the Washington firm the enviable reputation which it has enjoyed ever since. While maintaining a residence in New York city in deference to the exacting demands of a large practice in experting in patent litigation, he still retains the deepest attachment for Washington and interest in its welfare.



SAMUEL TUCKER FISHER

ment of Assistant Commissioner of Patents, which place he held for a little over four years. His decisions were always carefully considered, and gave general satisfaction, both in the Patent Office and to the inventors and attorneys. He resigned in 1897 to enter the present law firm of Wilkinson

Hervey S. Knight, the present proprietor, was born in Georgetown (now West Washington), D. C., on January 8, 1867; was educated in the Washington schools, and in the law department of the University of Georgetown, and is a member of the bar, and practices in the courts of the District of Columbia, and in the federal courts throughout the United States. For more than fifteen years Mr. Knight has devoted his entire time to the practice of patent law,

and stands in the front rank among the members of the patent bar. He is an associate of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the Washington Patent Law Association.

Another brother of the original proprietor, formerly



HERVEY S. KNIGHT

associated with this firm, was Edward H. Knight, A. M., LL. D., author of Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, United States Commissioner at the Centennial Exposition, and at the Paris International Exposition of 1878.

The firm of Knight Brothers has ranked high in the profession since its establishment, sixty years ago. It has been identified with much of the important patent litigation of the country during its existence, and numbers among its patronage a large and distinguished clientele in the United States and abroad, being attorneys in this country for the Krupp Gun Works of Essen, Germany, as well as the Magdeburg branch of that firm; for the celebrated physicist, Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), of Scotland, and a large number of prominent engineers and manufacturers in this country.

Whitaker and Prevost.—This well-known firm of patent and general practicing attorneys is composed of J. H. Whitaker, G. A. Prevost and Louis Prevost Whitaker, the latter a son of J. H. Whitaker and admitted to the firm in 1892. The partnership between Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Prevost was entered into in 1886, and since that time this firm has earned a most enviable reputation and is reckoned among the most active and influential practicing in the District of Columbia. Whitaker & Prevost have figured as the attorneys in many important cases, notably among them being one which involved the trial, sentence and punishment of persons charged with a felony, by trial in the

police court without jury. This firm, to test the question of the constitutional right of a person accused of a felony to a trial by jury, took up a case of a person serving out a sentence by the judge of the police court and sued out a writ of habeas corpus. Their client was released. The practice in such cases was then changed, and a jury trial in the police court was provided for by an act of Congress. Although not actively engaged in the real estate business, Whitaker & Prevost have successfully promoted several large deals, one of more recent date being the purchase by them of the Young Men's Christian Association property on New York avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, for the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, for \$120,000. Whitaker & Prevost have a large practice before the Patent Office and in the circuit courts of the United States in connection with patents and patent litigation, and practice before the United States Supreme Court. This firm occupies a large suite of offices, appointed with all modern appointments, at 610 F street, northwest.

Jesse Hadley Whitaker, is a son of Ira and Hannah Gove (Hadley) Whitaker, and was born in Fulton county, New York, on December 5, 1842. On his mother's side Mr. Whitaker is closely related to Professor Hadley, Yale's scholarly president. Born and raised on a farm, Mr. Whitaker was afforded the best educational advantages available. After attending the common schools at home, he entered the Middlebury Academy in Wyoming county, New



JESSE HADLEY WHITAKER

York, where he finished. In 1864 Mr. Whitaker came to Washington and was at first an assistant to the reporters engaged in reporting the proceedings of the United States Senate, where he remained one year. After this he was employed by the New York State agency in this city, pro-

viding for the care of the Empire State's soldiers throughout the war. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Whitaker was employed in the Pension Office and Post Office Department, until 1877, when he entered the Patent Office. Engaged in a clerical capacity, he steadily improved his position by close application to his duties and rose step by step. In 1878 he was made third assistant examiner; second assistant examiner in 1879; first assistant examiner in 1880, and principal examiner in November, 1881, which post he held for five years. Mr. Whitaker had taken a degree of law at Columbia College, and was for a time engaged in a general law practice in New York city with Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, but, due to failing health, returned to Washington. This was prior to his entering the Patent Office. On leaving the latter office he associated himself with Mr. Prevost, as already stated, and has since lived and practiced in this city. On June 16, 1868, Mr. Whitaker married Miss Eleanor Prevost. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker live at 1421 T street, northwest, and have one son living, Louis Prevost Whitaker.

George Allen Mallet-Prevost comes of an old distinguished Swiss family, which settled in this country a century or more ago, due to political disturbances about the time of



GEORGE ALLEN MALLET-PREVOST

the French Revolution. The family's original name was that of Mallet-Prevost, but of recent years the prefix to the hyphenated name has been frequently dropped, unless used separately. Mr. Prevost is the youngest child of Andrew G. M. Prevost and Sarah M. Allen Prevost, and was born in Trenton, N. J., on March 22, 1803. His grandfather, Louis Mallet-Prevost, served with distinction as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, having come to this country with his father, General Paul Henry Mallet-Prevost, who came here because of his thorough and outspoken democratic proclivities which

rendered him unpopular at home. The subject of this sketch, after graduating from the high school in the pioneer class of 1878, attended Emerson Institute in this city. He graduated in law at Columbia College in 1885, at which time he received a prize for an able essay on the legal status of married women, and at once engaged in practice, and in 1886 entered into partnership with Mr. Whitaker.

Mr. Prevost married Miss Maud C. Swormstedt, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Prevost have one son, George Mallet Prevost, and reside at 3562 Thirteenth street, N. W.



LOUIS PREVOST WHITAKER

Louis Prevost Whitaker, the junior member of the firm of Whitaker & Prevost, was born May 13, 1809. He attended the public schools and graduated in the class of '80 from the Washington High School. Thereafter he attended the Columbia Law School, from which he received the degrees of bachelor and master of laws. Entering the employ of the firm of Whitaker & Prevost in 1880, he was admitted in 1892 as a partner. Mr. Whitaker is an ardent golfer, and is a member of the Columbia Golf Club. He married Miss Nellie S. Salmon, of this city, in 1892, and resides at 1717 Willard Place.

Ernest Wilder Bradford. Foremost among Washington's patent lawyers is Ernest Wilder Bradford, with offices in the Washington Loan and Trust Company's building, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, northwest. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, having been successfully associated with many large and intricate cases in litigation. Few men who have risen to the prominence attained by Mr. Bradford can with truth say, as he can, that their success is due entirely and alone to their own efforts.

Mr. Bradford is a son of Charles Gamaliel Bradford, and was born at Mattawamkeag, Penobscot county, Maine,

on May 23, 1862. Five years later both parents died and the orphan boy was taken to live with relatives. His early education was received in the district country schools of Winslow, and at Oak Grove Seminary, a Friends' preparatory school at Vossellboro, Maine. When seventeen years



ERNEST WILDER BRADFORD: 1

old Mr. Bradford left the home of his relative and started out in the world to carve a name for himself. By working at farming and teaching school during vacation time he acquired sufficient means to secure his degree from Oak Grove. He then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and while clerking in a law office took a course in law at the Central Law School of Indiana, graduating in April, 1882, and was at once admitted to practice in the State supreme and United States circuit courts. In 1893 he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court bar. For several years prior to this date he was a member of the law firm of C. & E. W. Bradford in Indianapolis. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Bradford came to Washington and opened offices, and has been unusually successful ever since. An ardent and active Republican, casting his first vote for James G. Blaine and every successive Republican Presidential nominee, Mr. Bradford has never held a public office of any kind.

He is an active Odd Fellow and a past officer of Beacon Lodge No. 15, Fred. D. Stuart Encampment No. 7, Canton Washington No. 1, P. M., is now going through the chairs of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the District of Columbia, and is at present commissary-general on the general staff of the commander-in-chief of the Patriarchs Militant branch, I. O. O. F. for the world, with the rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Bradford is unmarried.

Edward Gregory Siggers.—Tuesday, May 1, 1899, was the day on which Edward Gregory Siggers, the well-known patent attorney of this city, started out to practice in his own name, after years of experience in assisting others,—years in which he learned every minute detail of the patent business. To-day Mr. Siggers occupies a prominent position in the front rank of patent attorneys. That he has been able to build up so large a business in such phenomenally short time, and yet to keep its various branches so specialized that the interests of each individual client receives the same attention and care they received when the office was not so extensive, is possible only through Mr. Siggers' ceaseless attention to detail and his tireless energy and application.

Mr. Siggers is a Virginian by birth, son of George Siggers and Mary E. (Gregory) Siggers. He was born in Alexandria, Va., on February, 14, 1864. At the age of four his parents moved to Washington, where young Siggers received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he left school and accepted a place in the office of a prominent patent attorney, where he stayed until October, 1882, after which he engaged with another firm of patent lawyers, always learning that which would be of benefit to his future career. On February 14, 1885, when Mr. Siggers was twenty-one years old, he was taken in as a member of this firm and until May 1, 1899, the firm remained as then constituted. During the years 1887-88-89 he took a course in law at the National University, and



EDWARD GREGORY SIGGERS:

was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in June, 1889. In June, 1899, he received the degree of master of patent laws from the Columbian University of Washington, D. C. Mr. Siggers occupies most advantageous offices in the National Union Building,

918 F street, northwest. He is within one minute's walk of the Patent Office, and the building in which his office is located is one of the finest in the city. At present Mr. Siggers has an office force of eighteen employes, and his offices occupy seven rooms on the third floor of the National Union Building. His Patent Office force comprises three specification writers, two examiners, five typewriters and stenographers, and three draftsmen. In addition to the management of the patent business, Mr. Siggers conducts the *Inventive Age*, a scientific journal devoted to the patent business, and furnishes weekly correspondence to over

3,500 newspapers scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Although taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to public affairs, Mr. Siggers has never held or solicited a public office. His entire time and efforts are devoted to his ever-increasing business. He is a Mason in its various degrees, a Knight Templar and a member of the Order of the Golden Cross.

On August 10, 1888, Mr. Siggers married Miss Myrtle Stalnaker, and from this union there are three children—Paul V., Philip E., and Mary P. Mr. Siggers' family residence is at 306 F street, northwest.



ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

CHAPTER XXVI.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

CALEB CLAPP WILLARD.—One of the most striking examples of the self-made man in Washington is Caleb Clapp Willard, now one of its wealthiest citizens and one who has toiled unceasingly for more than half a century to reach the enviable position he now occupies. Reaching Washington when but a lad of fifteen years, and, after receiving an education, he was launched into the hotel business at Old Point Comfort, Va., and there and in other places

he gained an experience which stood him in good stead when he entered the hotel field of Washington as proprietor of the Ebbitt House at Fourteenth and F streets, which hostelry has for years been one of Washington's most exclusive and popular hotels, as well as the acknowledged headquarters for Army and Navy officers, who are proverbial as seeking the good things of life. While Mr. Willard's fortune is a large one, and he is said to pay more taxes than any individual in the District of Columbia, not excepting the late W. W. Corcoran, yet with it all he is a modest, unostentatious man, living in an unpretentious home, where the late Mr. Kingman, whose writings over the *nom de plume* of "Ion," were familiar to all, lived for so many years. In this house, at the corner of Fourteenth and P streets, Mr. Willard with his family now lives. Mr. Willard is quite as unostentatious in his charities as in the mode of his living, and few who appeal to him for help, if worthy, are turned away empty handed.

Descended from an old distinguished New England family, Caleb Clapp Willard was born on August 10, 1834, in Westminster, Vermont. His parents were Joseph and Susan Dorr Clapp Willard, both of Vermont. On his father's side he is a direct descendant of Simon Willard, builder of Bunker Hill Monument, while his maternal ancestry is quite as illustrious. His maternal grandmother, Nancy Dorr, was a direct descendant of Ebenezer Dorr, who accompanied Paul Revere on the night of his memorable ride from Old South Church, Boston, to sound the war alarm. When ten years old Mr. Willard went to live with Judge Baxter at Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he attended school, at the same time working in a store. A year later, he went to Wisconsin to be with his uncles.

In those days there were no railroads and the trip was made by canal from Troy to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Milwaukee, Chicago at that time not being deemed a place of sufficient importance for the steamers to stop at. Remaining there but a year Mr. Willard returned to New England and thence to Washington to join his brothers, Henry A. and Joseph C. Willard, then the proprietors of Willard's Hotel. This was in 1849 and after attending the Washington Seminary, now Gonzaga College, Mr. Willard received his first insight into the hotel business, which



CALEB CLAPP WILLARD

afterwards proved to be the nucleus of his fortune. When he reached the age of nineteen his brothers put him in charge of the old Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, which at that time had a capacity for one thousand guests, and was the only summer hotel south of New York, the Messrs. Willard having purchased it from Reynolds & Mehaffy. Yellow fever became an epidemic in Norfolk, Virginia, a few years later, or in 1855, and the house was closed. Shortly afterwards it was purchased by the Hon. Joseph Segar. Mr. Willard then decided to try his for-

tunes in the West, and drifted to Chicago, where he became connected with the Tremont House, then owned by Gage Brother & Drake, with whom he remained one year, going on to Prairie Du Chein, Wisconsin, to engage in the commission business with his brother-in-law, George M. Dickinson. Phil Armour, the late millionaire, was a regular customer of this house and visited it weekly to purchase grain and hides. A year later Mr. Willard came back to Washington on account of the illness of his brother Joseph. It was at this time that he purchased one-half interest of Mr. Segar in the Hygeia Hotel and had the exclusive management of it until 1862, when the Government ordered the hotel to be torn down. The privilege of superintending

for six months' rations for 10,000 troops. He returned on a transport with 1,000 three months' men from Vermont under General Phelps of the United States Army. This regiment was composed of the best young men from the Green Mountain State, and was camped in tents where the present New York Post Office now stands. Upon his return to Fort Monroe, Mr. Willard was appointed commissary storekeeper, and ordered to receive the stores from New York, and had under his charge one hundred Boston stevedores, each man measuring more than six feet. After attending to this commission Mr. Willard resigned. His hotel destroyed, he hardly knew which way to turn, and went to New York and became half owner of the



EBBITT HOUSE.

this destruction, however, was granted Mr. Willard, one hundred soldiers and forty carpenters being placed at his disposal. The ground was cleared off in two weeks. The furniture, consisting of eleven hundred suites, and all the lumber was taken to Camp Hamilton, two miles distant. For this destruction Hon. Joseph Segar and C. C. Willard put in a claim, but up to this date have received no compensation. Later Messrs. Segar and Willard were allowed to erect a small hotel on the dock which formed the nucleus of the present new large Hygeia, now being removed by the order of the United States Government.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Willard was sent to New York for the Government to take the first order

Girard Hotel with the late Milford Smith of the Grand Hotel, Broadway. There he remained but a few months, finding that business again called him to Fort Monroe. Before the destruction of the old Hygeia Hotel the Government reserved three-fourths of it for hospital purposes, requesting Mr. Willard to keep the other part for the accommodation of officers and exchanged prisoners from both North and South, who were placed in his custody. Of these, by means of his universal kindness and courtesy, Mr. Willard made many friends, some of whom are living at the present time. Mr. Willard is among the few survivors who witnessed the memorable battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. In 1864 Mr. Willard came

to Washington and purchased the Ebbitt House, and built it up to what it now is, which, up to fifteen years ago, was equal to any hotel in the country, and can show upon its registers more prominent names than any hotel in the city. Mr. Willard made the Ebbitt a home for army and navy officers, and during the time Congress made no appropriation for their pay he invited the officers to be his guests. This offer was duly accepted and highly appreciated, and made him many life-long friends, among them General Sherman, who always spoke of Mr. Willard's success with personal enthusiasm, saying, "he made a fortune and there was not a dirty shilling in it."

Mr. Willard was a personal friend and ardent admirer of President McKinley. One of his most cherished possessions is a photograph where both were taken together, showing a striking facial resemblance between the two. Mr. McKinley was a guest at the Ebbitt for fourteen years, and went from there to the White House. Mr. Willard was tendered the Commissionership of the District of Columbia by Mr. McKinley, as well as many other important offices of trust, but these he invariably declined, preferring a life of retirement to an official one. In the development of F street Mr. Willard was the pioneer, and was the first to construct large office buildings in that section, notably among them the Adams Building, a large, double iron structure, still one of the finest in the city. His confidence in this locality was so great that, at low prices, he secured the frontage on F street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets, on which are now located the Ebbitt House and Geological Survey Building, his modesty preventing him from ever putting up his own name over any of his buildings. In 1880, after conducting the Ebbitt House for twenty-five years, Mr. Willard leased it to a syndicate and retired from business. He reserves a handsome office in the Adams building, where his time is fully occupied in looking after the many details connected with the management of his large estate.

Of the many large office buildings in Washington and especially of those on F street, none stand on more



ADAMS BUILDING.

historic ground than the Adams building, the fine six-story iron office structure owned by C. C. Willard. It was originally a stately and roomy edifice, which was occupied by John Quincy Adams about 1820, and from which he went to the White House after he had been elected President in 1825. While Mr. Adams was Secretary of State, Mrs. Adams gave the most brilliant receptions of the period in this old mansion, and it is stated that the most beautiful women and the most distinguished men always graced the receptions of Mrs. Adams. To this building Mr. and Mrs.

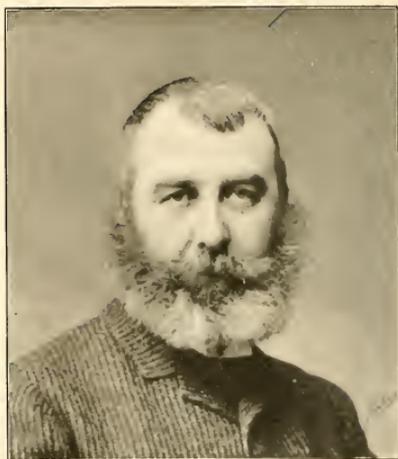
Adams returned after his presidential term had expired. The property has only changed title once from the Adams estate. In 1884 it was conveyed to L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a year later to Mr. Willard, its present owner. Mr. Willard has completely remodeled the old structure, about the only thing left standing being the old wall in the room where Mr. Adams used to sit in his chair and gaze from his window at the Capitol, for there were no buildings at that time to obstruct the line of vision. The new Adams building is a fine lofty edifice built of iron and made as nearly fireproof as possible. It has fourteen distinct brick fireproof vaults. It is seven stories high and most of the walls have four-foot foundations and are twenty-two inches in thickness from the ground up. Every care was taken to make the building solid and substantial and only the best material was employed in its construction.

Another of the many handsome properties owned by Mr. Willard may be mentioned the Hooe iron building, almost adjoining the Ebbitt House, on the south side of F street. This building is occupied by the Geological Survey Bureau of the United States Government. Its size and proportions at once strike the eye as the structure looms above the buildings on each side, rivalling in height the Ebbitt House. It was completed at an estimated cost of more than \$250,000, including the price of the land on which it stands. It is seven stories high, 159 feet deep, with a frontage of 75 feet. The first story is divided into three large and well appointed stores, with a large hall running through the center of the structure. The building is thoroughly fireproof and is an ornament to Washington.

Levi Zeigler Leiter was born November 22, 1834, in the town of Leitersburg, Washington county, Maryland, founded by his ancestor, Jacob Leiter, a Dutch Calvinist, who sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1760. His parents, Joseph and Ann Zeigler Leiter, were both of the same faith. This faith was carefully instilled into the mind of the son. Joseph Leiter was able to give his son a careful education in the schools of the town founded by his ancestors, but was powerless to restrain—even if he had desired to—the spirit of enterprise, backed by sound judgment, that determined the son early in life to seek in the larger and more promising fields of the then far West an outlet for his energies, which the small town nestling among the foothills of the Blue Ridge gave no promise of affording. At the age of eighteen young Leiter settled in Springfield, Ohio. Here he entered the employment of Peter Murray, a prominent merchant, where he remained one year. This time sufficed to convince him that the arteries of commerce would inevitably converge where nature had provided cheap and effective water transportation and where the facilities for collecting and distributing the produce of that vast region known as the Mississippi Valley, if not at hand, would by the force of

natural causes be created. It is this faith in the future greatness of Chicago which in 1854 determined Mr. Leiter to settle there and which, since that time, has prominently connected his name with nearly every effort to advance the commercial, industrial, political, moral and intellectual development of the western metropolis. In a community famous for the number of its public-spirited citizens the name of L. Z. Leiter will always retain an honored place in the front ranks of those who have "deserved well of the State"—few equalling it and none surpassing it.

Mr. Leiter's commercial career in Chicago began by employment in the house of Downs & Van Wyck, and subsequently that of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. It was not very long, however, before he was able to do business on his own account. Together with Marshall Field, who had been,



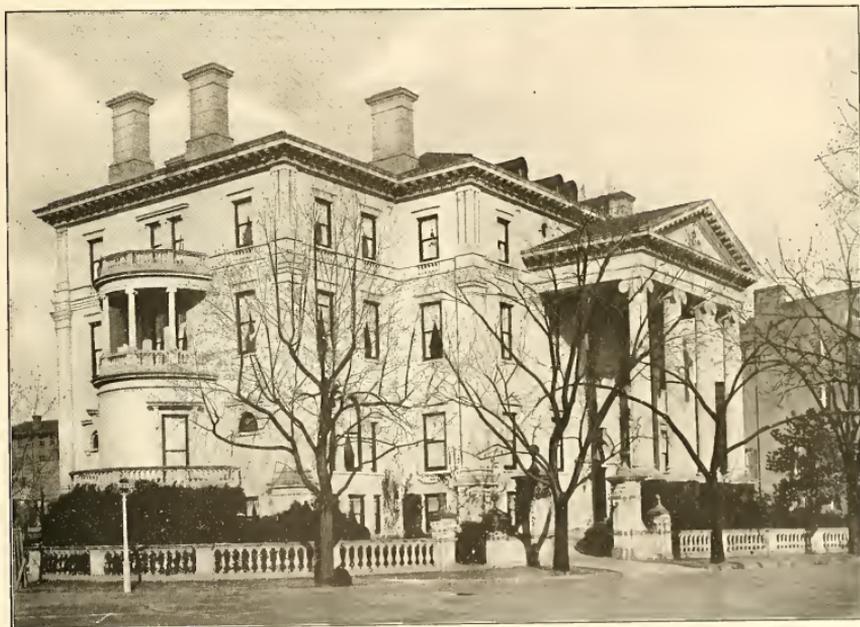
LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER

like himself, connected with Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., he purchased an interest in the business of Potter Palmer. Under the name of Field, Palmer & Leiter the new firm did business for two years, at the end of which period a reorganization, under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., was effected. The exercise of rare intelligence, based upon the soundest business principles, rapidly increased the prestige of the firm until it attained a position and standing which can justly be said to have left it in its own chosen field without a rival in the country. On January 1, 1881, Mr. Leiter, having large real estate and other interests, and desiring freedom from the daily duties of an exacting business, sold his interest to his partners, thus enabling him to devote more of his time to his family, to travel, and to his choice library, which contains, among other treasures, one

of the best private collections of "Americana" in the United States. Since 1883, Mr. Leiter has maintained a residence in Washington, D. C., where he remains during the winter months with his family.

In the rebuilding of Chicago, since the fire of 1871, Mr. Leiter has proved himself to be one of the most progressive and energetic of its citizens. He has erected many handsome office and store blocks in the business district. For many years he was director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and gave much time and patient study to the wise distribution of charity; and not only in this enterprise, but in all intelligently directed charities he has been an indefatigable worker and liberal contributor.

a moving spirit. His means and his business sagacity have been enlisted in many worthy enterprises. He was the first president of the Commercial Club, and is now a leading member of the Chicago, the Calumet, the Washington Park, the Metropolitan, the Cosmos and the Union League Clubs. He took an interest in reorganizing the Chicago Historical Society after the great fire, and contributed liberally to its building fund, for the purchase of books, and for the payment of the debt which had for a long time hampered the operations of the society. He was also in 1885 president of the Chicago Art Institute. For many years, in fact ever since its organization, Mr. Leiter has been a heavy stockholder in The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.



MR. LEITER'S RESIDENCE.

The American Sunday School Union has always been one of his favored instrumentalities for doing good. With a keen insight into the springs which govern human action he has never courted popularity, but has preferred, at all times, in speech and action, to do his whole duty to the community in which he lived, as he saw it, and without reference to the applause it might bring him. For that reason he has never sought or held public office, though he has ever been a diligent student of politics and a singularly clear minded commentator of current events. In all that goes to advance the social and educational, no less than the business interests of Chicago, Mr. Leiter has been

On October 18, 1866, he was married to Mary Theresa, daughter of Benjamin Carver, a descendant of the family of John Carver, first governor of Plymouth Colony. They have four children—Joseph, actively interested in assisting his father in his business affairs; Mary Victoria, who was married to the Right Honorable George Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India; Nancy Lathrop Carver, and Marguerite Hyde. In addition to his house in Washington, he has residences in Chicago; "Linden Lodge," on Lake Geneva, Wis.; "Walton House," a small fishing preserve, also on Lake Geneva, and "Big Red," a ranch in Wyoming.

George Westinghouse.—Although Washington counts an unusual number of famous men among its residents, it is probable that none of them are so widely known throughout the world as George Westinghouse, for wherever the railway has gone, his great invention of the air-brake has made traveling safe and swift, and his name is familiar to the dweller in Siberia and South Africa, as well as in Europe and America.

Mr. Westinghouse is not a native of Washington, having been born at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, in October, 1846. His life has been romantic enough in his mature years, but it lacks that touch of romance common to so many of our rich men, of having been a poor boy. His father was a manufacturer before him, so that his mechanical genius comes to him naturally. Although only a boy during the civil war, his large stature



GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

enabled him to gratify his desire to fight for the Union, and he has the unique record of having served in the infantry and cavalry of the army, and, for the last year of the war, as an engineer officer in the navy, resigning when the fighting was over.

After a short stay at Union College (which has honored itself, since he became famous, by conferring a degree on him) he began active business life in the exploitation of a railroad switch which he had invented. This brought him in touch with railroad problems, of which the most important was the discovery of an efficient power brake. While studying the problem the successful use of compressed air in the construction of the Mont Cenis tunnel was made public. He alone grasped the hint. His mind had already formulated the mechanism. Here was the power—compressed air. Thus, in 1868, he invented the air-brake, which is undoubtedly the greatest advance in railroading since

Stephenson's use of forced draft in the Rocket. We cannot go into the story of the introduction of the brake and of its improvement, but it is to be noted that Mr. Westinghouse has always studied to improve it, and his later inventions of the "triple-valve" and quick-action brake are almost as epoch-making as that of the air-brake itself. It is not exaggerating to say that these inventions have made modern, high-speed railroading possible and safe. Mr. Westinghouse is not only a mechanical genius and inventor, but a skillful executive and financier. As soon as he had the brake well developed, he organized a factory for its manufacture, which has grown to the great works at Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, one of the most remarkable examples of highly specialized and efficient manufacturing in the world. It is worth noting, in this connection, that in his air-brake works, as far back as the 70's, Mr. Westinghouse introduced the Saturday half-holiday and the 54-hour week, a practice followed in all his later works.

Applying the experience gained in the use of compressed air with the brake to his old work with switches led to the pneumatic switch and signal, now so common, and this line of industry has developed into another of his works, the Union Switch and Signal Company. With the use of electricity to operate the valves in the pneumatic system he was brought to study this comparatively new agent, and out of this has grown the greatest of his companies, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. One of the qualities for which Mr. Westinghouse is noted among those who know him best is his remarkable foresight. Twenty years ago he seems to have foreseen the tremendous possibilities of electrical development and even the line along which they would proceed. Nearly all other workers in the electrical field were developing direct current, but he saw that the transmission losses would keep this form within narrow limits. Alternating current would take care of the transmission, but a means must be provided for readily changing the high pressure needed for transmission to the low pressure needed for application. The Gaulard and Gibbs transformer patents offered a solution; these he bought, and started the electric company. One more thing was needed for complete success—a simple and reliable motor. This was supplied by Tesla, who was backed by Mr. Westinghouse while working it out. The story of the fight to introduce alternating current, which was carried on by Mr. Westinghouse single handed against incredible opposition, is as fascinating as a romance, but space limits forbid going into details. We may only mention the lighting of the Chicago Fair and the great Niagara plant as among his earliest triumphs. He has the satisfaction now of seeing his ideas approved by the whole electrical industry, and what was a feeble infant grown to a giant. The great dynamos for the elevated and underground roads in New York, and for the underground road in London are among his latest triumphs. Besides the work thus far described, Mr. Westinghouse has taken a foremost part in the de-

velopment of the gas engine and the steam turbine, which are built by the Westinghouse Machine Company. He was also the moving spirit in the exploitation of natural gas in the Pittsburg district, his special merit coming from working out its piping over long distances, which was at first thought impossible.

Works for the manufacture of the air-brake have long been established in England, France and Germany, followed by electric works in France, and more recently by the great works of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at Manchester, England, which in the first year of operation are employing about five thousand men.

plished what he has done, and even now he works harder than any of his lieutenants.

The Westinghouses have for a number of years occupied the Blaine house, on Dupont Circle, in the winter (they purchased it a few years ago), making their summer home at Lenox, Massachusetts, where they have one of the most beautiful estates. They have also their fine old home in Pittsburg, where it was among the first of the large houses in what is now the residential district. His numerous business cares do not leave Mr. Westinghouse much time for social enjoyment in Washington, although he has entertained many distinguished guests, including



MR. WESTINGHOUSE'S RESIDENCE.

In all, Mr. Westinghouse is president of nearly a score of companies employing about thirty thousand people, and representing a capital of nearly one hundred millions of dollars. With all this wonderful achievement to his credit, the man himself is modest and unassuming. Indeed, owing to his great dislike of anything like personal advertising, and his absolute refusal until very recently to let his portrait be published, only those who had met him personally know his appearance. He is a man of very attractive personality and charm of manner, and of large and vigorous physique. It is obvious that only a man of tremendous capacity for work and splendid health could have accom-

plished what he has done, and even now he works harder than any of his lieutenants. Mrs. Westinghouse, in all of her beautiful homes, is the ideal hostess, gracious and charming, and possessed of that rare tact which, without apparent effort, makes every guest feel thoroughly at home and draws out his best efforts towards the general entertainment, assured of a sympathetic audience. She is one of the most generous contributors to the Associated Charities, a patron of music, and deservedly beloved for her benefactions. In May of 1899 Mrs. Westinghouse gave a grand reception to the Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which Mr. Westinghouse is an honorary member, which is said to have been the finest reception ever given in a private

residence in Washington. They have one son, George Westinghouse, Jr., who is now a student at Yale. Mr. Westinghouse has been decorated with a number of foreign orders, including the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He is also one of the two living honorary members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Washington may well be proud to count among its distinguished residents this man who has done so much for industrial development, and who, by the invention and perfection of the air-brake, is justly entitled to a high place among the benefactors of the race.

Noble D. Larner.—Occupying an exalted position in local matters, insurance and Masonic circles, Noble D. Larner, a Washingtonian by birth and residence, spent a life fraught with usefulness and distinction. The son of Michael



NOBLE D. LARNER

and Christiana Larner, he was born on January 9, 1830. He was one of the organizers of the National Union Fire Insurance Company in 1865, and was elected its first secretary, which position he held continuously to the time of his death, on March 19, 1903. As a Mason Mr. Larner held every important position within the gift of the subordinate and grand lodges, and at the time of his death was past grand master, past grand high priest and past grand commander of the District of Columbia, and past general grand high priest of the United States.

His early education was received at the District private schools, after which he entered the printing establishment of his grandfather, Jacob Gidcon, and there learned the "art preservative of arts." In April, 1861, Mr. Larner answered President Lincoln's first call for troops for ninety days' service and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Some time after Mr. Larner had been dis-

charged from the army he was drafted to serve for three years under a call by the President. Sometime after this, he, in connection with others, formed what was known as the Third Ward Draft Club, its object being to secure money to purchase substitutes for those citizens of the third ward that might be drafted. In this effort the club was so successful as to procure substitutes enough to relieve all that were drafted in that ward except the last two who were sent to the army. Some time afterwards President Lincoln decided that he would place in the army a substitute to the credit of the District of Columbia, and communicated his desire to the provost marshal general of the District, with the request that he select the gentleman who should fulfill his wishes. The provost marshal general sent for Mr. Larner, stated to him the President's wishes and placed the matter in his hands. After considerable trouble, substitutes being scarce, he succeeded in getting one. He was sworn in, dressed in uniform, taken to the White House and introduced to the President, who spoke very pleasantly to him as to the duties of a soldier. President Lincoln subsequently sent Mr. Larner a check on Riggs Bank in this city in payment of the price he had paid for the substitute. At another period during the year 1864 or 1865 the city council of Washington received notice that a delegation of the Baltimore, Maryland, city council intended to make a visit to Washington. The council of Washington appointed a committee, of which Mr. Larner was chairman, to receive and escort them to the places of interest in the city. After visiting various places they expressed the desire to visit the President. After entering the President's office and being introduced to him, he was informed that the visitors desired to sing him a song or two. The President said he would be glad to hear them. They then formed a circle around him and sang several patriotic songs, much to the pleasure of the President. During the singing they used a fine American flag which they waved around his head. After they had concluded their singing and the President had thanked them for the pleasure they had given him they repaired to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station to return home. After they had gotten upon the train they called Mr. Larner to them and presented him with the flag they had waved around the President's head. That flag is still in the possession of Mr. Larner's family and very highly prized by them.

In December, 1860, he received an appointment to a clerkship in the Interior Department, where he remained until 1865, resigning to accept the secretaryship of the National Union Fire Insurance Company, of Washington, which position he held till death. Mr. Larner was equally prominent in the District's public affairs, and as a member of its city council he left a most enviable record. He became a member of the council in June, 1863, serving until June, 1865, and was chairman of the committee on improvements throughout his incumbency and was vice-president of that body for one year. While a member of the council Mr. Larner introduced many important measures, among them the bill to arch the old canal; to

sewer the old Slash Run, on L street, northwest, and to arch the sewer which ran from what is now Florida avenue down Eighth street, northwest. The measures were defeated at the time because of the great cost involved, but were subsequently introduced and adopted by the Board of Public Works. Mr. Larner took an active part in the passage of the act establishing a paid fire department in the District. He also introduced and had passed the bill in both branches of the council for the establishment of the paid fire alarm telegraph system. Another important bill introduced at his instance was that providing for the removal of ashes from residences. This bill was not passed, because of lack of funds, but the District government has since adopted the regulation. Mr. Larner always took an active interest in politics, and was Democratic in his sympathies.

On the 19th of October, 1863, Mr. Larner became a Master Mason of B. B. French Lodge; the following December a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, and on the 31st of December he was elected secretary; in 1864 senior warden, and worshipful master in December, 1865 and 1866, serving as such two years. November 6, 1866, he was elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and served for five years, and was grand master in 1881 and 1882. He became a member of Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter No. 20, then under the registry of Maryland and District of Columbia Grand Chapter. In 1867 he united with others in the formation of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia. On June 1, 1867, he became high priest of the new chapter, Lafayette No. 5, and served as such two and a half years. He became grand secretary at the time of the organization of the Grand Chapter, serving until November, 1872, when he was elected deputy grand high priest, and served one year. He was also chairman of the committee on correspondence of the Grand Chapter for many years. In November, 1873, Mr. Larner was elected grand high priest. At Nashville, Tennessee, in 1874, he was elected general grand captain of the Host of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and general grand scribe of the same order at Buffalo, August 24, 1877; general grand king at Detroit, Michigan, in 1880; deputy general grand high priest at Denver, Colorado, in 1883, and general grand high priest in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1886. He first attended a convocation of the General Grand Chapter held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1868, and has been present at every convocation held by that body since that time. He received the order of knighthood in Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., in May, 1866, and affiliated with De Molay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, February 16, 1872, and was elected eminent commander from the floor, December, 1877. Upon the organization of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in

this city, Mr. Larner was elected its first grand commander, which office he held for one term, during which the duty of organizing and placing the Grand Commandery in proper working order devolved upon him, which duty was performed to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Grand Commandery. In cryptic masonry he united in the movement made in Washington in organizing a council of Royal and Select Masons, in 1870. In the following year (1871) he was elected thrice puissant grand master, and in 1878 he received the degrees of the Ancient Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree. On January 31, 1887, Mr. Larner assisted in the formation of the Washington Masonic Veteran Association, and refused to accept the office of president at that time. Subsequently, on February 22, 1893, he was elected president of the association and has continued to hold that office. On February 22, 1901, he was elected president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and on February 22, 1902, he was re-elected. During his incumbency it was more successful in the number of new members enrolled than at any previous time, and in 1902 Mr. Larner was elected vice-president of the National Congress of the Sons of American Revolution.

On November 25, 1851, Mr. Larner married Miss Ann Margaret Keller, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Of this union four sons were born—Philip F. Larner, now secretary of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Washington, and John B. Larner, a member of the Washington bar; Harry Day Larner, who died in infancy, and Charles N. Larner, who died on October 30, 1895, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, at that time being assistant secretary of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Washington City.

Mr. Larner died suddenly on the 19th day of March, 1903, at a meeting in the lecture room of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, after presenting his report as treasurer of the board of trustees of that church, having been a trustee of the church for nearly twenty years. He was buried with high Masonic honors from the church on March 23, 1903, and his remains were interred at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

Henry Augustus Willard.—Prominent in Washington's history for more than fifty years has been Mr. Henry A. Willard, who although in his eighty-first year is still active and robust, with an alert and keen mind, and who daily dispenses the duties connected with the management of his affairs and the many interests in which he is directly or indirectly connected. Mr. Willard since his residence in Washington, has taken a foremost place in its affairs. He is a self-made man. There are few of the city's large financial institutions that Mr. Willard is not identified with at the present time, as he has been in the past. His name

is synonymous with the rapid growth and prosperity of Washington, many of which changes and improvements he was mainly instrumental in bringing about.

Henry Augustus Willard is a son of Joseph and Susan Dorr (Clapp) Willard, and a great-grandson of Joseph Dorr, one of the "Tea Party" who destroyed the tea in Boston harbor in the revolutionary times. He was born at Westminster, Vermont, on May 14, 1822. His education was acquired at the common schools of his native town and at the academy at Walpole, New Hampshire. The early years of his manhood were spent in a life of usefulness and energy, so much so, in fact, that his fame as a purveyor to the public's taste preceded him to Washington, and upon the receipt of an urgent request from Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, Mr. Willard came to Washington and assumed the management of the old City Hotel, which occupied the



HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLARD

site of the now magnificent Willard Hotel, which prior to that time had not been a pecuniary success. From that time on the hotel prospered and flourished until its reputation is now international. In a short while after his assumption of the management of the hotel Mr. Willard leased the property and changed the name to that of "Willard's Hotel." A little more than five years thereafter, that is, in 1853, he and his brother J. C. Willard, purchased the Willard Hotel property of the late Hon. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe. He first took his eldest brother, the late Edwin Willard, in partnership with him, and the latter retiring, his brother, the late Joseph C. Willard, became a partner in the business. In 1858 they purchased the adjoining property and erected a large addition on the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, northwest. They continued

to conduct the hotel under the firm name of J. C. & H. A. Willard until 1861, when they leased the hotel to Sykes, Chadwick & Co., and subsequently to other parties. In 1892 H. A. Willard sold his half interest to his brother, the late Joseph C. Willard. In 1867 he organized the National Savings Bank, now the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, and was its president for several years. For a number of years he was vice-president of the National Metropolitan Bank, resigning in 1897. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of public works, serving with the late Alexander R. Shepherd, and on the latter's being appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, he was elected to succeed him as the vice-president of the Board of Public Works. He held this office until the change to the present form of municipal government was made by Congress. He was also appointed by President Grant a member of the Board of Public Health. He was elected a director of the Columbia Railway Company, and subsequently, about 1874, became its president and continued to hold this office until 1889. Mr. Willard organized the Columbia Fire Insurance Company in 1881 and was its president for nearly eleven years. He was one of the organizers of the Garfield Memorial Hospital and was on the committee which selected the present site. He is at present vice-president of this institution. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of trustees of the reform school and held that office for many years. In 1877 he was chairman of the board of trustees of All Souls Church and superintended the building of the present church edifice. He was not only the largest individual contributor to the building fund, but was instrumental in raising the funds necessary to build the church. He has been active in building operations in this city, having erected many dwelling houses. He built his present home, 1333 K street, in 1873 and has lived there continuously since. He is at present a director of the American Security and Trust Company, the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and a member of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, and of the Vermont State Association of Washington. Mr. Willard has just erected the Willard Building, a fireproof building for office purposes, on the site of his first residence, 513-515 Fourteenth street, northwest, which in design and construction is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

On November 6, 1855, Mr. Willard married Sarah Bradley Kellogg, of Westminster, Vermont, she being the daughter of Judge Daniel Kellogg, and great-granddaughter of Hon. Stephen Rowe Bradley, first Senator of Vermont, and granddaughter of Hon. William C. Bradley, elected to Congress from Vermont in 1814, and again in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have one son, Henry Kellogg Willard, who was born October 20, 1856.

Charles Mather Ffoulke, son of Benjamin Green and Jane (Mather) Ffoulke, was born on July 25, 1841, at Quakertown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal ancestors for generations were land owners, and several of them were land surveyors and conveyancers and were called "counsellors of the peace" because of their devotion to the amicable settlement of controversies of all kinds among the county families. His father was prominent among this number, and, on account of the reliance upon his equity and justice by the people in the counties

the large tract taken up by his ancestor, Edward Ffoulke, on his arrival in this country, and under the provisions granted by William Penn. All of Mr. Ffoulke's ancestors in America were members of the Society of Friends, and he was educated in the Friends' schools in Quakertown, Gwynedd and Philadelphia. Mr. Ffoulke's first occupation was as teacher in the Friends' school in Philadelphia, of which Aaron B. Ivius was the head. He was afterwards, for two years, principal of the Friends' school in Quakertown. In 1861 he entered the wool business in Philadelphia, from

which he retired in 1872, and since that time he has not been engaged in any commercial business.

Mr. Ffoulke went abroad in 1872, and remained on the other side of the Atlantic over two years in the study of art, particularly as expressed in paintings and in tapestries. In 1884 he went abroad again for the same purpose and remained there over five years, and also made many trips between 1874 and 1884, as well as subsequently. He owns one of the largest, most varied, and important collections of antique tapestries in private hands in the world. In 1888 he acquired the entire collection of the Barberini family of Rome, consisting of one hundred and thirty-five antique tapestries, practically all of which are included in the inventories for the year 1690 of Cardinal Charles Barberini and his brother, the grand prior of France, both of which inventories are still preserved in the Barberini library at Rome. Pope Urban VIII, who was a Barberini, assisted by his nephew, Cardinal Francis Barberini, began the collection in 1610. It is the only collection of a sovereign that will ever come to this country. Urban VIII was not only Pope, but exercised temporal sovereignty over an extended part of Central Italy. Mr. Ffoulke has been occupied for a number of years in writing a "History of the Barberini Collection of Tapestries," a "General History of Tapestries," and "The Art Tapestries in America." He has frequently published articles on all these subjects, and has lectured on them before art societies or under the auspices of art museums in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, etc.

Mr. Ffoulke is interested in several important companies. He is a director of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, in which company his children will be the fourth generation holding a contin-



MR. FFOLKE'S RESIDENCE.

traversed by the North Pennsylvania Railroad, he was invited to secure, without restrictions, the right of way for said railroad, and did so without a lawsuit.

The Ffoulke family is of Welsh origin, and its ancestry for eight generations in this country is recorded in the "History of Gwynedd," by Howard M. Jenkins, and is traced in Welsh documents without a break from 1125 to 1625. Mr. Ffoulke's daughter, Helen, is the seventh generation born upon the same land—that is, on part of



INTERIOR VIEW OF MR. FFOULKE'S RESIDENCE.

nous interest for over a century. The company has been in existence one hundred and five years, during all of which period it never defaulted on a note or an obligation of any kind, and never failed to make cash dividends annually on its shares. Mr. Ffoulke has never held any political office, nor taken an active part in politics except as a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, from which he resigned some years ago. He was one of its earliest members and was deeply interested in its work of raising several regiments for service in our civil war, being incapacitated by physical infirmities from taking an active part in the struggle himself.

He is a member of several leading clubs, among which are the Metropolitan, Country and Chevy Chase Clubs, of Washington, D. C., and he was for several years president of the latter. He is also a member of the Geographical and Historical Societies of Washington, D. C., of the National Arts Club of New York, and of several other societies in this country and in Europe. Mr. Ffoulke was married in Paris, December 10, 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Cushing, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have five children, viz.: Horace Cushing, Helen Seagrave, Gladys, Gwendolyn and Charles Mather Ffoulke, Jr.



CHARLES MATHER FFOULKE

Amzi Lorenzo Barber, A. M., LL. B., was born at Saxton's River, Windham county, Vermont, on June 22, 1843. His father was the Rev. Amzi Doolittle Barber, whose grandfather, Thomas, and father, Calvin, settled and lived in Townsend, Vermont. Thomas Barber, with two brothers, came to this country before the revolution. One brother, named Joseph, settled in Massachusetts; the other brother went West or South, and of him nothing further is known. Mr. Barber's mother was Nancy Irene Bailey, who was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's side French-English, and he has, perhaps, in some degree, inherited the striking characteristics of these four different nationalities. His father was a

for a year, which he spent in the wilds of northern Michigan. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1867, taking the degree of bachelor of arts, and subsequently received from that institution the degree of master of arts. By working upon farms in the summer time and teaching school in the winter, he saved enough money to meet his college expenses. While pursuing a post graduate course in the theological department of Oberlin College, he was invited by General O. O. Howard, then at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, to take charge of the normal department of Howard University, and in April, 1868, he moved to Washington for that purpose. Subsequently he took charge of the preparatory department, and later on was elected to a professorship of natural philosophy in that university. In 1872 he resigned his connection with that institution and engaged in the real estate business in Washington. A year later there followed the panic of 1873, which was commenced by the failure of Jay Cooke's banking house. The depression in prices was very great and continued for several years, during which time many people engaged in the real estate business in Washington lost heavily. Mr. Barber, however, held on to his real estate interests and ultimately sold out to good advantage and realized a handsome profit. Real estate operations in the District of Columbia led him to appreciate the value of good streets, and in 1878 Mr. Barber became interested in the laying of Trinidad sheet asphalt pavements, and introduced this pavement into many cities of the United States and Europe. During the twenty-one years of his connection with the business, upward of 30,000,000 square yards of asphalt pavements were laid. In 1899 the consolidation of a large number of companies was effected. He soon after retired from active business to become largely interested in the manufacture of "Locomobiles."

In 1868 Mr. Barber married Celia M. Bradley, of Geneva, Ohio, who died in 1870. In 1871 he married Julia Louise Langdon, daughter of J. LeDroit Langdon, formerly of Belmont, New York. They have had five children, of whom four are living, namely, LeDroit Langdon, Lorena Langdon (Mrs. Samuel T. Davis, Jr.), Bertha Langdon, and Roland—the first three being adults and the last sixteen years old. Mr. Barber retains a strong affection for Oberlin College, and has long served it as one of its trustees. In 1875-6 Mr. Barber took the course of lectures in the law department of Columbian University at Washington, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in Washington, but has never made a regular practice of law. He is now a director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Barber is very fond of yachting, and for several years has spent much of the summer season living with his family on board his steam yacht, at anchor in the harbor of New York, or visiting the many places of interest and beauty along the coast from Bar Harbor to the Chesapeake. In the winter of 1893-94 he took his family on a yachting trip through the Mediterranean Sea, visiting all the prin-



AMZI LORENZO BARBER, A. M., LL. B.

self-educated Congregational clergyman of great simplicity of purpose and strength of character. He was one of the students who left Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati because the discussion of the slavery question had been prohibited by the faculty of that institution, and he walked across the State of Ohio to Oberlin and entered Oberlin College, from whose theological department he graduated in 1841. His father was engaged in ministerial work up to within a short time of his death in 1901.

Early in life Mr. Barber contemplated a professional career. The family moved to Ohio in 1852 and lived at Bellevue, Huron county, until 1858; then in Cleveland until 1862, and afterward in Austinburg and Geneva, Ash-tabula county. Mr. Barber attended various schools and academies, including the high school of Cleveland, during his minority, and in 1862 he entered Oberlin College at the head of his class in the preparatory department. An attack of pneumonia compelled him to leave college

cial points of interest from Gibraltar to Jaffa, and from Marseilles to Constantinople. He considers money so spent as wisely invested, not merely in the pursuit of pleasure and of new sights, but in the direction of health and knowledge, geographical, scientific and historical. Since Mr. Barber has become a yachtsman, it has been his desire to build a steam yacht to meet his own ideas and requirements, and after giving much careful thought to the matter, he placed an order in 1901 for the "Lorena," having a length of about 300 feet. The "Lorena," was launched January 14, 1903, and will be ready for sea during the summer of 1903. She is equipped with turbine engines, being the third of that type constructed. Mr. Barber is a member of various scientific and social organizations. He is a fel-

l- ington, but now a part of that city. Under Mr. Barber's personal management this enterprise was remarkably successful, and realized large profits to all persons interested. Mr. Barber reserved the choicest part of the property for his own use, and built a fine stone mansion with stable, known as "Belmont," which has been the permanent home of the family. He purchased the property known as "Ardsley Towers," at Ardsley-on-Hudson, built by Cyrus W. Field for his son, whose financial difficulties made a sale of the property necessary. Mr. Barber has occupied this place a part of each year. His library and picture gallery contain many rare and beautiful works of art. Mr. Barber is a man of literary and artistic tastes, benevolent disposition and great energy.



MR. BARBER'S RESIDENCE.

low of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Society of Arts in London. He is also a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London, and of the Metropolitan, University, Republican, New York Yacht and Atlantic Club of New York, and of the American Geographical and the New England and Ohio Societies of New York, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He is also a non-resident member of the Buffalo Club of Buffalo.

In 1880 he became associated with Senator John Sherman and others in the purchase and sale of the Stone property, 120 acres, then situated on the outskirts of Wash-

Hon. John Brooks Henderson.—Few men in any State's history have found so many opportunities, or have more usefully embraced the same to mark out an honorable career, than has John Brooks Henderson, lawyer and statesman. His efforts for the benefit of his country and humanity at large are engraved in indelible letters on the pages of history, and his name will go down in history hand in hand with those of the heroes who gave their best endeavors and sacrificed their lives for their country's honor and standing. General Henderson was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 16, 1826. His father, James Henderson, married Jane Dawson. They removed to Lincoln

county, Missouri, in 1832. Both parents died before John was ten years old, leaving him with other and younger children, with small means of support. But he obtained a good education from the common schools and from excellent classical teachers, so that by diligent application he acquired a more than ordinary education in the English branches, mathematics and in Latin. Whilst teaching district schools he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Pike county circuit in 1848, beginning the practice a year later in Louisiana, Missouri, and continuing there until 1861. He was elected to the legislature from Pike county in 1848 and again in 1856. In 1860 he was defeated by James S. Rollins in a memorable and close contest for Congress wherein, however, he displayed the qualities as a

State troops. In 1862 he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Hall to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expulsion of the Hon. Truett Polk, and the next year was elected by the legislature to fill out the term, and then to serve six years ending March 4, 1869, his vote being 84 against 42 for John S. Phelps. General Henderson's pronounced unionism carried him into the Republican party, as was the case with so many others in Missouri. In the United States Senate his ability was promptly recognized by his election to the important committees of Finance, Foreign Relations, Postoffice, Indian Affairs, Claims, District of Columbia and others. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and as special commissioner in 1867, he organized the Indian peace committee



MR. HENDERSON'S RESIDENCE.

debater and political tactician for which he became noted in after years. He was a Douglass delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore convention in 1860 and from that time forward opposed secessionism and its kindred ideas with all the force of his character. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Douglass Democratic ticket, the only full electoral ticket pledged to Douglass that carried any State. In 1856 he was a Democratic Presidential elector. In February, 1861, Mr. Henderson was elected as a Unionist to the State convention, called to consider the relations of Missouri to the other States, and in the several sessions of that body took a conspicuous part. He was in the summer of 1861 appointed by the provisional government as a brigadier-general of militia and organized a brigade of

which concluded treaties quieting the Sioux, Cheyennes, and other hostile tribes who had been ravaging the upper Missouri River country. As a Senator he effected the reimbursement from the Federal Treasury of Missouri's war expenditures, thus re-establishing the State's credit. He contributed to the country the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery, which amendment he wrote and introduced into the Senate, and was among the original agitators of the suffrage amendment embodied in the organic law as the fifteenth amendment. Senator Henderson voted for acquittal of President Andrew Johnson at his impeachment trial, thus contributing to save him from conviction. This act of justice, however, doubtless cost Senator Henderson his re-election and ended his public

career in Missouri, for, although his party nominated him for Governor in 1872, it was as a leader of a forlorn hope.

On the expiration of his senatorial term in 1870, having on June 25, 1868, married in Washington Miss Mary Newton Foote, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote, of New York,



HON. JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON

he removed to St. Louis and devoted himself to law practice. In May, 1875, he was appointed by President Grant to assist the United States district attorney in the prosecution of violators of the revenue laws relating to the whisky tax. In 1884 he was president of the National Republican Convention that nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States, and ex-officio chairman of the committee of notification. As a writer on economic subjects, finance particularly, General Henderson's contributions to literature have been numerous and forceful. Whilst living in St. Louis the home of General and Mrs. Henderson was an attractive social center. For some years past, however, their residence has been in Washington, where, amid the adornments collected by a cultivated taste, Mrs. Henderson is noted for a generous hospitality. Since removing to Washington General Henderson has been a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, elected by Congress in January, 1892, and again in 1898. He was a member of the International (Pan American) Conference, composed of delegates from all the North, Central and South American Republics, held in Washington 1889-90. It is, however, in connection with Missouri affairs that General Henderson's life has been chiefly spent. Mrs. General Henderson is a highly accomplished woman and takes a lively interest in art and the advance of science and literature. Her hospitality in her beautiful home, "Boundary Castle," Sixteenth street and Florida avenue, is unstinted, and her intellectual brilliancy, her familiarity with European capitals, and her fluency in French make her very popular in diplomatic and social circles in Washington. She is a member of a number of art, scientific, patriotic and philanthropic societies,

Curtis Justin Hillyer is another exponent of that class who, after spending a greater portion of their lives elsewhere, ultimately succumbed to the manifold attractions offered by Washington both as a place of residence and as a rich field for investment. Mr. Hillyer is a son of Justin and Bathsheba Howe Hillyer, who late in the last century emigrated from New England to Granville, Ohio, where their son was born on May 31, 1828. After attending the public schools of his native town, Mr. Hillyer entered Yale University as a sophomore, and graduated with honors in the class of 1850, he being chosen to deliver the valedictory oration on presentation day. After leaving Yale Mr. Hillyer studied law with Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching in the high school. When ready for examination for admission to the bar, in 1852, his health failed him, and he determined upon a trip to California, by the Isthmus route. At this time the gold craze was at fever-heat in the far West, and after reaching California Mr. Hillyer worked in a mine in Placer county for awhile, there regaining his health, which has since, despite of his threescore and ten years and more, remained unimpaired. In the spring of 1853 he opened a law office in the mining district of Placer county, and after three years spent in most successful practice he removed to Auburn, Colorado, and formed a law partnership with C. A. Tuttle, and there continued in practice until 1862, when Governor Stamford appointed him reporter of the Supreme Court of California, a position which, together with the sale of his reports, netted him



CURTIS JUSTIN HILLYER

about \$7,000 a year. The appointment was for a term of four years, but at the end of the second year Mr. Hillyer resigned to enter the law firm in Virginia City, Nevada, of which United States Senator Stewart was the senior member. From 1894 to 1881 Mr. Hillyer, with one or two

short interruptions, continued in the active practice of law in Virginia City, Nevada. During that time he was engaged in most of the important litigations where mining interests were involved, especially in the defense of disputed titles, and he enjoyed a large and very remunerative practice.

Mr. Hillyer's connection with Washington began in 1871, when he first visited the city on professional business. Being much impressed with the prospect of the city as outlined by the plans of the Board of Public Works under the new regime, and in connection with Senator Stewart and

and after building a number of residences there during the 80's his faith was rewarded, as the property took a boom and he realized handsomely on the investment. In 1873 Mr. Hillyer built the fine residence on Massachusetts avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, in which he lived for many years. In 1881, his hearing having become impaired, he gave up his practice on the coast and since has resided constantly in Washington, continuing for a few years to attend to cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, until increasing deafness compelled him to

retire from practice. The last important case argued before the United States Supreme Court by Mr. Hillyer was one of unusual interest to property holders in Washington, which involved the right of a court of equity to grant affirmative relief to holders of lots for the period prescribed by the statute of limitations and without any other title. This case was won by Mr. Hillyer, and established a precedent which gave a clean and marketable title of hundreds of lots owned by various holders in the city who previously were in the same position as his client.

Mr. Hillyer, though taking always an active part in politics, and though often urged, refused to accept official positions, devoting all his time and energies to the practice of law. Only once did he yield in this direction, when he consented to be returned to the legislature of Nevada, in 1869. At that session he introduced a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women, and supported it in a speech which was widely published in Nevada and California. The amendment was carried by a two-thirds vote in both houses, but was lost in the succeeding legislature. Mr. Hillyer is a staunch binetallist, and has written on this subject many articles for the journals and a pamphlet entitled "A Silver Basis," which was extensively circulated and attracted much attention. He is still an advocate of free coinage, and expects to see it restored.

In 1856 Mr. Hillyer married Miss Angeline Alexander, daughter of James and Mary E. Alexander, of Sacramento, California. Three sons—E. C., Frank M. and W. L. Hillyer—are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer reside in a beautiful house at 1618 Twenty-first street, northwest, which is in the heart of that district to which Mr. Hillyer pinned his faith and money when he first came to Washington. Mr. Hillyer is still hale and active, and is a constant attendant at the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs.



MR. HILLYER'S RESIDENCE.

others, he purchased a considerable number of unimproved lots in the northwestern section of the city, paying usually one-third cash for them and the balance secured by mortgages on the property purchased. By the receipts from his practice on the Pacific Coast, he was enabled to hold on to his property and meet the payments as they became due, throughout the panic which ensued from 1873 to 1879, when the valuations so decreased that they were not considered worth the amount for which they were mortgaged. His faith in the future of this location was unbounded, however,

Alfred S. Gillett.—There are few men residing in Washington who have a closer intimacy with the city and its affairs, extending over so long a period, than has Alfred S. Gillett, the organizer and president of the Girard Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, who for the past ten years has maintained a palatial residence here, at 1614 Twentieth street, N. W., although he has been a regular yearly visitor to

of the seventh generation from Nathan Gillett, who, with his brother Jonathan, had emigrated from near Dorchester, England (where the family had long before fled from France to avoid religious persecution), and settled at Dorchester, Mass., not many years after the landing of the Pilgrims. From here the family scattered in course of time to various parts of the country, the ancestors of the subject



MR. GILLETT'S CITY RESIDENCE.

the national capital since 1837. Alfred S. Gillett, although for fifty years a resident of Philadelphia, was born in the parish of Gilead, town of Hebron, Connecticut, on March 17, 1818, and is a son of Reverend Nathan Gillett and Lydia Jones, the former a pastor there for twenty-five years. His ancestors both on his father's and mother's side were among the earliest colonists of New England. He is a descendant

of this sketch locating prior to 1700 in Windsor, Conn. Many of these ancestors aided in the building of the block houses to defend the inhabitants against the French and Indians, and Mr. Gillett's most cherished possession is the commission of a captaincy conferred upon Samuel Jones, his maternal grandfather, from King George of England, and who took an active part in this war. Upon his mother's side, Mr. Gillett is descended from the Jones family, famous in colonial and revolutionary times. Among the first to lay aside the plow and respond to the war alarms sounded at Lexington, marking the beginning of that memorable and successful struggle for independence, were Nathan and Zacheus Gillett, grandfather and grand uncle, respectively, of Mr. Gillett. The former served as a fifer and the latter as a captain in the continental army. Alfred S. Gillett, as a boy, went to Western New York with his parents, but was sent back to Connecticut to finish his business education, and subsequently to enter the counting house of an elder brother, where he remained until 1837. Then he went to Georgia as bookkeeper for a large house. After mastering the details of mercantile life, he, with a large stock of merchandise, emigrated to Texas in 1840, and realized handsome profits from his venture. While there he was intimately acquainted with Samuel Houston, then president of that republic. Mr. Gillett is replete with many charming anecdotes of the western life of those

troubled times, and although he has considerably passed his fourscore years, he is a rare raconteur, his mind active and alert, supplemented by a keen sense of the ridiculous, which cannot fail to charm his listeners. A short time afterwards he returned to Georgia and engaged in business for himself near his former location, and on January 17, 1843, he was appointed postmaster at Haynesville,



ALFRED S. GILLETT

Ga., by Postmaster General Charles C. Wickliffe, under President Harrison. Mr. Gillett still has the original document — the certificate of his commission. For awhile his business prospered, but the discontent and animosity which finally culminated in the civil war, made it uncomfortable for a man of his temperament and determination, familiar

with and having ties which strongly bound him to both North and South, touching the questions at issue, hence he again sought the region of his nativity, where he again engaged in business. He located in Chicopee, which is now a part of Springfield, Mass., and after spending some time in the law office with the Hon. Charles R. Ladd, he, in 1847, entered into the vocation to which the greater part of his life has been devoted, that of insurance. He was among the earliest if not the actual pioneer in the starting of a general insurance agency system. In connection with the number of insurance agencies he held, he issued on March 6, 1850, the initial number of the Insurance Advocate and Journal, the first insurance publication issued in the United States, and so far as known, in the world. In the same year Mr. Gillett decided upon Philadelphia as a future field for expanding his insurance interests, and there located. There he drew around him the leading men of the Quaker City, including Hon. Joel Jones, first president of Girard College, Chief Justice George W. Woodward, Judges Loring and Strong, Hon. Judge Cunningham, Hon. Furman Sheppard, Messrs. Swain, Abell and Simmons, then publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger, and many other men of similar worth and prominence, and with them organized the Girard Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Gillett wrote and obtained the Company's charter in 1853, with an original capital of \$200,000, and Hon. Joel Jones was selected as its first president; Hon. George W. Woodward, vice-president, and Mr. Gillett its secretary and treasurer. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gillett succeeded to the presidency, and has continued actively at the head of this flour-



MR. GILLETT'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

ishing institution until the present time. In delivering his annual address to the directors of the company a short while ago Mr. Gillett pointed to the fact that of the original officers, directors and stockholders of the Girard, he was the only survivor. Much of Mr. Gillett's time has been devoted to travel and there is hardly a spot in the United States of interest that he has not visited. He is an earnest and whole-souled American, proud of the part his ancestors took in carving out the history of this great Republic and charitable to a fault.

Mr. Gillett has twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha Fuller, daughter of General Asa Fuller, whom he married in 1841. Two children, a son and a daughter, graced this union, but both died early in life, their mother

Dr. Abram P. Fardon was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey; attended public schools and a classical institute; continued his studies at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, New York, where afterwards he practiced his profession, and also in his native State. His great-great-grandfather was born in France, and emigrated to America in the seventeenth century and settled upon a large tract of land at Hempstead, Long Island, where some of his descendants now reside. His grandfather, Thomas, was born there, and died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1802. At the date of his death he was a merchant and owner of a large tract of land upon which the finest portion of that city is now built. The father of Abram P., also named Thomas, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1793, and



PORCH VIEW OF MR. GILLETT'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

following them in 1880. Again, in 1883, Mr. Gillett married, this time his choice falling upon Miss Ella Gratz, daughter of Mr. Edward Gratz, a well-known Philadelphia merchant. No children have been born of this union. In homes Mr. Gillett is well supplied. As before stated, his winter residence is in this city, while the spring and fall are spent at his beautiful farm, "Evergreen Lodge," near Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va., consisting of 200 acres, brought to the highest state of cultivation under his supervision, and improved with modern farm buildings, while the residence is a delightful example of colonial architecture. The summer months Mr. and Mrs. Gillett pass at "The Hermitage," near Media, Pa., where they have a beautiful and modern home.

died in 1877 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812-15, and participated in most of the battles in Canada and New York. He was at Lundy's Lane with Scott, and aide-de-camp of General Pike when he was killed at Little York. He was made a Mason at Sacket Harbor, New York, in 1814. After the war he was principal of a large academy in Monmouth county, New Jersey. While there he married Eliza Ketcham, the daughter of Daniel Littleton Ketcham, descended from Lord Littleton of England, whose ancestors came to America and settled upon a large grant of land on the "Nave Sink" Hills or Highlands of New Jersey, and was one of the organizers of a Baptist church at Middleton in 1668. After the marriage of the parents

of Abram P. they moved to Staten Island, and his father established a boys' academy at Tompkinsville, which he conducted for several years. In 1832 he, with others, formed the "Trinity Land Company," establishing mills and trading posts on Trinity river and vicinity in Mexico. During the Texas revolution all of its investments were swept away. Returning to the United States, he settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and resumed teaching. After this he became a nursery-man and fruit raiser. From early manhood he was an active church worker, and held several positions of honor and trust. He was a prominent Democrat until after the war of the rebellion, when he left that party. His son Abram, however, became a Republican a long time before he cast his first vote in 1859. He was almost politically alone in his own neighborhood and township. There were scarcely a dozen Republicans in a voting



DR. ABRAM P. FARDON

population of three hundred or more. He took an active part in the Lincoln and Hamlin campaign in 1860, speaking daily for several weeks in his native State. After the election of Lincoln, his Republican friends of that section were so well pleased with the effective young champion of their cause that they purchased the only Republican paper, at that time, *The Inquirer*, in the county, and tendered it to him as a present if he would consent to become its editor. After much persuasion he did so, and conducted it successfully for a year or more. He was poor, and though this afforded a neat income, he did not desire to commence life with a gift, preferring rather to rely upon his own efforts for success. Having an opportunity to sell it at cost, \$4,000, he ascertained the names of all the generous donors, and returned to each the full amount of their subscription. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and served on a State military commission for the organization and examination of volunteers.

His first visit to Washington was in the summer of 1864. New Jersey was the only Northern State that did not by legislative act allow its soldiers to vote in the field or camp during the war of the rebellion. Its legislature during the whole war was strongly Democratic. Representing the Republican State committee, he came to Washington to represent its political interests, and to have as many soldiers and sailors, as well as civilians of his State to get a leave of absence for them to go home to their respective districts to vote, and also many other matters relating to the welfare of his State. He had frequent interviews with the President, his cabinet and other civil and military officers of government. He became well acquainted with President Lincoln, who manifested much interest in him, and when he was about to return to his State the President suggested that he remain in Washington and take a position in the internal revenue service. He accepted an appointment, and resigned from that office as chief of a division in 1871. After he had concluded to make Washington his home he invested in real estate. He purchased several lots in the neighborhood of what is now Dupont Circle in 1867, and in 1871 purchased, with others, forty acres of land north of the boundary of the city, and which is now the finest portion of Washington Heights, east of Columbia Road. From that time to the present he has confined most of his investments to real estate, and has at various times owned many properties, both urban and suburban. He is now a large holder of realty, and has always been prominent and persistent in the development of the national capital. He was elected a member of the common council from the first ward in 1869, and was chairman of the committee on public schools and the committee before Congress. This gave him the opportunity to advocate and carry forward his idea of improving and beautifying the national capital. At that time but few of the streets and avenues were paved. The sidewalks were laid along and abutting the building line, and all the rest of the thoroughfare was a broad, treeless expanse of mud or dust. He inaugurated the street parking system—that is, establishing carriage-ways in the center of from thirty to fifty feet wide, with sidewalks twelve feet wide on either side, and the rest of the street to the building line devoted to parks; and, also, that no private citizen be allowed to plant trees upon the streets, but all to be done uniformly by the Government. After its endorsement by the council and board of aldermen of the city of Washington, the authority of Congress had to be obtained. After persistent effort and arguments before the Senate and House Committees, Congress enacted the law. The first done under this law was in 1870—a block on K street east of Fourteenth street—and has continued from year to year upon all resident avenues and streets as they are graded and improved. This beautiful feature exists in none other of the world's capitals, but is exclusively ours. These grand parks and well-shaded streets, so beautiful and attractive, is a lasting monument to its originator, Dr. Fardon. His life in Washington has been a busy one in both public

and private affairs. He was a marshal representing New Jersey at the inauguration of Lincoln in 1865, and also at his funeral; on the inaugural committee, and one of the managers of the ball, March 4, 1865; was secretary of the school board for a number of years; paymaster for the District of Columbia under its territorial government, and afterwards connected with the Board of Health; was president of the Union Railroad Company that built all that portion of the road now owned by the Metropolitan Railroad west of Seventeenth street; was a charter member of the humane society, and for many years was a director and active worker in the Associated Charities; was chairman of the Republican and citizens' committee in the election of Mayor Emery; one of the incorporators of the West End National Bank, and for several years its vice-president, and at various times a director in other organizations; is now president of the Columbia Real Estate Company (incorporated); director in the Washington Loan and Trust Company and the Columbia Fire Insurance Company; is a director, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the committee on public schools of the Board of Trade; a member and one of the vice-presidents of the National Board of Trade; prominent member of the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star; a member of the Baptist church and the Young Men's Christian Association; is well known in Washington and vicinity, with a large circle of friends; is an interesting speaker, and prominent in social and business life, and enjoys the esteem of the business community. Dr. Fardon was very strongly endorsed for District Commissioner as the successor of Commissioner Truesdell. He has always taken a great interest in the public schools, and has given much time and labor for their good. His kind and benevolent nature has not only been shown to his elder brothers and sister and their children, but to many others. Notwithstanding his long residence in Washington, he has ever retained his interest in his native State, and has always taken part in speaking there in every Presidential campaign since 1860. He represented his State in many conventions, and has delivered many addresses upon other topics. He owns two adjoining farms at Freehold, New Jersey, under fine cultivation, with large fruit orchards. He spends much time there each summer, enjoying the friendship and hospitality of his many friends in that section.

Stilson Hutchins.—Few men in Washington have been as prominently identified with the growth and progress of this city, as well as its material welfare, as has Stilson Hutchins, whose name will ever be perpetuated by manifold deeds prompted by a public and philanthropic spirit. Mr. Hutchins was born at Whitefield, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 14, 1838, his maternal ancestor being Francis Eaton, who came over in the Mayflower, and his great uncle Nathaniel Hutchins, who fought at Bunker Hill. He is a son of Stilson and Clara (Eaton) Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins was educated in Sanborn University at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and the Dana Preparatory School of Harvard University. Electing newspaper work as his

profession he began his career on the Boston Herald in 1855, being then but seventeen years of age. In 1856 he went with his parents to the new State of Iowa, where he started a country newspaper. His vigor and force as a political writer soon attracted the attention of party leaders, and the result was an invitation to take charge of the leading organs of the Democratic party, first at Des Moines, the capital, and shortly afterwards at Dubuque, the largest and most prosperous city of the growing State. There he first edited the Herald and soon acquired it. At the close of the war in 1866 Mr. Hutchins went to St. Louis, where he founded the St. Louis Times. After bringing it to an enviable state of profitability and influence, he sold it at a high price in order to indulge in a year or two of needed rest. In 1877 Mr. Hutchins again took up the work for which he seemed best constituted and founded The



STILSON HUTCHINS

Washington Post, selling it some years after to its present owners at a handsome profit. Not being content to retire from the journalistic field he purchased the Washington Times, which was started and conducted on a co-operative plan by printers. This property he successfully conducted until it was placed on a well paying basis. In November, 1901, he sold it to Frank A. Munsey, of New York, at a large advance over its purchase price.

Mr. Hutchins has ever been an ardent Democrat and always used his influence to elect the choice of his party, and served several terms in both the New Hampshire and Missouri legislatures. He has contributed much toward enhancing the beauty of Washington and has erected and presented to the city several handsome statues, among which the marble statue of Benjamin Franklin which stands at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth and D streets, northwest, and the bronze statue of Daniel

Webster, located in Scott Circle, directly opposite the palatial residence of Mr. Hutchins, 1613 Massachusetts avenue, northwest. To him is mainly due the credit for bringing about the establishment of a home for the blind in this city, he having donated the major part of the purchase price for the building in which the home is situated. Mr. Hutchins is one of the largest stockholders in the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine Company, and is interested in a number of manufacturing plants in the city. He has been twice married, and has two sons by his first wife, who are actively engaged in business in this city. His present wife before her marriage was Miss Rose Keeling of Baltimore, Md.

Charles B. Church.—One of the solid and substantial men of Washington, one who has contributed more than his share to the improvement of the city, and added more



CHARLES B. CHURCH

to its material welfare than many of Washington's citizens whose names are more publicly known, is Mr. Charles B. Church, of 306 Eleventh street, southwest. Mr. Church's life history is replete with evidences of his sterling integrity, push, industry and energy. It is interesting as well as instructive, showing the indefatigable zeal of a man who was bound to succeed in life and attain results by honorable and fair means and measures.

Mr. Church was born in Jefferson, Frederick county, Maryland, September 11, 1826, being the son of Shephard Solars Church and Eliza Cherry Church. He received his final education at Professor Wells' Institute, at Norfolk, Virginia. When fourteen years of age (in 1840) Mr. Church came to Washington, where he entered the firm of William A. Harris to learn the carpenters' and joiners' trade. On March 4, 1847, he married Matilda S. Harris, the daughter of his employer. After having finished his

apprenticeship he embarked in business on an independent basis in 1845, and carried on the carpenters' and joiners' business until 1876. In 1861 he added to his already flourishing business that of the lumber business, and carried it on under the firm name of C. B. Church & Co., composed of Charles B. Church and S. H. Howell. In 1870 Mr. Howell withdrew, and the lumber business was continued under the name of C. B. Church & Sons, and is now being carried on by W. A. II. Church and Thomas P. Stephenson, a nephew of C. B. Church. In 1866 Mr. Church assisted in organizing the Great Falls Ice Company, of which he was elected vice-president and general manager. In 1873 he was elected president and general manager of the Independent Ice Company, which position Mr. Church held until the company was merged in the American Ice Company, in 1898. Mr. Church, on account of his intimate knowledge of the Washington market and the general esteem in which he was held by the business men of New York and this city, was elected director and general manager of the American Ice Company for Washington, which position he held until his health, which was poor, compelled him to resign a few years since. In 1876 he was appointed by the citizens committee of one hundred, of which Mr. George W. Riggs was chairman, to the position of chairman of the river and harbor sub-committee, which office Mr. Church held to within a few years ago, when he resigned. At the time of Mr. Church's appointment to that position the depth of water at the wharves was only from twelve to fourteen feet, and now, after accomplishment of the work of the committee of which Mr. Church was chairman, there are from eighteen to twenty-two feet of water, and vessels drawing twenty-four feet can come up as far as Alexandria. Mr. Church has served a number of years as a director of the Washington Board of Trade, and on its railroad committee. He assisted in organizing the first co-operative building association in Washington, in 1867, and was its treasurer for eleven consecutive years. Mr. Church also helped to organize the first National Building Association, and was its president during its existence.

Mr. Church, in 1852, being then a young man of twenty years, performed a great service to the city of Washington, showing his energy and enterprise as well as his public spirit and concern for the welfare of Washington and vicinity. When in the spring of 1852 a freshet swept away the Long Bridge, connecting Washington with Virginia, the municipality of Washington was in a quandary as to how and who could restore the structure in as short time as possible. The name of Mr. Church was suggested to Mayor Magruder, and he requested Mr. Church to investigate and report to him (the mayor). Mr. Church reported that the bridge could be restored for something like \$5,000, being a much lower sum than the municipal authorities had estimated. Mr. Church, by resolution of the city council, was authorized to restore the bridge. This piece of work was completed by Mr. Church in the remarkably short time of twenty-one days, thus restoring to the citi-

zens of Washington and Virginia the only means of communication and transportation between the two points. Another feature of Mr. Church's enterprise which redounded to the benefit of Washington is the building up and the improvement of the southwestern part of Washington. He built rows of houses, drawing his own plans and specifications, and being his own builder and contractor. These buildings he sold on easy terms, and today those who invested in Mr. Church's houses are the proprietors of valuable property, due to the liberal and generous disposition of Mr. Church. Not only to the building of houses did Mr. Church restrict his usefulness. He also built boats, and he is the builder and designer of a number of the fastest crafts afloat in these years on the Potomac and neighboring waters. The interest and welfare of Washington was always nearest his heart, and it is largely due to his efforts before Congress that the river and harbor improvements received that close attention they did, and which made the capital city accessible to crafts of more than twenty-four feet draught.

Mr. Church is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being on the roll of Centennial Lodge. In 1847 Mr. Church married Matilda S. Harris. He has four sons, all of whom are prominent business men in this city. They are: C. W. Church, of the firm of Depue & Church; W. A. H. Church, of the firm of Church & Stephenson; Richard H. Church, engaged in the ice business, and Frank Lee, who is an invalid. There are also four daughters—Henrietta, Mary A., Alice Virginia Depue, and Mattie E. Berkley. Mrs. Church died September 26, 1901. Mr. Church resides at 306 Eleventh street, southwest, Washington.

Brainard H. Warner was born May 20, 1847, at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa. He came to Washington in April, 1863, when but fifteen years of age, and entered Judiciary Square Hospital, where he was employed three months as clerk in the office. He then entered the general service of the United States Army under enlistment of five years, and was detailed for duty in the office of the Adjutant General, War Department, where he remained until December 31, 1866, when he received an appointment in the Treasury Department. In the following May he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, and at once entered upon his duties. He remained here a year and a half, during which time he commenced to study law with the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens, who was at that time a Representative in Congress. He resigned his position, and, after a brief tour through the West as a newspaper correspondent for the Harrisburg Telegraph, returned to Washington, and entered Columbian College Law School, where he graduated in 1869. He was reappointed to his position in the Treasury Department, remaining there only four months, when he entered the real estate business, in which he was engaged up to May 1, 1902, when he sold his interest in the B. H. Warner Company in order to enable him to attend to other interests which he desired to promote.

Mr. Warner has probably had a more active career in reference to the formation of associations, companies and corporations than any other citizen of the District of Columbia. For nearly thirty years he has been connected with every important public project in some capacity. He has devoted a great deal of time, not only to the promotion of individual interests, but to public work. He has been president of several building associations, a number of syndicates, was one of the originators of the Belt Line Railroad, was a charter member of the Second National, Central National, and Columbia National Banks, was formerly a director in the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Co., Metropolitan Savings Bank, and the National Metropolitan Bank. In 1887 he founded the Columbia National Bank, and was for some years its president. In 1889 he founded the Washington Loan and Trust Co., erecting for both these institutions handsome business structures. He has been



BRAINARD H. WARNER

several times school trustee, and was president of the school board some ten years ago; was president of the National Philharmonic Society, the Choral Society, and is now president of the well-known Georgetown Orchestra. He was treasurer of the 26th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Harrison Inaugural Committee. In 1890 he founded the town of Kensington, Maryland, buying a farm in that section, and stimulating the growth of the community so that at present it is one of the most rapidly growing and prosperous towns in Maryland. Mr. Warner has been frequently spoken of for various political positions, and although he denies any intention to enter public life, he is still regarded by politicians as an available dark horse in case of Congressional or Senatorial complications where other candidates cannot be agreed upon. He has a winter residence at No. 2100 Massachusetts avenue and a summer home at Kensington.

General Anson Mills was born on a farm near Throntown, Indiana, August 31, 1834, his father, James P., and his mother Sarah Kenworthy both being of Quaker descent. He attended the district schools during the winter and

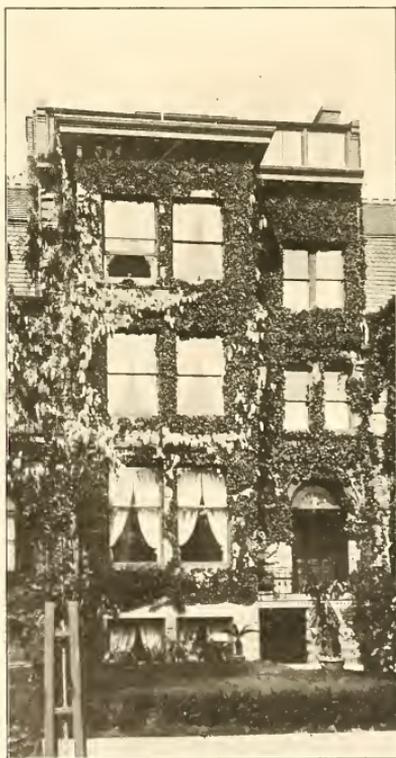
abolition; no secession; no compromise; no reconstruction — The Union as it was from Maine to Texas." During the four years of the war of secession General Mills was never absent from his regiment either on leave or for sickness, and was present at all of the engagements in which it participated. Fox's "Regimental Losses" states on page 2 that his regiment (Eighteenth Infantry) lost more in killed and mortally wounded than any other regiment in the regular army, and that his company, H, First Battalion (page 420), lost more in killed and mortally wounded than any company of his regiment. He was promoted captain, April 27, 1863; transferred to Third Cavalry, January 1, 1871; major, Tenth Cavalry, April 4, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Cavalry, March 25, 1890; colonel, Third Cavalry, August 16, 1892; appointed by joint resolution of Congress



GENERAL ANSON MILLS

worked on the farm during the summer season and at the age of eighteen his father sent him to the Charlottesville Academy, Schoharie county, New York, where he remained until appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, in 1855. On leaving the academy in 1857 he went to the frontier of Texas, and engaged in engineering and land surveying. He laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso, Texas, in 1858, and was surveyor to the boundary commission that established the boundary between New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas. In February, 1861, on submission to the popular vote of the State of Texas, the question of "Separation" or "No separation," he cast one of the lonely two votes in the county of El Paso against separation, to 985 for separation. In March, 1861, he abandoned the State, going to Washington, and there joined the military organization known as the "Cassius M. Clay Guards," armed and equipped by the United States and quartered in the old "Willard Hall," and served there, protecting Federal officers and property, until relieved by the volunteer forces called out by the President. He married Miss Hannah Martin Cassel, of Zanesville, Ohio, October 13, 1868.

General Mills was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1855; resigned February 18, 1857. On May 14, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, on the recommendation of every member of the class which succeeded him at the Military Academy, and had inscribed on his sword "No



GENERAL MILLS' RESIDENCE.

Mexican Boundary Commissioner, with pay and emoluments as "colonel in the army," approved December 12, 1893; brigadier-general, June 16, 1897, and retired from active service June 22, 1897, but to continue his duties as

boundary commissioner. He was breveted captain, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; major, September 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, and during the Atlanta campaign; lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and colonel, February 27, 1890, for gallant services in action

1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 24 and 25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Georgia, February 23 and 24, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, February 25 and 26, 1864; Atlanta campaign, May 3 to September 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 15, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 24 to June 5, 1864; New Hope Church, Georgia, May 29 to 31, 1864; Kenesaw Church, June 22 to July 3, 1864; Neal Dow Station, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, where he was wounded; Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864, and Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864.



MILLS BUILDING.

against Indians at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876. He participated in the siege of Corinth, April 29 to June 5, 1862; battles of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 29, 1862, to January 5, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 25 and 26, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19 and 20, 1863; siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 21 to November 4,

He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy in June, 1866; commanded Big Horn expedition, September and October, 1874; in engagement against hostile Indians at Little Powder River, Montana, March 17, 1876; at the battle of Tongue River, Montana, June 9, 1876; Rosebud River, Montana, June 17, 1876, and at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876, where he commanded; was military attaché to the Paris Exposition, May, 1878, to March, 1879. While in active service he invented what is known as the Mills woven cartridge belt and the loom for its manufacture, now adopted exclusively for the United States army, navy, and marine corps, as well as by the army of Great Britain.

On retiring from active service in the regular army, in addition to devoting himself to the duties of the boundary commission, he conducted the manufacture of his belt at his factory in Worcester, Massachusetts. He recently built what is known as the "Mills Building," on the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in this city, now leased and occupied by the Navy Department, where the Admiral of the Navy and Commanding General of the Marine Corps and various other officers and departments of the navy have quarters. His residence is No. 2 Dupont Circle, and is considered one of the most beautiful of that section of the city.

Duncan Clinch Phillips.—Few cities in the world offer so many attractions and the pleasant environments for a place of residence as does the national capital, and each year its colony of residents is increased with the advent of families of wealth and culture, who, untrammelled by the cares of business or profession, choose this beautiful city in which to spend their winters, or, indeed in many instances, settle upon it as a place of permanent abode. In this category may be mentioned Duncan Clinch Phillips, ex-army officer, and a retired glass manufacturer of Pittsburg, who came to Washington in 1897 and built the beau-

tiful home at 1600 Twenty-first street, northwest, which, with his wife and two sons, he now occupies. Major Phillips' ancestors for many generations have been military men. They were from Lawrenceville, New Jersey. His father, Captain Elias Phillips (graduated at West Point in 1823) and two of his (Elias') brothers were officers in the regular army. His grandfather, Major John Phillips, and two of his (John's) brothers served as officers in the New Jersey continental line, and later in the New Jersey militia until the close of the war. His great-grandfather, Joseph Phillips, was an officer in the British colonial service, and afterward was colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia during the revolutionary war. Major Duncan Clinch Phillips is a son of the late Captain Elias Phillips, U. S. A., and Mary Mahon Ormsby, daughter of Oliver Ormsby, one of the earliest settlers of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was born March 1, 1838, in Pittsburg. After attending various schools in his city, among them the Western University, Mr. Phillips entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated with the class of 1861. At the beginning of the civil war, fresh from college, he elected a military career, and first saw service as a lieu-



MR. PHILLIPS' RESIDENCE.

tiful home at 1600 Twenty-first street, northwest, which, with his wife and two sons, he now occupies.

Major Phillips' ancestors for many generations have been military men. They were from Lawrenceville, New Jersey. His father, Captain Elias Phillips (graduated at West Point in 1823) and two of his (Elias') brothers were officers in the regular army. His grandfather, Major John Phillips, and two of his (John's) brothers served as officers in the New Jersey continental line, and later in the New Jersey militia until the close of the war. His great-grandfather, Joseph Phillips, was an officer in the British

tenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. His regiment was a portion of the Army of the Potomac, and throughout that memorable struggle, in which this corps took so active and gallant a part, the Fourth Cavalry was ever in the thick of the fray, and young Phillips participated in and witnessed war in its grimmest aspect. On February 16, 1865, he resigned, having in that time risen to the grade of major. Returning to Pittsburg, Mr. Phillips engaged in the manufacture of glass, under the firm name of Beck, Phillips & Co. The business prospered and grew, until in 1886, having amassed a comfortable fortune, Mr. Phillips retired

from business. Being aware of the manifold attractions of Washington, he, with his family, removed here in 1897. In 1883 Mr. Phillips married Miss Eliza Irwin Laughlin, daughter of James Laughlin, Esq., of Pittsburg. Their two sons—James Laughlin, and Duncan Clinch Phillips, Jr.—are now preparing for college. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Metropolitan and the Chevy Chase Clubs.



DUNCAN CLINCH PHILLIPS

Hon. Thomas Hudson McKee.—There are few men in the service of the United States Government who discharge their duties with as much painstaking conscientiousness and in such accomplished manner as does the Hon. Thomas Hudson McKee, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. Gen. McKee is one of the best known men at the Capitol and what he does not know about public men, Senators and Representatives, and public measures, is not worth the knowing. He is well posted on all questions of national import, and brought to his present responsible post a deep and comprehensive knowledge of political science and statistical data, having been engaged in this sort of work for the last twenty-five years. Mr. McKee was born in Washington county, Pa., and is the son of Robert F. McKee and Adaline Orwin McKee. He never attended school, except a few months in his childhood. He is a self-educated and self-made man in the fullest and truest sense of the meaning. Public men and public questions have always attracted his attention more than any other subject, and for twenty-five years he has devoted himself to political writing and statistical work. He came to Washington, D. C., in 1881, and having the full confidence of both branches of Congress served as document clerk of the House and Senate for eight years. In 1895 he was appointed journal clerk of the House of Representatives, which position he still holds.

In politics, Mr. McKee is regarded by the party managers of the Republican party as a potent factor, and his

advice concerning political management are sought by those occupying the highest positions in the councils of the Republican party. He was associated with the National Republican Committee in 1892, 1896 and 1900 as the manager of distribution of literature, which important post and duty he discharged with most gratifying results and to the greatest satisfaction of the party. Not only public affairs attracted Mr. McKee's attention, but he is also closely identified with the business interests of Washington, having been secretary and treasurer of the M. A. Winter Company, 339 and 341 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, since the organization of this firm in 1898. Mr. McKee has also an enviable war record, establishing his ardent and intense patriotism. He enlisted on September 11, 1861, at Wheeling, W. Va., in Company B of the First Regiment Virginia Infantry. He was promoted successively from private to first lieutenant. When West Virginia was formed as a State in 1863 the regiment took the name "West Virginia." Mr. McKee took part in the battles of Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Pope's campaign, closing with the second battle of Bull Run, August 28, 29 and 30, 1862. He was captured in an engagement at Moorefield, Va., September 11, 1863, and was held as prisoner of war for eighteen months, being paroled at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865. Mr. McKee is prominent in Grand Army and Masonic circles, being



HON. THOMAS HUDSON MCKEE

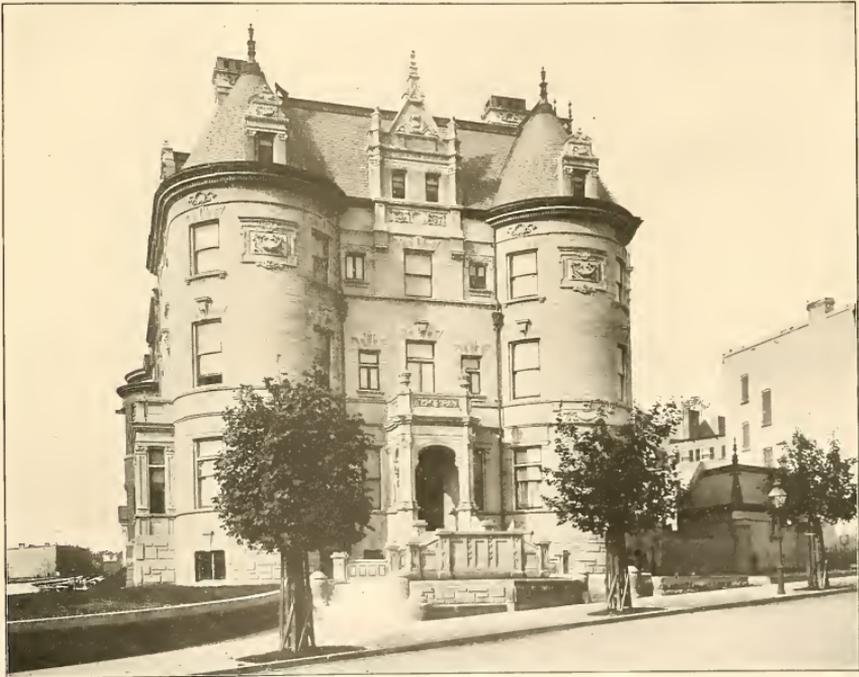
a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Kit Carson Post G. A. R., Washington, D. C.; Harmony Lodge, F. A. A. Masons; Washington Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine; Royal Arch and Knights Templar.

October 14, 1899, Mr. McKee married Nancy M. Funk, daughter of George and Mary Funk, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. There is one daughter living (married).

Frederick Augustus Miller, lieutenant-commander United States Navy, retired, is one of the staunchest believers in the future of Washington, which he predicts will in the course of a few years not only be the most beautiful city in the world, but is fast becoming the Mecca for the wealth, fashion and culture of the United States. With the courage of his convictions, within the past few years Captain Miller erected at the northwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-second street one of the most beautiful homes in the national capital. No expense was spared in this work, and the house stands boldly forth on the bluff it occupies, as one of the best

Captain Miller's beloved profession furnished the theme for the many nautical figures that there abound. The same taste, elegance and refinement are displayed in its furnishings, while on the walls many handsome canvasses are displayed.

Frederick A. Miller was born at Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, on June 12, 1842, and is a son of Frederick A. M. and Martha Mason Abercrombie Miller. His early education was obtained at home schools, after which he attended Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. When the civil war broke out he was in South America, but returning home, declined an appointment to the naval academy at



CAPTAIN MILLER'S RESIDENCE (2201 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.)

examples of the architect's (Pelz) art and skill. It is of the French Renaissance school, so careful in its treatment that the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, requested permission to forward a duplicate set of the plans to his Government, that the proposed French legation at this city might possibly be modelled on the same exquisite lines. The chief charm of the Miller home lies in its detail, which has been so carefully planned and executed that the master hand of an artist is plainly noticeable at every turn. The hand carving which adorns the newels, cornices and arches are works of art, while in design it is plainly discernible that

Annapolis, Maryland, preferring immediate action, and entered the navy as master's mate on September 11, 1861. He took an active part in the fights at Donaldsonville; some small affairs on the Mississippi River; in the capture of Mobile, and in the operations in Mobile Bay. He was recommended for promotion three times, rose grade by grade until he reached that of lieutenant-commander in April, 1882. Captain Miller was retired on November 30, 1885. Since then his life has been mainly that of an altruist, and there are many charitable institutions in the District with which he is connected. Among them may be mentioned St.

John's Orphanage, of which he is treasurer; a director of the Workingman's Club; a director of the Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and a regent of the Blind Men's Home. He is vice-president of the Emergency Hospital, a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and vice-president of the Churchman's League. Possibly Captain Miller's most cherished work is done in the Newsboys' Home, he being president of the board of trustees. He is now earnestly at work endeavoring to enlarge the scope of this noble charity, and has every assurance of success. Captain Miller is a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. Captain Miller married Alice, daughter of Charles A. Townsend, of Brooklyn, New York. Of this union there are two daughters and one son. Mrs. Miller ably assists her husband in his works of charity, and is one of the most active workers in those institutions whose affairs are governed by the representative women of Washington.

Colonel Henry May.—The Mays of this country are from the Anglo-Norman family of De Maies (such it seems was the original spelling), and are the descendants of two Knights, Eleaz and John De Maies, of the Demesne of Barfleur, Val de Saire, Normandy. These gentlemen entered England in the suite of William the Conqueror, and for valorous services at the battle of Hastings were, by royal charter, granted the manor known as "King's Chase," afterwards Mayfield, in the county of Sussex. Here the family lived in opulence, and as befitted their rank, up to the close of the "Wars of the Roses," when through such misfortunes as overcame many others of the nobility, they were reduced in circumstances, and turned their attention to business pursuits. A descendant of Eleaz and John De Maies was John May, born at Mayfield, England, in 1590. In 1616 he came to America in the ship *St. James*, landing at Boston, and subsequently locating at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where the family lived for many years, and where were born and reared some of its illustrious sons. John May here died in 1670. Colonel John May, a grandson of the American pioneer of the family, was a soldier in the Continental army of the revolutionary war; served as colonel in the First Massachusetts Regiment, and later did service under Rochambeau in the Rhode Island campaign. He was also a member of that band of patriots who composed the "tea party" in Boston harbor on that memorable December 16, 1773.

When Washington was but a straggling town, attractive only in location, Frederick May moved here from Roxbury, Massachusetts. He took up his residence in New Jersey avenue, on Capitol Hill, in what is now known as the "May residence," a place of historic interest, and still in good state of preservation. Here was born Henry May, father of the present Henry, in the year 1816. At an early age he moved to Baltimore, and soon became one of the prominent figures of Maryland in social, business and political circles. He was a lawyer of prominence, and

of exceptional forensic power. He was a member of Congress from Baltimore, and served well his constituents and his country. In 1845 Henry May married Henrietta, daughter of William de Courcy, of Bracknock, Queen Anne county, Maryland, whose ancestors came over with Lord Baltimore from Kinsale, Ireland, and Eleanor Rosier (Notley) de Courcy, of Prince George county, Maryland, both of prominent families of that State. He died in 1866 full of honors. A brother of Representative May was Dr. John Frederick May, an eminent surgeon, and well remembered by Washington's older residents.

This epitome of family chronology brings us to Colonel Henry May, of Washington, who at first glance impresses one with his fine soldierly bearing, a representative scion of a famous house of military men and heroes. He is affable and courteous, and with a directness of manner that bespeaks the gentleman and the tactician. Colonel Henry



COLONEL HENRY MAY

May, the son of the Hon. Henry May, was born in Baltimore in 1855. He received his education at various Jesuit colleges of Europe and the Polytechnic Institute at Stuttgart, Germany. In 1875, when twenty-one years of age, he went to California, where he became interested in quick-silver mining, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Guadalupe Mines of Santa Clara county. Here he was actively engaged until 1883, when he went to Europe. After several years of travel throughout the countries of the Old World, he returned to this country, and settled in Washington, occupying the house 1325 K street, northwest, for some years the residence of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. Here Colonel May has continued to reside and has surrounded himself and family with comfort and elegance.

The male members of the May family have always been distinguished for their fine physique and great stature, and the Colonel is no exception. He has grouped in his dining hall the portraits of six brothers (his father and five uncles) of a former generation, whose heights aggregated thirty-seven and a half feet. In contemplating these pictures one recalls the magnificent specimens who composed the body guard of Frederick the Great. These brothers were: John Frederick May, surgeon; Charles May, colonel Second Dragoons, United States Army; George May, merchant of New Orleans; Hon. Henry May (father), member of Congress and lawyer; William May, United States Navy, who rendered distinguished service in Mexico, and was of the South Pole expedition party, and Julian May, of the Mounted Rifles, United States Army, in the Mexican war.

The instinct of the soldier with Colonel May is inherent, following as if predestined the profession of many of his illustrious progenitors. He is colonel of the First Regiment of the District National Guard, which position he has actively filled since 1898, and his work as an organizer, together with his keen appreciation of the requirements of a good soldier, have been of great benefit to the organization. He is a hard worker and very popular with his regiment. Aside from his interest in quicksilver mining he has no direct business connections. In social circles the Colonel is a well-known figure, and is a member of many clubs, among them being the Union, now known as the Pacific Union Club, of San Francisco; Maryland Club, of Baltimore; Social Science and Union, of New York; the New York Yacht Club; Southampton, Long Island, Club; Pequot Club, of New London, Connecticut; Aztec Club, of Mexico; Metropolitan, Golf and Country Clubs, of Washington. In 1881 Colonel May married Isabel Teresa, daughter of James Leigh and Maria Louise Coleman, of New Jersey. Of this union there are four children—Henry Coleman, a student at Harvard University; Isabelle Louise, Gerald de Courcy, and Cecilia Jacqueline. The Colonel maintains a delightful summer residence at Quinnepeg, Connecticut.

Dr. Henry D. Fry was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 11, 1853. His ancestry came from English stock, and its first noted representative in this country was Colonel Joshua Fry, whose name is so closely associated with Virginia in the early colonial days. Joshua was born in Somersetshire, England, and was educated at Oxford. It is uncertain when he came to America, but his name is found in the parish register as a vestryman and in the records of the court as Commissioner of Essex county, between 1710 and 1720. He married the widow of Colonel Hill, a large landed proprietor on the Rappahannock River. Her maiden name was Mary Micou, and she was daughter of Paul Micou, physician and surgeon, a Huguenot exile from persecution in France. Colonel Joshua Fry settled in Madison county, and the old homestead, which is still standing in a good state of preservation, is described in a

memoir of his life, published by Rev. P. Slaughter, as "having in it a historical room originally dedicated to the muses of music and the dance, in which William Wirt, in his youth, played his pranks and wrote comedies; where Thomas Jefferson, in his journeys to and from Washington, in his French landau, refreshed himself with hospitable cheer." Quoting from the same work, the author says: "I know of no other person in our history of like social position, wealth, capacity, character, and public service as Colonel Fry, about whom there is so little to be found in print, and that little so scattered in infinitesimal items. We have to trace his career by the posts of honor which he filled, as we would track the general of an army by the names of his battles in ignorance of the details of his campaign." Among the posts of honor we find he occupied a professorship in William and Mary College. The foundation of the president's house of that institution was laid on the 30th of July, 1732. Joshua Fry was one of the five who laid the first five bricks. Many honorable trusts were confided to him by the governor. He was one of the commissioners of the crown for marking the line defining the western limit of the northern necks and the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1745, with Peter Jefferson, the father of Thomas Jefferson, he finished a map of Virginia, known as Fry and Jefferson's map. In 1752 he was one of the commissioners for Virginia in negotiating the treaty of Logstown. In 1754 troops were raised to resist French aggression in the Ohio Valley, and Governor Dinwiddie appointed Colonel Joshua Fry commander-in-chief of the Virginia regiment. George Washington was lieutenant-colonel, and went in advance to clear a road for the artillery, which was to follow with Colonel Fry. When the expedition had reached Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac River, at the mouth of Will's Creek, Colonel Fry died, May 31st, 1754. George Washington, being next in rank, succeeded to the command. Among the family papers is a manuscript which states that Colonel Fry was buried near Fort Cumberland, and that Washington and the army attended the funeral. On a large oak tree, which now stands as a tomb and a monument to his memory, Washington cut the following inscription, "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just, and the noble Fry." Colonel Fry made Peter Jefferson his executor and left him his mathematical instruments. Their sons, Rev. Henry Fry and Thomas Jefferson, were intimate friends. Among the letters in possession of the family is one from Thomas Jefferson to the Rev. Henry Fry, dated Washington, June 17, 1804, in which he advises him to ride a trotting horse for relief of his "visceral complaint." Jefferson says he suffered from the same trouble, and, on the advice of Dr. Eustis, of Boston, he was cured by Sydenham's method of riding a trotting horse.

Hugh Walker Fry, Jr., the fourth lineal descendant of Colonel Joshua Fry, was born April 14, 1826. He grew up and received his education in Richmond, and with his father and brothers conducted an extensive commission business.

He entered the militia service of his State when quite young, and was commissioned first lieutenant when twenty-two years of age. At the breaking out of the civil war he was major of the 179th Virginia Regiment, and served throughout the war with General Henry A. Wise. He married Mary L., daughter of John Davidson, of West Washington, D. C., and the only living offspring of the marriage is Dr. Henry D. Fry. His boyhood and school days were spent in Richmond and Washington, and on reaching manhood his inclination led him to the study of medicine. At the age of twenty-three he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland, and the same year obtained an appointment by competitive exam-

formed in the District of Columbia. He has since had a second successful case. Both operations were done after the Sanger method. He also has to his credit the performance of the first symphysiotomy in the District, and saved mother and child. Dr. Fry was an early advocate of antiseptic midwifery. In 1887 he translated from the French Dr. Paul Bar's "Principles of Antiseptic Methods Applied to Obstetric Practice," and at various times has contributed to medical literature articles on the same subject. His most recent contribution was the President's Address for 1894 to the Washington Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society, in which he demonstrated by statistics from the Health Department of Washington that deaths from puer-



DR. FRY'S RESIDENCE.

ation as interne in the Jersey City Charity Hospital. Having completed the term of service at that institution he returned to Washington, in 1878, and commenced the active practice of his profession. He formed the acquaintance of Dr. W. W. Johnston, who controlled a large and select clientele, and for fourteen years they were associated in practice. As experience was added to years, Dr. Fry gradually developed a taste for special work, and drifted almost unconsciously into gynaecological and obstetrical practice.

In 1890 he visited Europe for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of operative work by scrutinizing the methods of the best foreign operators. In the same year Dr. Fry did the first successful Cesarean section ever per-

peral septic diseases were lamentably frequent, and still showed a lack of conformity to antiseptic rules. He has sent numerous contributions to medical periodicals on gynaecological and obstetrical subjects.

In 1890 Dr. Fry was appointed professor of obstetrics in the medical department of Georgetown University. He is in charge of the gynaecological and obstetrical service at the Garfield Memorial Hospital; is a member of several local medical societies; was president for several years of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society, and is a member of different national medical societies, among them the American Gynaecological and the Southern Surgical and Gynaecological. Owing to the increased

demand of his private work, in 1899 Dr. Fry resigned the chair of obstetrics in the medical department of Georgetown University, and was elected emeritus professor of obstetrics and clinical professor of gynecology. He is also obstetrician of Columbia Lying-in Hospital and professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the Washington Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Fry married Miss Gertrude M. Campbell, of Washington, who died in 1891, leaving him two little girls.

Hugh S. Legare.—Among Washington's young men prominent in the city's affairs is Hugh S. Legare, who occupies one of the most beautiful residences on Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Legare, a South Carolinian by birth, is descended from an old Huguenot family which settled in the Palmetto State early in 1600. Mr. Legare is a son of George Washington Seabrook and Alice Brown Legare, of Charleston, S. C., and was there born on February 4, 1863, and was named for his cousin, Hon. Hugh S. Legare,

Secretary of State under President Tyler. Attending the schools of Charleston, he entered West Point Military Academy, but left before completing the prescribed four years' course. Mr. Legare then came to Washington and received an appointment in the State Department. After remaining there for some time, he resigned to become a silent partner in the banking house of Crane, Parris and Company, but this, too, he resigned several years ago. In social matters Mr. Legare has ever been prominent, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Country, and Chevy Chase Clubs.

In 1892 Mr. Legare married Miss Alberta Kent, daughter of Sydney A. Kent, of Chicago. One son, Sydney, now nine years old, is the only child of this union. The Legare residence at 1714 Massachusetts avenue is a large double structure of red sandstone, with an imposing, large, square hall, whose mullioned windows and paneled oak ceilings and walls are suggestive of an old English castle, with charming nooks and corners, where cushion seats face a large open fireplace, in which gas logs crackle merrily, and spread a fitful glow about the apartment. The drawing, reception, music, and dining rooms all open upon this hall, and their walls are covered with canvasses, in massive gilt frames, from the brushes of old master. Above, the same taste of arrangement is to be found, and altogether the home is one of the best and most richly appointed in Washington.



MR. LEGARE'S RESIDENCE.

Hon. Thomas Barker Ferguson is a son of the late Col. James Ferguson, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a grandson of Mr. Thomas Ferguson, a member of the council of safety of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, a member of the legislative council of the General Assembly of that State during the war of the revolution and a strenuous promoter of the independence of the colonies. Thomas B. Ferguson was born on his father's estate, near Charleston, South Carolina, on the 8th of August, 1841. He was in that city at the commencement of hostilities in the late war between the States, being a member of the graduating class of the State Military Academy, which is an institution modeled after West Point Academy, and occupying the citadel of Charleston. He was detailed in the winter of 1861 as cadet engineer to superintend the construction of the "Star of the West Battery," on Morris Island, and with his fellow cadets manned the guns which opened fire on the



HON. THOMAS BARKER FERGUSON

Steamer "Star of the West," when she attempted to relieve Fort Sumter. Subsequently he served continuously in the armies of the Confederate States, and was severely wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, having been shot through the right lung, while in command of the artillery of General Walker's division of General Johnston's army. Prior to and at the time of the evacuation of Charleston and the Carolina sea coast, he commanded the first military district of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with his headquarters at Georgetown, South Carolina. On evacuating Georgetown he joined General Johnston's army in North Carolina, and on its surrender took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He thereupon returned to his home in South Carolina and devoted himself earnestly to repairing the devastation which the war had caused in his native land and to establishing good feeling between the sections.

In 1867 he removed to Baltimore and became a citizen of Maryland. He soon became identified with the public measures and politics of the State of his adoption and held positions of honor both in the city and State. He was appointed State Fish Commissioner on the organization of the Fish Commission of Maryland. His labors in that capacity soon brought him into contact with the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries then recently established. The head of the commission at that time was the lamented Professor Spencer F. Baird, who was quick to recognize the energy and ability with which Mr. Ferguson conducted his commission, and invited him to the Smithsonian Institution that he might carry on his experiments and original researches in the comparatively new field conjointly with the United States Commission. Mr. Ferguson had earned a national reputation in matters pertaining to fish culture, when in 1876 he was selected as expert judge of awards at the Centennial Exposition of that year. In 1878 he was appointed by the President assistant commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and on his return at the close of the exposition he was tendered the position of Assistant Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the United States, which office he accepted and held until the death of Professor Baird in 1887.

During Professor Baird's able administration of this department, which commenced with an appropriation of \$9,000 in 1872, and had developed and grown to a great work supported by an annual appropriation of nearly half a million of dollars at the time of his death, he freely expressed to many of those then and still members of Congress or occupying other important positions in the Government, the opinion that Mr. Ferguson's discoveries, inventions and devices had revolutionized the fish culture of the world and made it possible to conduct the artificial culture of fish on a wholesale scale. When Professor Baird felt his end approaching he wrote to the President as follows: "Far gone with a disease of the heart which may have a sudden termination any moment, I anticipate the vacancy which may be produced in the office of United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries by respectfully asking that Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the present Assistant Commissioner, be promoted by appointment to the place. He is thoroughly acquainted with the details of the complicated business of the Commission; in every way competent to conduct it. Knowing this, and with every confidence in his integrity, I have no hesitation in assuring you that to the best of my knowledge and belief there is no one else in the United States so able to discharge the duties of the United States Fish Commission."

Mr. Ferguson was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway by President Cleveland during his second administration. The selection was unreservedly commended by the contemporaneous press in terms of which the following is an example: "Major Ferguson is not only well qualified for the post to which he has been named, but would make one of the best ministers the country has sent abroad for many

years. He has tact and manners, as well as ability, and is accustomed to the uses of diplomatic intercourse." That he fulfilled the expectations of his friends and served his country well is abundantly attested by those who had affairs with the legation and by the many citizens of the United States who visited Stockholm during his residence in Sweden.

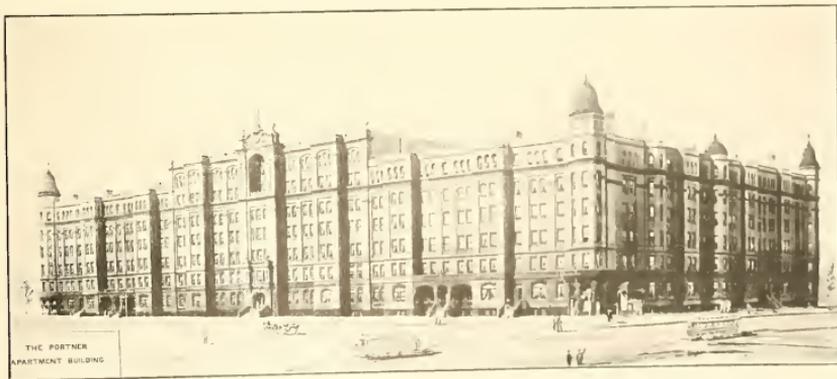
Mr. Ferguson married, in 1867, Jean Byrd Swann, a daughter of Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, who represented Baltimore city for many years in Congress. Three sons and a daughter survive Mrs. Ferguson, who died in 1893. Mr. Ferguson moved his family to Washington in the spring of 1879, and has been identified with the advancement of the city of Washington. Soon after he made Washington his home he built a residence on Highland Terrace, Massachusetts avenue, in which he lived many years until it was sold to the Imperial German Government and became the embassy of that nation.

Robert Portner, merchant, was born at Rahden, Westphalia, Prussia, March 20, 1837, son of Henry and Henrietta (Gelker) Portner, and was educated in the Prussian school, Annaburg, Saxony, where he remained until sixteen years of age. In 1853 he came to the United States and held various positions until 1861, when he went to Alexandria, Va., and started a small grocery business with a friend; also a small brewery, and was largely engaged in selling supplies to sutlers of the armies. At the close of the war they dissolved partnership, Mr. Portner retaining the brewery as his share of the business. He incorporated the same in 1883 as the Robert Portner Brewing Company, some of its stock being sold to the employees. The business soon became so extensive that the National Capital Brewing Company of Washington was organized, of which he became vice-president, and a brewery was built in that city. He also became interested in artificial refrigeration, and invented the first successful machine for that purpose, with direct ammonia expansion, in 1878. He started three building and loan associations in Alexandria, of which he was president; originated the Alexandria ship yards, to build and



ROBERT PORTNER

repair vessels, and later the German Banking Company, which elected him president. He is a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Washington, the American Security and Trust Company, the Riggs Fire Insurance Company, the Virginia Midland Railway, the National Bank of Manassas, Virginia; president of the Capital Construction Company, and in 1880-81 was president of the United States Brewers Association. In 1881 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided and invested largely in real estate. His summer home "Annaburg," Manassas, Virginia, consists of 2,500 acres, on which are to be found many fortifications and breastworks thrown up during the civil war. On April 4, 1872, he was married to Anna, daughter of Johann Jacob von Valaer, a native of Switzerland. They had thirteen children, ten of whom are living.

THE PORTNER
APARTMENT BUILDING

PORTNER FLATS.

John Cammack, the son of William and Ann Cammack, was born in Washington on December 23, 1828. His father and uncle, Edmund, left their home at Spaulding, England, in the year 1817, and sailed for America. Attracted by the promising outlook in the "Federal City," although at that time but a city in name, they cast their lot here and located in Georgetown. Edmund engaged in merchant tailoring, while William, the father of John, started the business of gardening and floriculture. For a number of years William Cammack was foreman in the gardening business for Jesse Brown, proprietor of the "Indian Queen" hotel (now the Metropolitan), at that time the leading hostelry of the city, and operated on "The Island," as South Washington was then called. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Metropolitan is still in the family of the Brown's, being owned by Jesse Brown and Mrs. Wallach, widow of ex-Mayor Wallach, grandchildren of William Cammack's employer.

John Cammack received his education at private schools of Georgetown, and as a boy commenced work with his father on a tract of land he had purchased, known as Lot 240, and bounded by Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Q and R streets. This part of Washington was then open country (save for some remnants of forestry), and largely under cultivation, devoted to the raising of garden produce and feed for stock. The nearest house to this garden—a grocery store—was located at about the corner of Fourteenth and L streets, and to the north there was but one house within the city, that the home of an overseer for Joshua Pierce, a gardener, between R and S streets, on Fourteenth, who had under cultivation six squares of land. In this square, once cultivated by Mr. Cammack, now stand handsome residences, two churches—St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal and Unity Presbyterian—and on all sides stretches an unbroken city of buildings. Here the business of gardening and floriculture was successfully conducted for many years by the Cammack family, consisting of the father and three sons, John, Robert and Edmund, the two latter now deceased. Subsequently the firm opened branch greenhouses at Thirteenth and E streets, and here did a flourishing business, three houses on the site, since erected, being now owned by Mr. Cammack. They were the leading florists of Washington, and then, as now, the business in flowers was an extensive one. Mr. Cammack's mother died in February, 1870, aged 76 years; the father in 1871, aged 74 years. Mr. Cammack retired from business in 1873, a wealthy man and one of Washington's most substantial citizens.

Mr. Cammack has an interesting fund of Washington reminiscences, and can tell much of the city's early history. In connection with his business as florist he remembers with clearness the visit to Washington of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), in 1890. The Cammacks had the contract for furnishing the floral decorations for Odd Fellows Hall, then the leading place of entertainment of the city. Mr. Fountain was at this time minister

from England, and his wife was in charge of the decorations. He can tell of the extravagant display of flowers, the prodigal expenditure of money, and the immense crush of people in according the visitor a royal reception. He recalls the popularity of the vegetables raised in their garden on Fourteenth street, and how eagerly they were sought by the proprietors of the leading hotels. Henry and Caleb C. Willard, proprietors of the Ebbitt House, were regular customers in the sixties, and would daily make trips to the place to secure fresh asparagus. Mr. Cammack remembers distinctly and was acquainted with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and other distinguished statesmen of that period, and supplied the flowers for many social functions in their set. He remembers Presidents Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan and many interesting incidents and episodes connected with their



JOHN CAMMACK

administrations. Mr. Cammack has seen Washington grow from a tract of comparative waste land into a beautiful city—a center of education, refinement and general progress—and can well feel proud of his connection with this growth.

Mr. Cammack is an extensive owner of real estate, and holds connection with many financial institutions of the city. He is a director of Columbia National Bank; stockholder in Riggs National Bank, Washington Loan and Trust Company, American Security and Trust Company, Washington Gas Light Company, Georgetown Gas Light Company, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and others, as well as member of the Board of Trade and trustee of Columbia Title Insurance Company. Before the street railways of Washington were merged into the Washington Railway and Electric Company he was a director and the largest stockholder in the Metropolitan and the Columbia

lines, the shares of which were purchased by the new company. His nephew, Robert D. Weaver, former president of the Metropolitan Railway, is president of the new company that will operate the Great Falls line. Mr. Cammack has twice married. His first wife was Sarah Little, daughter of William and Annie Little, of Buffalo, New York, from which union there were three daughters. His second wife is Lizzie May, daughter of Philip May, a retired business man of Washington. They have one son. Mr. Cammack still owns the homestead, at 3553 Brightwood avenue, where he resides.

Robert Reyburn, M. D., of Washington City, D. C., was born August 1, 1833, in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Scotch descent. His early education was received at the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Lewis D. Harlan, and was graduated M.D. at the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1856. He received the degree of A.M. from Howard University in 1871. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia from 1856 to 1862, then entered the United States Army, as acting assistant surgeon, on May 7, 1862; was commissioned as assistant surgeon United States Volunteers on June 4, 1862; was recommended for immediate promotion and commissioned surgeon United States Volunteers on June 13, 1862. He was mustered out as brevet lieutenant-colonel volunteers in 1866, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon United States Army, with rank of captain in 1867, but resigned the same year and commenced the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., where he has been located ever since that date. Dr. Reyburn was chief medical officer of the Freedmen's Bureau during the last two years of its existence, in 1871-1872; was surgeon in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital from 1867 to 1875; professor of clinical surgery, medical department, Georgetown University, 1866-1867; professor of surgery, medical department, Howard University, 1868; professor of anatomy, medical department, Georgetown University in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed professor physiology and clinical surgery in the medical department of Howard University. In 1902 Dr. Reyburn was appointed professor of preventive medicine and hygiene in the medical department of Howard University, and in the same year was elected dean of the medical faculty of the same institution. He is a member of the American Medical Association; member of Medical Society, District of Columbia; member and vice-president, 1891-2, of the National Microscopical Society; member of the Microscopical Society, District of Columbia; member of the Anthropological Society; member of the Biological Society; member of the American Society of Anatomists; consulting surgeon to Providence Hospital, and Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia; visiting physician to St. John's Church Orphanage; member and president of Board of Health, District of Columbia, in 1870-1; member of board

of school trustees of Washington, D. C., in 1877, 1878 and 1879, and was one of the board of councilmen of Georgetown in 1865. He was married in 1854 to Catharine White, and to them were born eight children. In 1881 he was chosen as one of the six surgeons who had charge of the case of President James A. Garfield, and from the time he was wounded until his death. Dr. Reyburn has written a large number of articles for the various medical journals. His list of papers contributed to medical journals are: American Journal of Medical Sciences.—No. 1, Remarks on Disease among the Freed People of the United States, April, 1866, p. 364; No. 2, Four Cases of Aneurism Treated by Ligation, July, 1868, p. 112; No. 3, Reduction of Dislocation of Fourth Cervical Vertebrae, January, 1871, p. 110. Papers to National Medical Journal, Washington, D. C., and other



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publications.—Two Cases of Trephining, July, 1870, p. 228; Case of Popliteal Aneurism (Ligation Followed by Tetanus), September, 1871, p. 224; Rupture of Uterus Followed by Recovery, October, 1877, p. 209; Lacerated Wound of Abdomen, Recovery, November, 1871, p. 351; Life History of Micro-Organisms with its Relation to the Theory of Evolution, Monograph, 1890; Vaginal Hysterectomy for Carcinoma of Uterus, Medical News, February 10, 1894; Diphtheria Treated by the Early Local Use of Germicides, March 5, 1892; Aseptic Surgery in the Hospitals of Paris, 1892, Medical News, December 7, 1892; Life Growth of the Cell Applied to Human Anatomy, Maryland Medical Journal, October 7, 1893; Life History of Bacillus Tuberculosis in its Relation to the Cure of Tuberculosis in Man, Medical Age, August 10, 1894; Easy Methods of Carrying Out the Principles of Aseptic Surgery, Maryland

Medical Journal, June 2, 1894; Electricity in Modern Science, Journal of American Medical Association, April 14, 1898; On a New Industrial Application of Professor Roentgen's X-Rays, Photographic Times, May, 1897; Type of Disease Occurring among the Freed People of the United States, Monograph, 1891; Vaginal Lithotomy, Medical News, October 25, 1890; Treatment of Purulent Tubercular Peritonitis with Illustrative Case, Journal American Medical Association, August 20, 1898; Treatment of Diseases of Children Two Hundred Years Ago, Medical Record, September 24, 1898; Clinical History of Case of President James A. Garfield, Journal American Medical Association, March 5 to March 24, 1894; Pollution of Potomac River, Journal American Medical Association, February 4, 1899; Life History of Bacillus Tuberculosis in its relation to the treatment by Tuberculin, Journal American Medical Association, October 1, 1898; Curiosities of Homeopathic Pharmacy, Journal American Medical Association, October 4, 1890; Laws of Growth of Bacteria Applied to Aseptic Surgery, Journal American Medical Association, October 7, 1893; A Day with Professor Pasteur, Maryland Medical Journal, October 23, 1886; Aseptic Surgery in the Hospitals of Paris in 1892, Medical News, December 17, 1892; A Day with Professor Virchow at Chavite Hospital, Berlin, in 1892, Journal American Medical Association, March 11, 1893; Type of Disease Among the Freed People, Mixed Negro Races, of the United States, Medical News, December 2, 1893; Abstract of Case of President James A. Garfield, American Medicine, September 28, 1901; Prevention of Disease Infection through Mouth and Nasal Cavities, American Medicine, June, 1901; Inertness of Petroleum Compounds when Used Medicinally, Medical News, August 24, 1901; Failure of the Knife in the Cure of Cancer, Medical Record, October 19, 1901; Simple Methods of Testing Strength of Galvanic Currents by Milliamperemeter, and also of Using a Galvanoscope as Milliamperemeter, Journal Advanced Therapeutics, May 1, 1902; Causes of Cancer, Medical Record, August 2, 1902.

Dr. Reyburn has always been an ardent Republican, and has been identified for several years with the movement to secure the rights of suffrage and a representative government to the citizens of the District of Columbia. In 1900 Dr. Reyburn and the Rev. Dr. George W. Lee were candidates for the positions of Republican Presidential electors for the District of Columbia, on the occasion of the second election of President William McKinley. The election for Presidential electors was held in the District of Columbia on March 6, 1900. Though the Rev. Dr. George W. Lee and Dr. Robert Reyburn received the majority of votes cast, yet by means well known to professional politicians they were "counted out." Dr. Reyburn has for many years taken a deep interest in the affairs of the District of Columbia. He has written a large number of articles on matters of local interest, and has written a number of short poems, which have mostly appeared in the columns of the daily papers of Washington city.

A. B. Richardson, A. M., M. D.—In October, 1899, Dr. A. B. Richardson was appointed superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and in making this selection President McKinley was guided by wise discrimination and rare judgment. To fill the position of superintendent of such an institution requires a man of exceptional parts, and to find this man it is necessary to search carefully among the students of medical science, both general and special. To care for the insane—to comprehend, or approximately understand human nature as diverted by the hobbies of an aberrated mind, to grasp the limitations of a diseased brain—comes within the scope of a man who has not only made a study of these ailments and learned the proper care and treatment, but who is also in thorough sympathy with the work and its subject. To discern between treatment for the raving maniac and the



A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., M. D.

docile simpleton needs the mind of a keen analyst and the resources of a master of method. Such a man was Dr. Richardson, and to his efforts and organization are due the admirable system and successful administration of affairs at St. Elizabeth, District of Columbia.

Dr. Richardson was born at Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, on September 11, 1852, and was educated at the common schools of the county, the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He took a course in medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at New York city, graduating from Bellevue Hospital, at the latter place, in 1876. He was at once recognized as a leader among the specialists in nervous disorders and kindred ailments, and his course at Bellevue and close application to the study of the insane, led him to adopt this as his course in practice. He was assistant physician at the Athens Asylum for the Insane

for about three years, and for two years following practiced medicine at his native town, Portsmouth. In March, 1881, he was appointed medical superintendent of the Athens Asylum, and remained in that position until May, 1890. After severing his connection with this institution, he engaged in private practice in Cincinnati until 1892, when he was appointed medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Columbus, Ohio. This position Dr. Richardson held until 1898, when he was made medical superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Massillon, Ohio, and opened the hospital for patients in August of that year. This position he was not long permitted to retain, as President McKinley, searching for the right man and attracted by the course of Dr. Richardson, chose him for the superintendency of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and in October, 1899, he received the appointment. In 1892 Dr. Richardson was appointed by Governor McKinley member of a commission of three to locate a situation for a new hospital for the insane of Ohio, and on a report of this commission in the fall of 1892, was appointed for five years on a board of trustees to prepare plans and construct the institution, serving out the term.

Seeing the need for improvements at St. Elizabeth Asylum, Dr. Richardson asked Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to carry out his plans. The recommendations were recognized as timely and the improvements needful for the better care of the unfortunate insane, and the appropriation was at once allowed. These philanthropic plans were being carried out and the construction going on when Dr. Richardson died, on June 27, 1903. The doctor was married in 1876 to Julia D. Harris, of Athens, Ohio. Four children were born to them—Dr. William W. Richardson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been appointed on the medical staff at the Government Hospital for the Insane; Mrs. W. G. Neff, Edith H., and Helen.

Dr. Richardson was a courteous and affable gentleman, and deservedly popular with the medical officers and attaches of the St. Elizabeth hospital, and warmly commended by visitors to that institution. He was the author of many valuable treatises in medical science, and was a recognized authority in his special lines. The doctor was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and the American Medico-Psychological Association.

William Harrison McKnew, for many years proprietor of the large mercantile establishment at 933 Pennsylvania avenue, was born in Washington in 1855. He received his primary education in the schools of the District of Columbia—completing his education at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., where he obtained the degree of civil engineer, graduating at the head of his class. Mr. McKnew early gave promise of attaining distinction in his chosen profession, while engaged in various engineering enterprises in the West, and especially while superintending important engineering work on the upper Missouri River, near Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He returned to Wash-

ington in 1885 to superintend the construction of a sea wall around the Potomac flats.

Upon the death of his uncle, Mr. R. H. Taylor, he succeeded to the well known mercantile establishment at 933 Pennsylvania avenue. As a merchant Mr. McKnew displayed the same energy and ability which had marked his career as a civil engineer, and in a short time had built up the largest ladies' cloak and suit business in this city. Since Mr. McKnew's death, which occurred April 6, 1902, the business has been continued by Mrs. William H. McKnew, under the management of Mr. Anton Stephan, who had been associated with Mr. McKnew for many years.

Mr. McKnew was a man of singularly kind and gentle nature, combining with every desirable attribute of the successful business man, a lovable character that endeared him to a large circle of friends and won for him the respect



WILLIAM HARRISON MCKNEW

and admiration of his business competitors, and the devotion of his employees, by whom he was regarded more as an adviser and friend than an employer. He was an enthusiastic Mason and had attained the honor of the thirty-second degree, was a Knight Templar of many years standing, and was a member of the Scottish Rite and Lafayette Lodge. His well-known probity and his interest in local financial affairs made him a director in the Traders National Bank and the Union Trust and Storage Company. One of his chief interests was the welfare of Columbian University, with which he was intimately associated the first year after his return to Washington. He soon became a trustee of the institution and until his death served as chairman of many important committees. He contributed liberally to many charitable enterprises. He was an earnest member of Calvary Baptist Church, and was repeatedly elected chairman of the board of trustees.

Hon. John Walker Babson, descended from an old and influential Puritan family, has been identified with the official life and public affairs of Washington since 1861, when he left his native State of Maine, and from that time until the present has uninterruptedly held important posts in the Government service, his present position being that of a chief of division in the United States Patent Office. Mr. Babson was born at Brooksville, Maine, on August 15, 1835, and is a son of Samuel Brown and Nancy Tapley Babson, both of whom died at a ripe old age. The advent of the ancestors of Mr. Babson to this country is somewhat unique. In a party of emigrants which left England in 1632 were James Babson, his wife, Isabel, and their son James, two years old. While en voyage the father died. The widow, a woman of courage and ability, proceeded to Salem, Massachusetts, and thence to Cape



HON. JOHN WALKER BABSON

Ann, where a lot was apportioned to "the widow Isabel and her son James." This lot, through which now passes Front street, Cape Ann, remained in the possession of the Babson family for upwards of 150 years. From the infant James have descended all the Babsons now in this country. A great-grandson, James Babson, who died October 10, 1790, was a captain of privateers in the revolutionary war, and still another, who died December 30, 1831, was engaged in privateering during the war of 1812. John W. Babson, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh in lineal descent from the widow Isabel. Mr. Babson was educated in the Maine public schools, and Bluehill Academy, and finally at the Maine Wesleyan College at Redfield. Mr. Babson taught for a time at the latter institution, as well as in the public schools.

Early in life Mr. Babson manifested a keen interest in politics, and on his twenty-first birthday was elected chairman of the Republican town committee of his native town, and has participated in every campaign since then. He was president of the stormiest Republican convention ever held in Hancock county. In the Fremont campaign in 1856, when accompanying Hon. Hanibal Hamlin, afterwards Vice-President, an incident occurred by which the latter's life was endangered. A friendship then started between the two which remained unbroken until Mr. Hamlin's death. When the Lincoln administration began in 1861, Mr. Babson was made postmaster of his native town, but resigned the same year to come to Washington with Vice-President Hamlin, and remained with him until the expiration of his term in 1865, and continued an officer of the United States Senate, where he remained until February, 1866, resigning to accept an appointment tendered him by Secretary of the Interior James Harlan, in the Pension Bureau. Here he soon reached the position of chief of a division, which he held for some years. Mr. Babson was commissioned by President Grant Deputy Commissioner of Pensions on December 21, 1875. This post he resigned in February, 1877, to enter the more inviting Bureau of Patents, where in 1878 he assumed charge of the publication of the "Official Gazette," then a comparatively small weekly, which under his capable management, has expanded to its present imposing proportions. In 1880 the Issue division was absorbed by the Gazette division and it has since become known as the Issue and Gazette division, of which Mr. Babson is the chief.

In the affairs of the District he has always taken an active interest. He was one of the originators of the East Washington Citizens' Association—the oldest organization of its character in the District, permanently organized in 1871, and in active existence since that date. He was its president for five years, voluntarily retiring, but has ever since continued a member of its executive committee. He was a member of the Old Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and chairman of its committee appointed for the purpose of securing the selection of this city as the location of the World's Exposition of 1893, and made an exhaustive and vigorous report in its favor, which was commended by the public press. The initiative of the movement for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol on September 18, 1803, was taken by the East Washington Citizens' Association at its monthly meeting May 5, 1893. An elaborate report made by Mr. Babson, then its president, resulted in a delegation waiting upon the District Commissioners, the calling of a public meeting, and the appointment of a general committee, of which Mr. Babson was one. He was also chairman of the committee on scope. Mr. Babson was also one of the promoters of the "Patent Centennial," held in this city April 8, 9 and 10, 1891, chairman of its central committee and a member of its executive committee. He was appointed by the Commis-

sioners of the District on June 1, 1899, a member of the committee of one hundred to make suitable and timely preparations for Washington's welcome to Admiral Dewey, upon his return from Manila, and was selected as a member of its executive committee, and elected and served as its treasurer. Mr. Babson was a member of the special escort committee, who met Admiral Dewey at New York with a palatial railroad train on October 2, 1899, and brought him to Washington to receive the sword voted by Congress, at the hands of President McKinley, at the east front of the Capitol, October 3, 1899. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and chairman of its committee on public library. He has now entered upon his second (three years) term as one of the directors of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Babson has twice married. His first wife was Louise A. Tibbetts of Brooklin, Maine, to whom he was married on November 5, 1855, and who died in this city, October 2, 1863. By this marriage there were three children. His second wife was Eliza A. Tibbetts, a cousin of his former wife, to whom he was married in Boston, Mass., September 1, 1868. Mrs. Babson has vied with her husband in active interest in the affairs of the city and has become well known in charity work. She is a member of the Board of Children's Guardians, a member of the Citizens' Relief Committee, appointed by the District Commissioners, and a veteran in the work of the Associated Charities, of the board of managers of which she has for many years been an active member. She is a member of the Church of the Reformation, and prominent in the ladies' work of that church. By this marriage there have been five children.

While for over forty years a resident of this city, and an owner of property here, Mr. Babson has retained the ownership of the old family homestead in his native town, in Maine, where his family spend their summers and he his vacation, and where he has uninterruptedly retained the right of suffrage.

Christian Heurich.—Many efforts have been made in the past and are being made every day by public spirited and enterprising citizens of Washington to utilize the natural and other advantages of the national capital to their fullest extent in order to make it not only the most beautiful city in the world, but also the manufacturing center it deserves to be. These men have by their own efforts proven to the people of this city and manufacturers of other places that Washington is well qualified to accommodate within its borders manufacturing enterprises of all sorts. Head and shoulder with these public-spirited men stands Christian Heurich, the well-known brewer of this city, who by sheer progressive energy and strict attention to business has succeeded in building up one of the finest plants in his particular line of trade in the country.

Thirty-one years ago Mr. Heurich came to Washington and started in business on his own account, conducting a small brewery in conjunction with Mr. Paul Ritter, whose interest he bought in the succeeding year. From this small

beginning has grown the great modern brewery, covering the tract between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, D and Water streets, northwest, which in equipment and quality of product is second to none in the world. Mr. Heurich has been a public benefactor in many directions. It was due almost entirely to his efforts and his enterprise that the price of ice was lowered in this city, at a time when exorbitant rates for that necessity prevailed. He installed an ice-manufacturing plant in 1805, and not only made ice for his own immediate use, but supplied it to his customers and patrons, which had the effect of bringing the high price of that commodity, charged by other concerns, down to the normal rate. Mr. Heurich has always been a zealous advocate of pure foods. He is a warm champion of the pure-food bill, and is using his best efforts to secure its passage by Congress. In this connection Mr. Heurich is a striking example of the man who does what he preaches. His master stroke was his action which resulted in compelling the Agricultural Department to publicly announce the results of an analysis of different brands of beer on sale in Washington, D. C. The analysis was made under the pretext of exposing adulterations of food and drink, and when published by the department stated in what cities the beers were manufactured, but failed to give the names of the manufacturers. Mr. Heurich insisted that the analysis of his beers be made known to the public. It was at first refused, but on appealing to Congress the Department of Agriculture yielded and announced that the Heurich beers were found to be "pure and free from admixtures." The winning of the silver medal at the Paris Exposition by Mr. Heurich was most significant and the products of his establishment having been endorsed by the American, as well as French Government for purity and wholesomeness, are finding ready market everywhere.

Mr. Heurich's career is interesting and instructive, and may with profit be read by the younger generation. He was born at Haina-by-Roemhild, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, in 1842. His first education was received in his native town. In 1866 he came to the United States and his first work in a brewery, in this country, was in Baltimore; thence he went West and found employment with Seipp & Lehnmann, of Chicago. He remained in their employ until 1868, when he returned to Baltimore and was engaged as a malster. Mr. Heurich's ambition to become a master of his own establishment asserted itself, and he decided to go into business for himself and receive the benefits of his energy and efforts. In 1872 he came to Washington where he has since remained. His thorough knowledge of his profession stood him in good stead in his career. Before coming to this country, Mr. Heurich traveled extensively in Germany and Austria, visiting all the principal breweries of those countries. This experience covered a period of seven years, during which time he worked as a journeyman in all the celebrated breweries of the Fatherland and the Austrian empire, in order to perfect himself in the art of making beers.

Mr. Heurich's brewery is of modern construction and supplied with the best equipments. This structure may justly be termed the model brewery of the world, from a standpoint of construction. In conjunction with the architect who planned the buildings, and the engineer who superintended its construction, many valuable hints were made by Mr. Heurich, whose practical knowledge of the requirements of such a structure proved of valuable aid. The

avenue and Sunderland Place, embodies all the features of modern architectural beauty and artistic embellishment. This residence was the first fireproof dwelling built in Washington. To the architects called upon to submit plans for such a structure it was long a perplexing question, and not until a few valuable suggestions offered by Mr. Heurich, was the problem solved. Every precaution and device known in the construction of modern office buildings to



MR. HEURICH'S RESIDENCE.

guard against the ravages of fire have been herein embodied, regardless of cost. The interior of the palatial Heurich home is well worthy of mention. The spacious hallway, triangular in shape, is of beautiful proportions, and leads to a library, on the left of the entrance, whose rich walls are covered by many fine canvasses of the modern school. Back of this large room rises the stairway of brass, marble, and onyx, whose graceful curves greatly enhance the beauty of the hall. Opposite the library is the drawing room, a lofty apartment of noble proportions, whose richly decorated ceiling, done by a master hand, of exquisitely delicate tints, fade to a handsome and richly carved ivory frieze, which, in turn, blends into the softer tints of the paneled side walls. The reception room is next to the drawing room; then music room and dining room. The drawing room opens into the music room, a smaller apartment, which is overhung by a mezzanine gallery, and is also visible from the front hallway. Another reception room, in the rear of the music room, is beautifully proportioned, furnished, and lighted, and opens into the large, stately, superbly paneled dining room. In the rear of this room the conservatory, rookery, fernery, and aviary, wherein the plash of an electric fountain lends an enchantment to the charming environment. Above stairs the apartments are sumptuous and regal in their magnificence. The state chambers, a suite designed by Mrs. Heurich, are fit for royalty. The same beautiful taste and refinement reflected in the soft tones and color scheme of the house throughout, are to be found at every turn, and which places the Heurich residence far in the lead of the many beautiful homes in this beautiful city.

brewery in every respect is as near fireproof as it is possible to make a building of its massive proportions.

Mr. Heurich's influence is far reaching, and no man occupies a higher place in business circles throughout the city. On January 11, 1899, Mr. Heurich married Miss Amelia Keyser, of this city. One son, Christian Heurich, Jr., has graced this union. The Heurich residence, a massive granite structure, at the corner of New Hampshire

known in the construction of modern office buildings to guard against the ravages of fire have been herein embodied, regardless of cost. The interior of the palatial Heurich home is well worthy of mention. The spacious hallway, triangular in shape, is of beautiful proportions, and leads to a library, on the left of the entrance, whose rich walls are covered by many fine canvasses of the modern school. Back of this large room rises the stairway of brass, marble, and onyx, whose graceful curves greatly enhance the beauty of the hall. Opposite the library is the drawing room, a lofty apartment of noble proportions, whose richly decorated ceiling, done by a master hand, of exquisitely delicate tints, fade to a handsome and richly carved ivory frieze, which, in turn, blends into the softer tints of the paneled side walls. The reception room is next to the drawing room; then music room and dining room. The drawing room opens into the music room, a smaller apartment, which is overhung by a mezzanine gallery, and is also visible from the front hallway. Another reception room, in the rear of the music room, is beautifully proportioned, furnished, and lighted, and opens into the large, stately, superbly paneled dining room. In the rear of this room the conservatory, rookery, fernery, and aviary, wherein the plash of an electric fountain lends an enchantment to the charming environment. Above stairs the apartments are sumptuous and regal in their magnificence. The state chambers, a suite designed by Mrs. Heurich, are fit for royalty. The same beautiful taste and refinement reflected in the soft tones and color scheme of the house throughout, are to be found at every turn, and which places the Heurich residence far in the lead of the many beautiful homes in this beautiful city.

Albert Carry was born at Hechingen, Hohenzollern, Germany, on February 17, 1852. After obtaining an education at the schools of his native town, he entered the employ of a brewer, where he learned the trade which has been the means of gaining for himself a competence and



ALBERT CARRY

a conspicuous place in the commercial world. When twenty years of age, with a well-grounded knowledge of the business of brewing, he came to this country, landing in New York. In that city he remained a short time, when, seeing a brighter prospect in Cincinnati, he went there and accepted a position as brewmaster. Thus began a successful career. Being a faithful worker and of thrifty disposition, Mr. Carry began an accumulation of money, by careful saving of earnings, that has now, in its fruition, compensated him for his many practices of economy.

He remained with this firm in Cincinnati for sixteen years, and then came to Washington. He invested his earnings by purchasing an interest in what is now the Washington Brewery, and was thus engaged in business for three years. At this time a small brewery, owned by Henry Rabey, at 1337 D street, southeast, being for sale, and the outlook bright and time propitious, Mr. Carry bought it. Forming a company, he was made the president of what is now the National Capital Brewery Company. Then commenced a rebuilding, the introduction of new machinery, and a general system of improvement. From time to time additions have been made and new plans adopted, and a thoroughly up-to-date brewery with facilities for increased output is the result. The capacity of the National Capital Brewery is to-day 100,000 barrels. The plant is a model one, with every known convenience and facility, and is largely the outgrowth of the directing mind and hand of its president. The reputation of the products

of this brewery is far reaching, and is especially popular with patrons in this city.

Aside from his connection with this brewery, Mr. Carry is identified with many of the city's business and financial institutions. He is a director of the National Capital Bank and of the American Security and Trust Company, and also an extensive owner of real estate. He owns the Columbia apartment house, on Columbia Heights; the Lincoln, on Twelfth street, southeast, and will be one of the stockholders in the new hotel to be erected on the site of the Lawrence. His residence at 135 Twelfth street, southeast, is a handsome home of comfort and convenience. He also owns a fine country seat, "Red Gables," in Prince George county, Maryland, a well-ordered farm, in a high state of cultivation, surrounding an attractive building, which he occupies as a summer residence. Mr. Carry in 1875 married Miss Wilhelmina Bock Hauck, of Cincinnati. Seven children have been born to them—two boys and five girls.

Charles Gordon Patterson, merchant and railroad builder, has resided here since 1898, but previous to that date led an active life in New York City, and in various parts of the West. Several important railroads of the country are the direct result of his business ability. Mr. Patterson was born in 1835 at Plattsburg, Burlington county, N. J. He is the son of Charles Gordon Patterson, M.D., his mother's maiden name having been Catharine



CHARLES GORDON PATTERSON

B. Wainwright. He was educated in the district schools of Monmouth county, N. J. Mr. Patterson began business in a general merchandise store at Freehold, N. J., in 1851, and later he was with the firm of Amos & Abbott Lawrence in New York City, and continued with them until 1859.

After this experience of eight years, which was chiefly educational, he went to California, and returned to New York in 1861.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Patterson established a home in Yonkers, N. Y., and lived there until 1872. In politics he has never been a pronounced partisan, but during this residence became a candidate for the mayoralty of the city on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated by a small majority in favor of Robert P. Getty, who was his neighbor and personal friend. In 1875 Mr. Patterson moved to Boston, Mass., and remained there until 1888, where he was actively engaged in the construction and management of railroads. He first built what is now known as the Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, in Ohio, being general manager of same from 1878 to 1883. In 1884 he commenced the Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad and in 1886 sold it, unfinished, to Jay Gould. This road has since been incorporated into the Missouri-Pacific system. Mr. Patterson began the building of the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western Railroad in 1890, and was its general manager until completed in 1895. He resumed his residence in New York City in 1896, and moved to Washington in 1898.

Hon. Dominic I. Murphy was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is now in his fifty-sixth year. He was educated at the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1865. For some years he was associated with his father and brother in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. In 1871 he came to Washington and received an appointment in the Pension Office, where he remained until 1889—just previous to the inauguration of President Harrison—when he resigned. As an employe of this bureau Mr. Murphy at once attracted the attention of his chief by close application to business, a comprehensive grasp of his duties, and their ready and faithful performance. Recognition of merit followed, and during these years of service in the Pension Office he rose by successive steps to be chief of division, supervising special examiner, and chief clerk.

After the second election of President Cleveland, Mr. Murphy was tendered the position of first deputy commissioner of pensions, which he accepted. With the changes of the heads of departments and bureaus incident to the reversal of administration, came the retirement of Commissioner Loughran, and Mr. Murphy was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, the appointment being promptly confirmed by the United States Senate. His administration was eminently successful and satisfactory, and his conduct of the office won him the confidence and friendship of all with whom he had dealings, and rendered him especially popular with the employes of the bureau. He filled the office until some time after the inauguration of President McKinley (first term), when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Hopkins, Murphy & Hopkins, attorneys. He carried into this able and well-known firm of attorneys a knowledge of pension law and technicalities, and a judg-

ment for applying same, that has been of inestimable value in the prosecution of their work. The firm, with offices at 27-32 Washington Loan and Trust Building, takes rank with the first in the country. Mr. Murphy is publisher and general manager of *The New Century*, a weekly journal of high character and great influence—an ideal family paper of clean literature. It is Catholic in tone, but eminently fair and impartial in its treatment of religious subjects.

Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and is deservedly popular as a man of broad and liberal views. He is prominent in Catholic societies, being connected with the Knights of Columbus, Carroll Institute, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Knights of America, and is a trustee of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. He is a widower, and the father of two children, the elder, Joseph James Murphy, being the editor of *The New Century*, while the younger, Don F. Murphy, is a medical student.



HON. DOMINIC I. MURPHY

Lord Ogilvie.—The Right Honorable Robert Walter Findlater Ogilvie, the Lord of Banff and heir to the Earldom of Findlater in Scotland, is well known in Washington as a successful lawyer. He is a graduate of three universities, having won the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Princeton; those of LL.B. and LL.M. from the Columbian, and is also a graduate from the University of Virginia. He is a practitioner at the bar of the United States Supreme Court, in addition to the courts of the District of Columbia. The family of Lord Ogilvie, from and through whom he succeeds to titles and estates in Scotland, trace their lineage back, through direct male descent for more than a thousand years, to the time when the Scottish clans were known and designated by the names of their respective leaders. The "Ogilvies" were distinguished for courage and loyalty.

The founder of the family won his honors and titles in the eleventh century. Under the designation of "Gillischroisd," as chief of the Ogilvies, he led his clan in support of the royal line and against the bloody usurper, Macbeth, in Scotland. He fought so valiantly that upon the down-



LORD OGILVIE

fall and death of Macbeth, the King Malcolm Canmore made the chief of the Ogilvies the Earl of Angus, at the same time conveying estates commensurate with the titles. It was about this period, 1120 A. D.; that the title of "Earl" was introduced into Scotland, to supplant that of "Thane," previously used. Thus "Gillischroisd" was the founder of the family under the noble designations, and with the estates that come down to the present day. The record of this noble and historic family on down through the centuries has been preserved unbroken and entire, and, together with patents of nobility, and divers other evidences on parchment and otherwise, is now in possession of Lord Ogilvie, the present peer and representative. The Ogilvies have been conspicuous and distinguished in every era of Scottish history. The British peerage, besides the illustrious earldoms of Findlater and Airlie and several barons of high consideration, contains the names of many other members of this distinguished family.

Lord Ogilvie married January 30, 1902, Miss Irmasule Bledsoe Desha Harman, Kentucky's greatest beauty, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Bledsoe Desha Harman, of Kentucky, a distinguished cavalry officer of the Confederacy, and Mary Loftin, a former famous belle of Tennessee. Though an American by birth, Lady Ogilvie is of French and German lineage, and is descended from the nobility of both countries. The Harman family also represents the best blood of the old Virginia-Kentucky aristocracy. Lady Ogilvie is a lineal descendant of Gen. Isaac

Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky, a great-granddaughter of General Joseph Desha, who was governor of Kentucky, besides filling other prominent public positions. General Isaac Bledsoe, of revolutionary fame, was another ancestor. General Bledsoe won high military honors even prior to the war of the revolution in subduing the Indians in Tennessee. He was designated by the Indian title "Talla-Tuska," The Waving Corn Blade. The Indians had a superstition that General Bledsoe was invincible. Lord and Lady Ogilvie maintain a spacious home in Washington. They spend a portion of the year on their Scotch estates, where amid the moors and forests of the Highlands of Scotland, are their ancient and historic castles of Findlater, Banff and The Boyne.

George W. N. Custis, A. M., M. D., son of William H. Custis, of Accomac county, Virginia, and Eliza Bury Wheeler, of Washington, D. C., was born June 5, 1830, in Washington, D. C., and received his early education in the private schools of that city. When in his seventeenth year he was offered the position of assistant teacher in one of the public schools, which he accepted and served as such for six months. At eighteen he went to New Castle, Delaware, and entered the locomotive works then existing there to learn the business of engine building. It was the beginning of an experience which led him through the various grades of the railroad mechanical department to the position of master of machinery, and then to that of superintendent of transportation, and eventually general superintendent of



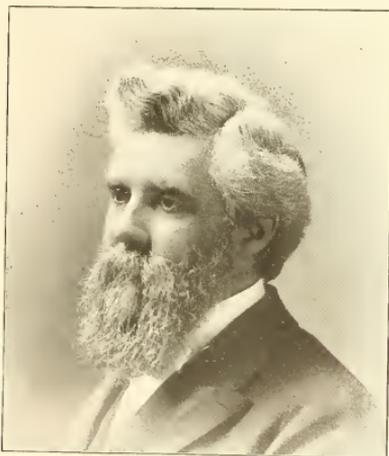
GEORGE W. N. CUSTIS, A. M., M. D.

railroads. While general superintendent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad of New Jersey he was twice elected as a representative in the House of Assembly of that State, and during his second term was speaker of that body. He subsequently studied medicine and graduated from the

medical department of Columbian University, which had previously conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts. Afterwards he took a post graduate course in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated from that institution in 1888.

Dr. Custis is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; president of the Washington Medical Society of the District of Columbia; member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the National Geographic Society; is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and frequently represented his church in presbytery and synod, and was twice elected by his presbytery as commissioner to the General Assembly, the highest court of the denomination.

He was married to Sarah Evans Wells of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who is a member of the Society of The Daughters of the American Revolution. Their children are Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis and Villa C. Custis.



J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.

J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D.—For more than a quarter of a century Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis has been an active medical practitioner in this city, and no name in the school of homoeopathy stands higher than his. Born in 1855, a son of Dr. G. W. N. and Sarah E. Custis, his early education was received at Fernsmith's Preparatory School, in Philadelphia. He then entered Columbian University, and there received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1875. He then attended the New York Homoeopathic Medical School, graduating and receiving the degree of doctor of medicine in 1878, since which time he has practiced his profession in this city, first on Capitol Hill, and during the last two years occupying as his office and residence the handsome premises at 912 Fifteenth street, northwest. Dr. Custis has always been actively engaged in advancing the cause of homoeopathy, and was one of the original promoters

of the Homoeopathic Hospital, of which he was chief of staff in 1885 and 1886, and from 1890 to 1894 inclusive. He is also chairman of the committee on legislation of the Homoeopathic Medical Society, and represented the society in the work of securing the passage of the medical practice act, and the law requiring medical colleges, not incorporated by special act of Congress, to make reports to the Commissioners of the District.

Since the establishment of the medical examining boards he has been president of the homoeopathic medical examining board and member of the board of supervisors, of which he was also president from July, 1868, to July, 1900, and was again reelected in 1902. Dr. Custis was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the entertainment of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, at its session held in Washington, in 1892. He was also chairman of the local committee, as member of the national committee that erected the monument to Samuel Hahnemann, which occupies the site on Scott Circle. In 1897 Dr. Custis was chosen president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of which organization he has been a member since 1879, and since 1897 he has been chairman of the International Bureau of Homoeopathy. He is also a member of the International Hahnemann Association, the American Homoeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the National Geographic Society, National Society of Colonial Wars and the Washington Board of Trade.

In 1879 Dr. Custis married Miss Catherine, daughter of Alfred Ritter, of Frederick, Maryland. Two sons, J. B. Gregg, Jr., and Horace H., and a daughter, Catherine Custis, were born to Dr. and Mrs. Custis.

Hon. Abraham Depue Hazen.—The late Hon. Abraham Depue Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, belonged to the New Jersey branch of the family of that name, which was of English origin. Its genealogy in this country is traced back two centuries and a half. He was the second son of David B. and Susan (Depue) Hazen, and was born at Lower Mount Bethel, Pa., February 24, 1841. He received his early education at Belvidere, N. J., where Gen. E. L. Campbell was one of his teachers. Afterwards he entered as a student at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in the class of 1863, but left college in his junior year. Subsequently he removed to Washington, and in 1866 was appointed a first-class clerk in the Post Office Department. Here he was promoted regularly up through all the grades until 1870, when he was assigned as principal clerk in charge of the stamp division. In conjunction with his other duties he was appointed by President Grant, in 1872, a member of the civil service examining board for the Post Office Department. In 1874 the office of chief of the division of stamps, with a handsome increase of salary, was created for him by act of Congress, upon the urgent recommendation of the Postmaster-General, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of the postal card system and of official stamps for the use of the several departments, rendered necessary by the abolition

and Surgical Society; served as president of the Medical and Surgical Society, and was one of the organizers of the society, in the deliberations of which he takes a prominent part.

He was one of the organizers of the Emergency Hospital, and was a charter member of the Casualty Hospital, in which institution he filled the chair of diseases of women for a number of years. He has been a frequent contributor to some of the leading medical journals. To his energies was due the starting of the National Capital Bank, having called the first meeting for the purpose of organizing at his office in September, 1889. He has since served as a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the Washington Board of Trade, being among its early members. He is also a director of the German-American Building Association, and a director of the Asphalt Block and Tile Company, of which he has served as director and vice-president since its organization. Dr. Hazen is a Mason and is prominent in Masonic circles. On January 8, 1878, Dr. Hazen married Catherine E. Wood, daughter of L. A. and Mary A. Wood, of Washington, D. C., and from this union there are three children—Emma, Bessie and Katharine.

Dr. David Henry Hazen.—Washington counts among its medical profession men whose name and fame for thoroughness and skill and experience extends far beyond the limits of the District of Columbia and its adjoining States. The people of the national capital are fortunate enough to have in their midst, residing among them, the peers of the medical profession. Among these men of science and learning Dr. David Henry Hazen occupies a prominent position. He is one of the most experienced practitioners in Washington, and he counts among his clientele the best known people of Washington. He enjoys the fullest confidence of everybody and is held in the highest public esteem. Dr. Hazen is a broad-minded, public-spirited man, and has always taken deep interest in the welfare of Washington, and stood for the best improvements in educational facilities. Dr. Hazen was born in 1846 in Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., being the son of David B. and Susan (Depue) Hazen. His early education he received in the public schools of Lower Mount Bethel, Pa. At the age of sixteen he entered Belvidere Academy, Belvidere, N. J., where he received an education in the higher branches of knowledge, as well as classical literature. Young Hazen at that age had determined to earn sufficient money to enable him to secure a college education and prepare himself for his present profession. At intervals he taught school in Upper Nazareth Township, Pa., from there again returning to Belvidere Academy to finish his education. He afterward also taught public schools in Oxford Township, N. J. After having saved some money in order to continue the pursuit of his studies, he came to Washington, D. C., in 1870, where he has since resided, and where he has built up one of the best and most lucrative medical practices in the city. Upon his arrival in the city he matriculated at the Medical Department of Georgetown University, grad-

uating in 1873 with high honors. In order to perfect himself in his chosen career, Dr. Hazen occupied the position of resident physician at the Washington Asylum for two years, and also at the Naval Hospital. In recognition of his meritorious services, Governor Shepard appointed Dr. Hazen, in December, 1873, physician to the poor, which position he held for three years. After that he was appointed contract surgeon to the Army at the Washington Arsenal, performing this duty for a period covering four years. Ever since then Dr. Hazen engaged in private practice, which, on account of his thoroughness and skill, has grown to be one of the best in Washington. His conscientious attention to his professional engagements did not prevent Dr. Hazen from taking a deep interest in matters pertaining to the education of the youth of Washington. He served



DR. DAVID HENRY HAZEN

as a member of the Board of Education from 1890 to 1900, proposing many schemes and improvements in the existing educational systems. Dr. Hazen is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Board of Trade, Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, F. A. A. M.

On October 23, 1878, he married Emma Louise Honeyman, daughter of Robert and Margaret Honeyman of New Jersey. There is one son, Henry Honeyman Hazen, a graduate of the public and high schools of Washington, and also of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Young Mr. Hazen absolved the Washington schools with great credit to himself, and graduated from Johns Hopkins "multa cum laude." He is now in the first year of his medical course at this latter institution. Dr. Hazen resides at 407 Sixth street, southwest, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert B. Donaldson was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1826. Having lost his father in childhood, he was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, to school at the age of seven, where he remained until he was seventeen,



DR. ROBERT B. DONALDSON

when, having his own way to make in the world, and having a natural aptitude for mechanics, he secured a position in this city with a mathematical and philosophical instrument maker, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then commenced the study of dentistry, and in 1852 entered upon the practice of that profession in this city, and for a period of forty-five years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, during the course of which he served some time as professor of operative dentistry in the Maryland Dental College in Baltimore, and was the recipient of honorary degrees from two dental colleges.

In the course of his long practice, he invented several new and useful dental instruments and appliances, and since his retirement from the practice of his profession he has been engaged in the manufacture of dental instruments of his invention, which are highly esteemed in the profession and have a large sale throughout the world where dentistry is practiced. Dr. Donaldson has for many years been prominent as a Mason, and served during the years 1860-70-71 as grand master of Masons of the District of Columbia. He is a director in the Union Trust and Storage Company, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

John Doyle Carmody.—Business energy and tact are among the chief characteristics of John Doyle Carmody, and were mainly instrumental in placing him in a position of prominence in both the business and social worlds of Washington. Mr. Carmody is descended from old colonial and revolutionary stock. His maternal great-grandfather,

Captain John Doyle, came to this country with General Lafayette, and commanded the first independent company of Pennsylvania troops raised in the city of Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. He was born in London, England, and is a son of John Philip and Marian Doyle Carmody. He was educated at Gonzaga College, the public schools of the District, and later at Georgetown University. His first insight into active business life was as secretary and counsellor of the Korean Legation, he being the first to fill that post.

In 1897 Mr. Carmody became associated in business with H. K. Fulton, at 314 Ninth street, northwest, where he has since continued. Mr. Carmody is a licensed auctioneer, a notary public, and is the Commissioner for the State of Minnesota in the District of Columbia. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the city council of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, where he maintains his residence. In the affairs of the District Mr. Carmody has always taken a keen interest and prominent place, although but a young man. He is serving his second term as a director of the Business Men's Association and a member of the Board of Trade. In social organizations he is equally prominent, and is among the members of the National Geographic Society, a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Order of Cincinnati. Among other organizations of which Mr. Carmody is a prominent member are the B. P. O. Elks, of which he is a life member, and a past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.



JOHN DOYLE CARMODY

In military affairs he is equally active. He was recently elected an officer in the Naval Battalion, D. C. N. G.; is the first vice-president of the Washington Light Infantry Veteran Association, and also a member of the District of

Columbia Revolver Association, and is the donor of the beautiful "Carmody Trophy," presented by him to encourage revolver practice in the District of Columbia between the Metropolitan Police and the citizens. The contest for this trophy has aroused such enthusiasm that the Montreal Revolver Association of Canada have asked for a match with the local team.

Mr. Carmody has served as a member of important local committees, among them the Peace Jubilee, the Dewey Celebration, the Capital Centennial, the last inauguration of President McKinley, and the last G. A. R. celebration, and was appointed on the committee composed of five members each from the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, by the District Commissioners, to investigate the alleged discrimination against Washington in the delivery of coal. Mr. Carmody is a keen sportsman, and is a member of the Columbia Golf Club, Palm Beach Golf Club of Palm Beach, Florida, Swannanoa Golf Club of Asheville, North Carolina, and of the National Automobile Club of this city. Mr. Carmody married Miss Florence Mabel Fulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Fulton, and with their two children, John Fulton and Alice Marian, reside at 1213 Vermont avenue.

Cotter T. Bride was born in Monanville, County Cork, Ireland, on July 30, 1846, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and of a family renowned in its country's history. His father, Daniel Bride, was a government contractor, and as such supervised and planned the construction of roads throughout the county. His mother, Nora McCarthy, traced among her ancestors the famous McCarthys who built Blarney Castle in the eleventh century and the later McCarthys and Muskerrys who erected Drishane, considered by many to be Ireland's most beautiful ruin. These estates were forfeited to the crown during the reign of Henry VIII for failure to follow his religious teachings. Cotter was the eighth of ten children to grace the union. His early education was gotten from a tutor engaged by the family, and later he attended the academy at Mallow, where he received an academic education. In 1866, after taking quite an active part in politics, he came to America along with many others from his immediate neighborhood and settled in Baltimore with his brother, Judge Daniel Bride, then one of the prominent jurists of Maryland. He engaged in the plumbing business in Chicago, Peoria, and other western cities and afterward in Washington, where he has since remained. While engaged in plumbing, he invented several articles that are still used by the trade. In 1890 he launched into the real estate business quite successfully, and is at present vice-president and director of the Newport News and Hampton Title and Guarantee Company.

In 1876 he married Louise Witthaft, the only daughter of William Witthaft, a well-to-do German and president of several building associations. Two children, William Witthaft Bride and Dorothy Louise Bride, have cemented the union. The former is a student at Georgetown University

School of Law, is president of his class, a member of the inter-collegiate debating team of the university, and has made quite a name as an orator in political circles. The daughter attends Georgetown Convent.

In politics Mr. Bride is a Democrat of a pronounced type. He is president of the East Washington Democratic Club, and national treasurer of the American Anti-Trust League, an organization numbering many thousand members. In 1900 he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Kansas City Convention, where he had the pleasure of voting for his friend, William Jennings Bryan, who is his frequent guest at his Washington home, No. 131 B street, southeast.



COTTER T. BRIDE

Henry E. Wilkens, son of Julius C. and Babetta A. Wilkens, was born in Baltimore on December 24th, 1868. He received his preparatory education at private schools, and afterwards a course at the Baltimore City College. As a youth he entered the employ of A. Schumacher & Co., general agents of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Steamship Company, in a clerical capacity, where he laid the foundation for a business career. After severing his connection with this firm, Mr. Wilkens engaged with the well known and extensive tobacco manufacturers, G. W. Gail & Ax, of Baltimore. At this time the father, the late J. C. Wilkens, was a member of the firm of Geyer & Wilkens, extensive tobacco exporters, and in 1896, giving up his place with Messrs. Gail & Ax, Henry E. associated himself with his father, succeeding Mr. Geyer, and the firm became J. C. Wilkens & Son. They successfully conducted operations until 1898, when the senior member died, and the business was discontinued.

In 1898 he commenced the publication of *The Patent Record*, a technical and finely illustrated monthly review for

the inventor and manufacturer, forming a company, of which he was president. This publication at once attracted the attention and commanded the patronage of the class to which it catered, as well as a large clientele who were fond



HENRY E. WILKENS

of a literature that entertained and instructed. In 1900 Mr. Wilkens was admitted to practice, and became and is still a member of the firm of Evans, Wilkens & Company, patent attorneys, with offices at 615 F street, northwest.

In April, 1900, he established in Washington, at 618 F street, northwest, The Patent Record Printing Company, an establishment the output of which marked a new era in the printing business of this city. The plant embraced the best, latest improved, and largest printing machinery ever used at the national capital, and its product bore a stamp of excellence and artistic finish that was really an innovation. In September, 1901, the firm name was changed to The Henry E. Wilkens Printing Company, and the plant removed to the imposing building at 717-19-21 Thirteenth street, northwest, its present site. Here the publication of The Patent Record is continued, and here is conducted one of the finest printing and publishing houses in the South. The policy of "turning out" nothing but the best in the printing line is an invariable—even inviolable—rule, and the office has won a splendid reputation with all with whom it has dealings, and more particularly with that class of customers whose knowledge of the art renders them competent judges and persons of discrimination.

He is fond of and actively interested in athletics, having served as captain of the Maryland Athletic Club of Baltimore for three terms, and although now a resident of Washington, is still on its board of governors. During 1902 he served as a director of the Dime Savings Bank of Baltimore, resigning that position upon his removal to Washington. He is a Mason, and past master of Concordia Lodge, No. 13; member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Maryland Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Baltimore, and recently affiliated with Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Washington. On February 13, 1894, Mr. Wilkens was married to Miss Lena Von der Horst, daughter of John H. and Johanna Von der Horst, of Baltimore. Of this union there are six children—two boys and four girls. He resides at 1810 Kalorama avenue, northwest.



ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.



HOME OF THE YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PROMINENT FEDERAL OFFICIALS.



HON. JAMES McMILLAN, late United States Senator from Michigan, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, on May 12, 1838; died at his summer residence, Manchester, Mass., on October 10, 1902. His parents came to Ontario from Scotland in 1836, and his father, William McMillan, for many years held prominent official connection with the Great Northwestern Railway Company. Young McMillan was given a practical education in the grammar school of his

native town, and at the early age of fourteen he accepted a position as clerk in a hardware store and began his remarkable business career. In 1885 he moved to Detroit, Michigan. There he entered a wholesale hardware store, and worked for two years, when he was appointed purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. While performing these duties he attracted the attention of an extensive railroad contractor and was employed by him to secure men, purchase supplies and care for the finances in connection with the execution of a large contract. Although but twenty years old, he performed these duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and when they were completed again resumed his duties as purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee road.

The foundation of Senator McMillan's fortune was laid in the manufacture of railway cars. He entered upon this business in 1864, when he associated himself with Mr. John S. Newberry and two other gentlemen in organizing the Michigan Car Company. Out of that grew the immense industrial enterprises of the present day, with which the names of McMillan and Newberry became identified as financial magnates the country over. Among the most important of their enterprises are the Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Baugh Steam Forge Company, and the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, of all of which Mr. McMillan was president and principal owner for many years. The average number of employes in these enterprises is over 2,500, and the business transacted averages all the way from \$3,500,000 to over \$5,000,000 annually. The Senator's car-building enterprises were not confined to Detroit. He filled important contracts for the government. He

was long prominently connected with and heavily interested in car works at London, Ontario, and Cambridge, Ind., and at St. Louis, which enterprises are largely indebted to his sagacity and administrative ability for their success. His brother, the late William McMillan, eventually purchased the St. Louis works.

These, however, were only a portion of his business undertakings. He was a principal holder in all the telephone lines of Michigan, and also a large owner in the



HON. JAMES McMILLAN

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, of which his son, W. C. McMillan, is president; the Detroit Transportation Company, and several other freight and transportation lines upon the Great Lakes. This branch of his holdings was of great financial value. He was largely interested in the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, of which he was for many years president. This road across the upper peninsula was constructed through



SENATOR McMILLAN'S LATE RESIDENCE.

his efforts. He likewise had an interest in numerous railroad prospects for the development of northern Michigan and Detroit. He was interested in numerous banks, having been for several years a director of the First National Bank of Detroit and of the Detroit Savings Bank. He was prominently connected with the Detroit City Railway Company, with the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, which is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States; in the Detroit Railroad Elevator Company, and in the Union Depot Company, of that city. His estate includes immense holdings of Detroit property, and of property in the District of Columbia, outside of his splendid residence, 1114 Vermont avenue. He had three other fine homes— one in Detroit, a suburban home at Grosse Point, near that city, and a summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where he died.

Senator McMillan was the genuine type of gentleman. He possessed with it a rare administrative ability that enabled him to keep a grasp on his extensive wealth and yet find leisure for personal recreation and improvement. One characteristic was his ability to select and attach to himself men of good judgment and business capacity. He was quick and sure in his judgment of character, and trusted fearlessly when once he had given his confidence. He was ready in decision, broad, clear, and liberal in his views, and wise and just in administration. Thoroughly quiet and unostentatious in his manner, he was an agreeable and loyal friend. Notwithstanding the arduous work he performed, he kept the physical man in the best possible condition, and, as a result, his natural kindness of disposition remained unchanged. He never displayed fatigue or impatience such as to repel the multitude of people who were constantly seeking him here at the Capital and in his own State.

Senator McMillan's political career began in 1879, when he succeeded the late Senator Chandler as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and was chairman in 1886, 1890, 1892, and 1894. It is noteworthy that both men died at almost the same age, and that they hold the longest records of service in the Senate from Michigan, Senator Chandler having served eighteen years. Mr. McMillan's earlier ambition was to become governor of Michigan, but he was not able to secure the nomination. In the campaign of 1886 he announced himself as a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by Stockbridge, who died in 1894. He was a Presidential elector in 1884, and was president of the Detroit Park Commission for three years. He received the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the Michigan legislature, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Thomas Witherell Palmer, and took his seat March 4, 1889. In 1895 he received every vote in the joint legislative convention for re-election, and was again re-elected in 1901. When death ended a useful and brilliant career, Senator McMillan was serving on the following committees: District of Columbia (chairman), Coast and Insular Survey, Commerce, Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, Naval Affairs, Relations with Cuba. In his general legislative capacity at the Capitol, outside of District matters, Senator McMillan was one of the foremost men. His advice and counsel were a factor in the proceedings of that body, and made him what comparatively few men attain to there, one of the prominent leaders. He was next to Senator Frye, the chairman of the Commit-

tee on Commerce. Since Senator Frye became presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. McMillan assumed a large part of the duties of presiding over that committee. He took an active part in the framing of the ship subsidy bill, on which he possessed much practical knowledge, having been an extensive ship builder as well as a ship owner, and was the leading conferee of the river and harbor bill.

Senator McMillan was of philanthropic disposition, and gave generously to charities and to institutions of learning. Among his many benefactions was a well-equipped hospital in Detroit—Grace Hospital—established to the memory of a daughter who died some years since. He was long the president of that institution. Palestine Lodge of Free Masons, in Detroit, of which he was a member, received from him from time to time large donations. He gave to the University of Michigan one of the most complete Shakespearean libraries in the United States, and he also gave to that institution McMillan Hall. To the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, he gave the Teper collection of insects, and to Albion College the McMillan chemical laboratory. He also gave to the Mary Allen Seminary, of Crockett, Tex., a school for the education of colored girls, \$16,000, necessary to complete its endowment. He also gave much money to churches of different religious denominations, among them the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, where he and his family attended. Senator and Mrs. McMillan, who was Miss Mary L. Wetmore, of Detroit, before their marriage in 1860, have been prominent in the best society of the capital ever since they came here. The Senator was a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs. They had five children, four sons and one daughter.

Senator McMillan was a popular man here not only because of his manifest interest in the welfare of Washington, but also by reason of his many admirable traits of character and sterling principles. He was admired, respected and esteemed by all, and no man has departed this life within the history of Greater Washington who was more sincerely and universally mourned. Commissioner Macfarland upon learning of the death of this friend of the District, thus expressed himself: "This is the time of bereavement for the District of Columbia. While our flags are still at half mast for Commissioner Ross we received the shock of this new and great sorrow. Our personal grief is great, but it is exceeded by our sense of the loss to the District. This amounts to a calamity in the present crisis of the District's affairs in Congress. The District has many friends in Congress, but they all recognized Senator McMillan as its chief friend. As chairman of the Senate District Committee he, during the past decade, became more and more interested in the District's affairs and more and more devoted to its welfare. He was the Senator for the District of Columbia, its representative and advocate, quite as much as he was a Senator for Michigan. * * * He had great personal influence in the Senate and exerted it all for the District of Columbia in an entirely disinterested way. His circumstances gave him opportunity

to serve the District which other Senators just as willing did not have. He improved this opportunity on every occasion, in the District Committee, in the Appropriations Committee, and on the floor of the Senate. We are under a great debt of gratitude for his varied and important services. We shall realize it more as we miss him in the future. Personally he was a modest, courteous, and generous gentleman. Neither his unusual ability nor his unusual success affected his manners, and he was kind to the poor and sympathetic with the suffering. I am told that he gave away one-half of his income in wise ways of benevolence."

The "Washington Post" of October 11, 1902, spoke editorially as follows: "The sudden death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, will fall upon the country, as it has fallen upon Washington, with all the horrors of astonishment. Under any circumstances, had the event been expected as a natural consummation, the decease of this great public man would have brought widespread affliction in its train. Especially here in Washington, where for so many years he has been conspicuous, not merely as a statesman and a lawmaker, but in society and in the domestic affairs of the District, his loss will be felt on all hands with a poignancy both intimate and profound. Few members of Congress during the past quarter of a century have been so closely related to Washington, so prominent in the social and governmental affairs of the capital. Out in Detroit, where his home was and where he was affectionately known to everybody, he has been always spoken of as "the mayor of Washington." His deep and genuine interest in this beautiful city, his constant and sincere labors in the interest of Washington's advancement and adornment—all this has endeared him to us, while it has challenged the approval and admiration of his fellow-citizens in far-off Michigan. The splendid patriotic work, inaugurated by the venerable Morrill and the brilliant Ingalls, has been carried on with equal enthusiasm by Senator McMillan. What they designed for the glory and beautification of this capital he has earnestly striven to realize, and it will be remembered of him with gratitude and honor that his efforts were inspired by a tact as delicate as it was potent. He brought to his chosen task the vast influence of high position and a commanding and attractive personality. He enlisted the indifferent, he spurred the sluggish, he convinced the skeptical. And, over and above all, there was the charm of an ingenuous sincerity that won the heart. This is a loss that will be felt in every class and coterie—social, political, or official. What it will be to Michigan we can only guess, but we take no risk when we assert that here at the capital, whether in public or in private life, his lamentable decease will be mourned with practically universal sorrow. Quite apart from his gifts as a statesman and his devotion as a patriotic legislator, the interest he has displayed in our immediate affairs and the good will he has earned on all hands as a gracious and a kindly gentleman will evoke from every resident of Washington the tribute of a genuine lament."

Hon. William Andrews Clark, pioneer, miner, merchant, banker and United States Senator, was born on a farm near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of January, 1839. He is the son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, both natives of that county. His grandparents emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania soon after the revolutionary war. His parents lived in Pennsylvania until 1856, when they moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his father died in 1873. In religious belief his father was a Presbyterian, and an elder in that church for forty years before his death. His mother, Mrs. Mary Clark, now lives at Los Angeles, California, and is eighty-nine years old.

Senator Clark's father being a farmer, his boyhood days were spent on the homestead, where he enjoyed the advantages of three months' winter school, and nine months



HON. WILLIAM ANDREWS CLARK

of farm work. At the age of fourteen he entered Laurel Hill Academy, where he prepared for college. After the removal of the family to Iowa, he attended an academy in Birmingham for a short time, and afterwards entered Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, and later studied law for two years. In 1859-1860 he was teaching school in Missouri, and in 1862 he spent the winter working quartz mines in Central City, Col. In 1863 he started for Bannock, a town then in Eastern Idaho, and after sixty-five days' travel with an ox team arrived in time to join a stampede to Horse Prairie. It was here, in the working of a claim which he located, that he made the basis of his future fortune, making a net profit of \$1,500 the first year. He did not, however, continue in the mining business, but took advantage of the opportunities offered for trade and business, and was soon at the head of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the Territory. His first venture

in this new district was to bring in a wagon load of provisions from Salt Lake City, in 1863-1864. In 1865 he opened a general store in Blackfoot City, and in 1866 he went to Elk Creek and started another, selling out in the fall and going to San Francisco, making a good portion of the journey on horseback. In 1866 Mr. Clark made a trip in the East and South, visiting some of the principal cities, and returned to Montana the following year, where he contracted the star route between Missoula and Walla Walla. In 1868 he went to New York and formed a co-partnership with R. W. Donnell, and later S. E. Larabie was admitted into the business, and the firm of Donnell, Clark & Larabie entered upon a successful mercantile and banking career, first at Deer Lodge, and then at Butte. Later Messrs. Donnell and Larabie were succeeded by James Ross Clark, brother of the Senator, when the banking house of W. A. Clark & Bro., of Butte, Montana, was established, which is still in existence.

Senator Clark soon turned his attention to the development of quartz mines, and in order to fit himself for the business, in 1872-1873 attended the School of Mines at Columbia College, where he took a complete metallurgical course. Since that time he has been closely identified with mining industries, and its auxiliary interests in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and has been for many years the largest individual copper producer known in the metal world. His business interests to-day are scattered from Maine to San Francisco, and include banking, mining and smelting, railroading, manufacturing, merchandising, and, in fact, there is hardly any line of business in which he is not more or less directly or indirectly connected. Notwithstanding his busy and strenuous life, he has found time to hold many positions of honor and trust during his career, as well as having made a thorough study of art, and with his family, went to Europe and mastered the French and German languages. Mr. Clark has probably the finest private collection of pictures in the United States. Governor Potts in 1870 appointed him State orator to represent the Centennial Exposition from the State of Montana. In 1877 he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Montana, and it is said that he has conferred every degree in Masonry upon candidates in this order, with the single exception of the thirty-third.

During the Nez Perce invasion, in 1878, Mr. Clark received the commission of major, and led the first battalion to the front against Chief Joseph. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur as one of the commissioners of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exhibition at New Orleans, where he spent several months in the interests of his chosen Territory.

Mr. Clark received the Democratic nomination for delegate to Congress in 1888, but was defeated. When Montana was admitted to the Union he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and was afterwards chosen presiding officer. In 1890 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and received the unanimous vote of his

party in caucus and in joint session, but by reason of a Republican majority in the Senate, his claims for a seat were not long considered. He was again a candidate for Senatorial honors in 1893, and would have been elected but for a split in the Democratic party, one wing of which was headed by Marcus Daly. In 1898 Mr. Clark was again elected to the United States Senate, but a protest was filed against his taking his seat in the Senate. After a long and bitter fight before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, Mr. Clark resigned and returned to the State of Montana, where the question was again submitted to the people of that State. It was soon discovered that a very friendly feeling existed throughout

In March, 1869, Mr. Clark was married to Kate L. Stauffer, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and started on their wedding day for their future home in the Rockies. Mr. Clark has attributed his success in a very large measure to the good judgment, advice and intelligence of his beautiful wife, to whom he was devoted, and who was a fitting helpmate, always willing to do her part during his early struggles in surmounting difficulties with which only pioneers are familiar. It was on the 19th day of October, 1893, that Mr. Clark met with the greatest loss of his life, in the death of Mrs. Clark, at their family residence in New York. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, four of whom are still living.



SENATOR CLARK'S RESIDENCE.

the State, and when the fall election was over it was apparent that a very large majority of the members of both Houses would support Mr. Clark for the United States Senate. As soon as the Legislature assembled, and a joint ballot was taken, Mr. Clark was elected by a very large vote. He proceeded to Washington and took the oath of office on March 4, and has since enjoyed without interruption the honor conferred upon him. By reason of his modest demeanor, broad experience, and great intellectuality, he has proved a power in the Senate, and was soon assigned to a large number of the most important committees of the Senate, and to-day has the distinction of being a member of more committees than any other United States Senator, amongst them that of Foreign Relations.

Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew.—The pages of history furnish no name more familiar to the reading public than that of Chauncey M. Depew, and no name is more closely identified with the business and social worlds than that of the junior United States Senator from New York. To give anything akin to an exhaustive sketch of the life of Senator Depew, one that would comprehend his busy life in its multifarious callings, would be impossible in an article of this scope. To summarize his undertakings, his achievements and his successes would lead one to wonder that so much could be crowded into a lifetime. Yet with all these affairs, so many business interests to keep straight, such a multitude of concerns to demand his directing hand, the Senator has found time to mingle in the social circle

and be a leading spirit, for he is the prince of entertainers. As an after-dinner talker and a ready orator Mr. Depew is pre-eminently the fashion, and the function that secures him as the orator is indeed fortunate.

Mr. Depew was born in Peekskill, New York, on April 23, 1834. He prepared for Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1856, and in 1887 received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the office of Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced the practice of his profession the following year. In 1861, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Depew was the choice of his party as a member of the assembly, and in 1862 was re-elected, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means during the latter session. He was elected Secretary of State in 1863 by 30,000 major-



HON. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW

ity, reversing the Democratic success of the preceding year, and refused a renomination for the office. He was appointed minister to Japan, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to accept the office. In 1866 he was appointed attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and has since continuously been identified with that and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the successor of the former corporation, and with the various railroads comprising and allied to the Vanderbilt system as general counsel; became president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in 1885. He resigned in 1890 to become chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad companies. In 1867 he was appointed county clerk of Westchester County by Governor Fenton and resigned; in 1870 was

made emigration commissioner by the New York legislature, but declined to serve; in 1875 was appointed and served as boundary commissioner, fixing the State line with adjoining States; in 1872 was candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Liberal Republican, or Greeley, ticket, but acted with the Republican party the next year, and has canvassed the State and country for the party every year since 1872, as he had every year before 1872, beginning the year he graduated from Yale College. In 1874 Mr. Depew was elected regent of the State University, and appointed one of the commissioners to build the State capitol; in 1881 was a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, who had resigned, and after a protracted and exciting contest, in which he received the votes of a majority of the Republican legislators, he withdrew and Warner Miller was chosen; in 1885 the Senatorship was tendered him, but his business and professional engagements at that time prevented acceptance; was a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888, and received 99 votes; was delegate at large to the conventions in 1892 and 1896, presenting the name of President Harrison for renomination to the former and that of Governor Morton to the latter. Mr. Depew has been the orator on three great national and international occasions—the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, the statue having been purchased by the contributions of the people of France and brought over here by the members of the cabinet, of the legislature, and of the army and navy of the French Republic; the centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, George Washington; the opening of the great World's Fair at Chicago, in 1892, celebrating the discovery of America by Columbus. He was also selected by the legislature to deliver the oration at the centennial celebration of the formation of the constitution of the State of New York, at Kingston; at the centennial of the organization of the legislature of the State of New York; at the services in the legislature in memory of General Sherman, General Husted, and Governor Fenton, and at the memorial services of President Garfield in New York, and was also selected as the orator for the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park, and at the centennial celebration of the capture of Major Andre at Sleepy Hollow. Mr. Depew was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1899. In that body he serves on the following committees: Revision of the Laws of the United States (chairman), Commerce, Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, Judiciary, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and Privileges and Elections.

In the business world Senator Depew's connections are many. He is a director of the following railroads and institutions: New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, New York and Harlem Railroad,

West Shore Railroad, Canada Southern Railroad, New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Boston and Albany Railroad, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, New York, Ontario and Western Railway, Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Company; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Equitable Trust Company, Union Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Western Union Telegraph Company and Western National Bank.

Hon. Stephen Benton Elkins, lawyer, financier, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Harrison, and now United States Senator, a man of striking appearance, exceptional ability and unlimited capacity for work, has gained for himself by his own talents and application, an honorably attained fortune. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841, his father being a farmer. During his early boyhood the family moved to Missouri. Mr. Elkins received an excellent education in the public schools and at the University of the State, and displayed ambition even in school, where he applied himself so diligently as to attract attention. He graduated in 1860, at the head of his class. After fitting himself for practice of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1865.



SENATOR DEPEW'S RESIDENCE.

Senator Depew holds membership in the following clubs and societies of New York: the Century, Metropolitan, Union League, University, St. Nicholas, Transportation, Lawyers, Tuxedo, Riding, Yale, N. Y. Yacht, Ardsley, Players, Lotus, Republican, Authors', Strollers, Psi Upsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa Clubs; the Holland Society, Sons of American Revolution, Lafayette Post, Kane Lodge, Huguenot Society, New England Society, Young Men's Christian Association. In Washington—Metropolitan, Country, Chevy Chase and Alibi Clubs. Senator Depew was married on November 9, 1871, to Miss Elsie Hege- man, to whom one son was born. She died in March, 1893. His second wife, who was Miss May Palmer, he married in December, 1901.

During the war, he joined the Union forces, and for a while served on the Missouri border, with the rank of captain.

The spirit of adventure and a desire to practice his profession in a field which was not overcrowded, led him in 1864 to cross the plains to New Mexico, then a rough border country, inhabited by a population two-thirds of whom were Spanish. The life of the territory was full of hardship and danger at that time, but presented opportunities for success to an enterprising man. Finding it necessary, at once, to master the Spanish language, Mr. Elkins became proficient in that tongue within one year. Stalwart and capable, he soon attracted important clients and a large practice, and gained popularity and influence. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature. His speeches in that body revealed great force of character and devotion

to the welfare of the territory. In 1867 he rose to the position of attorney-general of New Mexico.

In 1868, President Johnson appointed Mr. Elkins to be United States District Attorney of the territory, and he was one of the few officials of that administration whom President Grant did not remove. In this position, it fell to the lot of Mr. Elkins to enforce the act of Congress, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the territories of the United States, and he had the satisfaction of restoring to liberty several thousand peons, who were then held in practical slavery by the Mexican residents. He was the first public official to enforce this law, and performed his task in the face of serious opposition, against the prejudices of the rich and influential and under threats of personal violence. In 1869 Mr. Elkins was elected president of the First National Bank of Santa Fé and held



HON. STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS

this position for thirteen years. His income from law practice and other sources was considerable, and, being careful in his expenditures, at an early day he was enabled to invest large sums of money in lands and mines, soon taking rank among the largest land proprietors in the country and an extensive owner in the silver mines of Colorado. In 1873 Mr. Elkins received an election as delegate from New Mexico to Congress, defeating his opponent, a Mexican, by 4,000 majority. In Congress, he served his constituents so well, that, in 1875, while traveling in Europe, notwithstanding a positive refusal to accept the office again, the territory re-elected him by a large majority to the Forty-fourth Congress. He could do no less than accept the honor thus bestowed and serve a second term. In Congress he quickly gained prominence by industry, ability and effective support of important measures. During his second term, he was especially untiring in efforts to secure the admission of New Mexico as a State. An elaborate speech, setting

forth the resources and claims of the then little known territory, gained for him a national reputation.

While in Congress, Mr. Elkins married a daughter of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, a woman of great refinement and social ability.

Four years of experience in Washington brought Mr. Elkins well into the arena of public affairs. From the beginning, an active, earnest and aggressive Republican, he favored especially the policy of protection to American industry. His advocacy of constructive measures made him, during his first term in Congress, one of the leaders of his party, and in 1875, a member of the Republican National Committee. Upon this committee he served during three Presidential campaigns. In 1884 the executive committee elected him chairman. A warm and intimate friendship soon sprang up between James G. Blaine and Mr. Elkins, and the latter was influential in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency in 1884. He was equally instrumental in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and 1892. December 17, 1891, he became Secretary of War under President Harrison. He was especially well fitted to perform the duties of this office, having had a large acquaintance with the army and affairs of the War Department in the West. His appointment brought into the service of the army a man of intellectual strength, an excellent organizer and a courteous gentleman. He was invariably cordial and obliging to persons engaged in public business, and exceedingly helpful to Senators and Members. Patient in investigation, prompt in decision, and sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the army, he proved a successful and useful Secretary of War.

Mr. Elkins' reputation does not rest entirely upon his public services. His progress in the field of business and finance has been marked. About 1878 he removed from New Mexico to West Virginia, and there devoted himself, in company with ex-Senator Davis, to the development of the railroads of the State, and the coal and timber lands of the Cumberland region. While practical affairs soon compelled him to abandon legal practice in the courts, he has always retained his interest in the law, and superintends all legal matters connected with his various enterprises. Success has followed effort in these enterprises, but it should be mentioned that while adding to some extent to his private fortune, Mr. Elkins has conferred upon the people of his adopted State far greater benefits than he has received. He has been vice-president of The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Company since its organization, and of The Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad, and is president of The Davis Coal & Coke Company. Through his agency large amounts of capital have been brought into the State, and employment provided for thousands of men.

In December, 1892, Mr. Elkins received the complimentary vote of the Republicans of the Legislature of West Virginia for United States Senator. A forcible orator, he has made many public addresses, all of which have shown originality, public spirit, and thorough acquaintance with economic and political questions. During the campaign of 1894, he led the Republicans of West Virginia in the struggle, which, for the first time since the period

of reconstruction, broke the Solid South. Congressman Wilson, in whose district Mr. Elkins resides, was defeated by a decisive majority; four Republicans were elected to Congress; the Legislature was made Republican by twenty-nine majority on joint ballot; and the State carried by 13,000 majority. As a result of this revolution the Legislature elected Mr. Elkins United States Senator in 1895.

His home is the beautiful country seat of "Halliehurst," at Elkins, in Randolph county, West Virginia.

dence in New York, where his business affairs required him to pass much of his time, he associated himself with many local interests, thoroughly in accord with his energetic nature, and became a member of the Union League, Republican, Ohio, United Service, Metropolitan and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, and the Southern Society. Like other public-spirited citizens, he also contributed to the support of those favorite projects of refined New Yorkers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum



SENATOR ELKINS' RESIDENCE.

This large mansion stands upon a mountain site of unusual beauty, containing a magnificent view of the valley beneath and the forests and mountain peaks which frame the scene. The house, four stories high, with towers, seems from a distance greatly like an old-time castle. A porch surrounds the structure on three sides, and the main hall, fifty-eight feet long by twenty-five feet wide, indicates the size of the other apartments. During his casual resi-

dence in New York, where his business affairs required him to pass much of his time, he associated himself with many local interests, thoroughly in accord with his energetic nature, and became a member of the Union League, Republican, Ohio, United Service, Metropolitan and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, and the Southern Society. Like other public-spirited citizens, he also contributed to the support of those favorite projects of refined New Yorkers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum

Hon. Thomas C. Platt, the senior United States Senator from New York, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, on July 15, 1833. He is the son of William Platt, for many years a lawyer and land agent in that town. After having attended school at a local academy, Thomas C. Platt, in 1849, went to New Haven and entered the class of 1853 at Yale. He left college after about a year and became a merchant at home. He carried on a lumber business in Michigan for a time, then became president of a bank in Owego, and finally a director and afterward president of the Southern Central Railroad Company. His first office was that of county clerk of Tioga county, to which he was elected in 1858. About that time he formed a friendship with Alonzo B. Cornell, who was active in politics in the neighboring county of Tompkins, and the two were of material aid to each other in their future political careers.



HON. THOMAS C. PLATT

Mr. Platt was nominated for Congress in 1870 as the result of a deadlock between two candidates, to one of whom he was pledged. He declined to accept the nomination, and finally his man won. He was elected to Congress in 1872, and again in 1874. In his first term he served on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and in the next Congress served on the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Platt was an unsuccessful candidate for the Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Hayes. Failing to receive this appointment, he retired from office and devoted himself to business. In 1879 he was elected general manager and secretary of the United States Express Company, and in 1880 president of that corporation.

The next appearance of Mr. Platt in politics was at the State Convention of 1877, at Rochester. President Hayes had removed Mr. Arthur from the office of collector of the port of New York, and Mr. Cornell from the office

of the surveyorship. This action brought on war between the administration and the Conkling machine. Senator Conkling had been chosen to preside over the State convention, but he substituted Mr. Platt in his stead, and the latter opened fight on President Hayes in a speech, attacking the administration and the civil service reform policy. The more noted speech by George William Curtis and the reply of Senator Conkling took place at the same convention.

The contest for the United States Senatorship to succeed Francis Kernan in 1881 was a lively one. The principal candidates were Richard Crowley, of Lockport, and Thomas C. Platt. Vice-President-elect Arthur favored Mr. Crowley, while Governor Cornell favored his old friend Mr. Platt, from the southern tier of counties. Mr. Platt carried the Republican caucus and was elected Senator on January 18, 1881. His career in the Senate might have been one of great interest, except for the quarrel between President Garfield and Senator Conkling over the disposition of New York patronage. The President, on March 23, 1881, sent to the Senate the name of William H. Robertson to be collector of the port of New York. Judge Robertson had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1880, and organized the bolt against the unit rule in the New York delegation, which had been instructed for General Grant, and so contributed materially to the possibility of General Garfield's nomination. Senators Conkling and Platt bitterly opposed Robertson's confirmation, and finally the President was driven by their opposition to withdraw from the Senate the other New York nominations which had been made with a view to conciliating Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling. Among these was that of General Stewart L. Woodford to be United States District Attorney, and Louis F. Payn to be United States Marshal.

The next day Senators Conkling and Platt resigned their seats in the Senate of the United States. It was said at the time that the excitement caused by their action was not exceeded by any event that occurred in the most exciting days of the Rebellion. The resignations were entirely unexpected. At the beginning of the session of the Senate that day it was noticed that the Vice-President, General Arthur, was flushed and nervous. Before the chaplain had finished his prayer, it was observed, however, that he had resumed his usual composure, and when the journal had been read he handed to the clerk what appeared to be an ordinary communication with the remark: "I am directed to lay before the Senate the communication which the Clerk will now read." The Clerk read the resignation of Senator Conkling. Senators heard the reading of the letter with amazement, and several requested that it might be read again. Before they had time to recover from their astonishment, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a second communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.

TO THE HON. C. A. ARTHUR, VICE-PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

Announcement had been made two weeks before in the public prints that Mr. Platt intended to resign his seat in the Senate if that body confirmed Judge Robertson's nomination, but in the excitement of the time the report had not attracted much attention. The announcement, however, it is now known, was made upon the authority of a gentleman to whom Mr. Platt had communicated his intention. At that time it was not suspected that Mr. Conkling intended to pursue the same course, as no intimation of the kind had been hinted by him.

In their letter to Governor Cornell, Messrs. Platt and Conkling said: "The Legislature is in session; it is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States. With a profound sense of the obligations we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachments to the great State whose interests and honor are dear to the United States, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, interpret all duties we have misconceived."

Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling sought a re-election as a vindication of their attitude, but were opposed by the national administration. The chief opponents of Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling were Chauncey M. Depew and William A. Wheeler. After prolonged balloting Warner Miller was elected as Mr. Platt's successor and Elbridge G. Lapham as the successor of Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Platt was apparently without political power when he thus resigned his office as United States Senator in 1881, but he quietly went to work in the southern tier of counties and by 1884 had become such a power that with his old opponent Warner Miller he nearly controlled the Republican State Convention of 1884, held at Utica. Mr. Platt also attended the National Republican Convention as a delegate and contributed largely towards the bringing about of the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. In 1888, once more a delegate, but this time a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, he was influential in swinging the New York delegation over to the support of Benjamin Harrison for President. In 1892, Mr. Platt, once more a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, opposed the renomination of President Harrison. In 1896 Mr. Platt, with the majority of the members of the New York delegation in attendance at the Republican National Convention, supported Levi P. Morton for President, and then joined in the motion that the nomination of William McKinley be made unanimous.

Mr. Platt was selected as their candidate for United States Senator by the Republican members of the Legislature in 1897 by a vote of 142 to 7; the other Republican candidate being Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Platt was re-elected to the Senate in 1903, and is a member of the following important committees: Printing (chairman), Census, Civil Service and Retrenchment, Finance, Interoceanic Canals, and Naval Affairs. His term of service will expire March 3, 1909.

Hon. Thomas Robert Bard was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on December 8, 1841. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and among the earliest settlers of that part of the Cumberland Valley in which Chambersburg is situated. Mr. Bard's early education was received at the common schools, afterwards graduating at the Chambersburg Academy. He chose as his vocation the profession of law, but before completing his studies went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he engaged in railroading. He remained in this place but a few years, the field being too restricted, and having great faith in the future of the far West, and a prophetic belief that there was the place for the better advancement of his material interests, Mr. Bard, in 1864, moved to California. He settled in Ventura county of that State, and here mapped out a career that has been eminently successful, finding a congenial home in Hueneeme,



HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD

and in the region surrounding a profitable field for the starting and exploitation of wide and diversified business interests. Here he has remained and continuously engaged in wharfing and warehousing, banking, petroleum mining, sheep grazing, and dealing in real estate.

Mr. Bard's close application to his business interests gave him no opportunity for many years to pay attention to politics, and though frequently importuned to enter the arena—to allow the use of his name in connection with important offices—he remained firm in his office chair, was obdurate to appeal, and indifferent to the allurements and emoluments of political life. He was frequently, however, a valued counselor in the affairs of his party, and was endowed with a sagacity that was many times of the utmost service to those who sought advice. But with the weight of his personality and the strength of his character, Mr. Bard was bound to become a public man, and in 1892 he was

prevailed upon to expose himself to the searching rays of the political sun, and right well he withstood them. In the Presidential election of that year, when Cleveland made a sweep through many of the supposedly stalwart Republican States, Mr. Bard was the only successful elector on the Republican ticket in California, an endorsement of personal strength and popularity that was not soon to be forgotten by the people of the State. On February 7, 1900, at an extra session of the legislature of California, by an unanimous vote of the Republican majority, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Stephen M. White, Democrat, March 3, 1899, and took the oath of office in the Senate on March 5, 1900. His term of office will expire March 3, 1905. Senator Bard serves on the following committees: Fisheries, Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, Public Lands, Territories, and Woman Suffrage (select).

The Senator is popular in Washington, and his social qualities have made him many friends and admirers. His long business training makes him a useful conferee in committee work, and his opinions are valuable contributions toward the adjustment of difficulties that arise. Senator and Mrs. Bard, with their family, when in Washington, reside at the Normandie.

Hon. Henry Moore Teller is of Holland stock, his ancestors being among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. His father, John Teller, was born in Schenectady, New York, but at the time of the son's birth lived at the town of Granger, in Allegany county, of that State, where Henry M. Teller was born on the 23d of May, 1830. His mother, Charlotte Moore Teller, was of New England origin and a native of Windham, Vermont. The first years of Mr. Teller's life were passed upon his father's farm in Allegany county, and the first money he earned was paid him for work in the harvest fields of his father's neighbors.

Senator Teller is a self-made man. He early in life evinced an ambition to secure a better education than was afforded by the schools in the immediate vicinity of his father's home, and sought access to the neighboring institutions of learning. He attended for a time Alfred University, at Alfred Centre, which has since conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and afterwards, for four years, the academy at Rushford, at which place he sustained himself by teaching school in the winter season and farm labor during vacation. He taught for seven years, and then entered the law office of Hon. Martin Grover, of Angelica, New York, afterwards of the New York court of appeals, where he remained for three years, being admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Later in the same year he removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, and afterwards, in 1861, to Central City, Colorado, where he has since maintained his legal residence. Although a young man when he removed to Illinois, Mr. Teller took an active part in politics during his brief residence in that State, which

covered one of the most exciting periods politically in the State's history, embracing as it did the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the Presidential campaign of 1860, and the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Mr. Teller had begun life as a Democrat, but only a few years after the attainment of his majority he espoused the principles of the then newly formed Republican party. He became an admirer and staunch supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's nomination and election to the Presidency. He attended the national convention of 1860 at Chicago, and went on the stump after the nomination.

While never losing his interest in politics after he removed to Colorado and keeping at all times abreast of public affairs and in thorough touch with the masses of the people, Mr. Teller devoted himself assiduously to the prac-



HON. HENRY MOORE TELLER

tice of law in that Territory, and except for a brief service as major general of the Colorado State militia in 1863, never held any office until he was elected to the United States Senate upon the admission of the State into the Union in 1876. Thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, he immediately took a high rank in the practice, and from the time of his arrival at Central City, in 1861, until his election to the Senate, 15 years later, conducted a larger law business than any other lawyer in that section of the country. He was engaged upon one side of almost every lawsuit of importance tried in the Territory during that time. From the beginning of his residence in Colorado he made the interests of the Territory his especial study, and at all times took a prominent part in the questions of the day. He organized the Colorado Central railroad in 1865, and was its president until the line was consolidated

with the Union Pacific, five years later. He was known throughout the territory, and when the time came for choosing representatives of the State in the Senate at the national capital, after the admission into the Union in 1876, there was little division of opinion as to the selection in this case. After the first State election, in October, 1876, he announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. He received the caucus nomination of the Republican party, and on the 14th day of November, 1876, Hon. J. B. Chaffee and he were elected as the State's first United States Senators. At the convening of the Senate on the 3d of December, 1876, he drew the Senatorial term ending March 3, 1877, and in December, 1876, was elected for the full term of six years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877.

That the choice of the people of the new State made by the first State legislature has been sanctioned and sustained by their successors is shown by the fact that he has since been re-elected five times, and has been kept in the Senate, almost without effort on his part, unless the performance of official duty may be designated as such effort, during the entire period of the State's existence, except three years, from 1882 to 1885, when he served as Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's cabinet. Mr. Teller entered the cabinet on the 17th of April, 1882, holding this position until the 3d day of March, 1885, when, upon the expiration of President Arthur's term, he retired to resume his seat in the Senate, having been in the meantime re-elected to that body. In the winter of 1891 he was re-elected to the Senate, without opposition in his own party, for another full term of six years. He left the Republican party at St. Louis in 1896 on the financial question, and in January, 1897, was re-elected to the Senate by a vote of ninety-four out of one hundred, and in the present year (1903) was elected to the Senate as a Democrat, and on March 5, 1903, entered upon his sixth term. Mr. Teller's popularity is attested by his committee assignments—as follows: Private Land Claims (chairman), Appropriations, Claims, Finance, Relations with Cuba, Rules, and Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (select).

He accepted a Cabinet position with reluctance, and only after great pressure had been brought to bear upon him, but administered the affairs of the Interior Department in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. His experience as a lawyer and his knowledge of all the questions coming before the Department gained from his long residence in the West especially adapted him for the duties of chief of this Department. While he has made a specialty of financial questions, espousing particularly the cause of the restoration of the free coinage of silver, he has never allowed any question of general importance to come before the Senate without giving it his careful consideration. A man of convictions, he never fails to take a position on one side or the other, and few Senators are more frequently heard in the general debates. He has been especially prominent in dealing with legal and Western questions and questions of for-

eign policy, and also of the tariff and other subjects pertaining to the revenues of the Government.

Mr. Teller was married in 1862 to Miss Harriet M. Bruce, of Cuba, New York. They have three children, a daughter and two sons. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having long since attained to the 33d degree, and is now Inspector General of the Order. He is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, and he was for seven years grand master of the Order in Colorado.

Hon. Henry Clay Hansbrough, now serving his third term in the United States Senate, is another forceful example of what may be accomplished by a man of positive character, whose admirable qualities have elevated him from the printer's case to the Senate forum. Mr. Hansbrough was born in Randolph county, Illinois, on January 30, 1848. His early education was confined to the public



HON. HENRY CLAY HANSBROUGH

schools, the best means available at that period and place. In his youth he entered a printing office and learned the trade of compositor, and from this embarked into journalism. In the newspaper field he had a wide experience, and held many responsible positions in the States of California and Wisconsin and Dakota Territory. He became a resident of Dakota in 1881, settling at Devil's Lake, his present home. His popularity with the people of his adopted home was almost instant with his arrival, and was manifested twice in his election to the office of mayor of the city. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was national committeeman for eight years.

Dakota Territory was now rapidly increasing in population, and during the decade from 1880 to 1890 five new States were admitted to the Union, among the number being

North and South Dakota. Between the census of 1870 and 1880 the growth in population in Dakota outstripped all her sister seekers for admission, the increase having been nearly tenfold, and in 1880 she could count nearly half a million. There was a feeling of unrest among the citizens and a clamoring for Statehood. Into this fight for admission into the Union of States Senator Hansbrough threw himself with a persistence and force of argument that toppled the scales in favor of the suppliant, and on November 2, 1880, North and South Dakota were admitted and took their places in the galaxy of stars that dot the blue of our flag. This earnest and successful fight of the comparatively new citizen was highly appreciated by the people of the new States, and to them he became very much endeared. The division of Dakota into two States made Mr. Hansbrough's geographical location in North Dakota, and at the first Congressional convention ever held in the new State he was nominated for Congress. His election was assured from the start, and a counting of the votes showed his majority to be 14,071.

Senator Hansbrough's popularity never waned, and he became a power in the State. At the session of the North Dakota legislature on January 23, 1891, he was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat in that body March 4, 1891. He was re-elected in 1897, and the people of the State were so well satisfied with his previous course, and so confident were they of the future, that in January, 1903, they returned him for the third time, where he will serve until March 3, 1909. Senator Hansbrough's committee assignments are: Public Lands (chairman), District of Columbia, Agriculture and Forestry, Finance, Library, and Industrial Exposition (select).

The Senator is popular with his colleagues, and is well and favorably known to the visitors to the Capitol. He is an active worker, performs well all the duties that devolve upon him, and is a valued help in conference work. As a speaker he is forceful, logical and convincing, and in committee work painstaking and conscientious. As a member of the District of Columbia Committee he has done much toward the advancement of the best interests of Washington. His Washington home is at 2033 Florida avenue, where Mrs. Hansbrough, a lady of rare accomplishments and high social qualities, maintains a charming home, the center of refinement and the scene of many delightful social functions.

Hon. Francis Emroy Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844. His father, Joseph S. Warren, was one of the immediate descendants of the family of Warren, early settlers in Massachusetts, and his mother's family, the Abbotts, were among those who came over from England early in the history of New England. He received a common school and academic education, commencing to attend a country school at the age of three, and continuing until about the age of eight. From that time until he was fourteen his schooling was confined to a few weeks in the middle of each winter,

His education, so far as schooling goes, was completed by a steady attendance at the Hinsdale Academy, between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. His boyhood days were spent almost entirely on a farm, and farm work, lumbering and logging, and caring for live stock occupied all time not spent at school until the age of seventeen.

He enlisted at the age of seventeen as a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, taking part in campaigns in Louisiana, and participating in the siege of Port Hudson, and engagements at Plains' Store, Donaldsonville, etc. At the siege of Port Hudson, on May 27, 1863, the regiment furnished volunteers to perform the dangerous undertaking of preceding the main body of an attacking party with fascines to fill the ditch of the earthworks before Port Hudson so that the artillery



HON. FRANCIS EMROY WARREN

might cross in case of success of this sally. All of the officers of the "forlorn hope" were killed, and about three-fourths of the men were killed or wounded. Warren, then a corporal, who was one of the volunteers, was knocked down, the fascine which he carried, being struck by a cannon shot, and he lay unconscious on the battlefield for several hours. He was given the Congressional medal of honor for participation in this engagement. He was mustered out of service at Pittsfield, Mass. At the close of the war he was made manager of a large farming and thoroughbred stock raising establishment at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, where he remained until early in 1868, when, with what capital he had accumulated—a few hundred dollars—he went West and was engaged as foreman of workmen building the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, west of Des Moines, Iowa. In June, 1868, he

went to Cheyenne, Wyoming and took charge of a furniture and house furnishing goods establishment, later becoming a partner in the concern and finally becoming sole owner. The business is now conducted by the F. E. Warren Mercantile Company, with F. E. Warren as president. He engaged in the live stock business in 1873, and continued in it, raising horses, cattle and sheep. At the present time he is president of the Warren Live Stock Company, which is engaged extensively in sheep raising, wool growing and ranching. He has been interested in the lighting business in the city of Cheyenne for over twenty years, and is president, at the present time, of the Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company.

He has been active in political matters since 1873, when he was president of the Senate of the Wyoming Legislature. He was again a member of the Wyoming Senate in 1884. He was twice a member of the city council and once mayor of Cheyenne. He served three terms—six years—as treasurer of Wyoming; was appointed Governor of Wyoming by President Arthur in 1885, and removed by President Cleveland in 1886; was again appointed Governor of Wyoming by President Harrison in 1889, and served until the Territory was admitted as a State, when he was elected first Governor of the State. He was a member of the Wyoming delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888; chairman of the Wyoming delegation to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and was chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Wyoming, and chairman of the State Central Committee of Wyoming in 1896. He was elected to the United States Senate November 18, 1890. He served until the expiration of his term, March 3, 1893; was re-elected January 23, 1893, and again re-elected in 1901, for a term of six years. He was married in 1871 to Miss Helen M. Smith, of Middlefield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Warren died in March, 1902. His children are Helen Frances and Fred Emroy; the former a student at Wellesley College, the latter a student at Harvard University.

Hon. Francis G. Newlands was born in Natchez, Mississippi. He was educated at Yale College, trained in the law at the Columbian Law School, in Washington, D. C., and at the age of twenty-three began the practice of law in San Francisco. During his residence in California he attained eminence in his profession and became one of the leading practitioners in the State. He took some part in politics, serving as a member of the State Central Committee in the Garfield-Hancock campaign, and was at one time a prominent candidate for the United States Senate from California.

About fifteen years ago the Sharon estate, of which he was the trustee, became involved in the meshes of a conspiracy, the purpose of which was to secure one-half of the property through a false claim of wifehood. This case was placed in Mr. Newlands' hands by Mr. Sharon. On

his deathbed Mr. Sharon charged Mr. Newlands with the duty of fighting the case to the end. The conspiracy was so widespread, involving the employment on contingent fees of many lawyers who were active in politics and who were endeavoring to shape the State judiciary with a view to a decision of the case in favor of the claimant, that Mr. Newlands determined to leave California, become a citizen of another State and bring an action in the Federal courts to crush the conspiracy. This was the reason for his moving to Nevada, where the Sharon estate had large mining, milling and agricultural interests. He conducted the litigation to a successful issue and won the case. Shortly after his arrival in Nevada Mr. Newlands became prominently identified with the irrigation movement. He urged State action in this important matter, and at his own expense inaugurated a system of surveys in the Carson, Truckee,



HON. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

Humboldt and Walker rivers, which were intended to cover all engineering problems, cost of storage, high-line canal, estimate of benefits, etc. He expended a large sum of money in this work, and incorporated the results of his investigations in a monograph entitled "An Address to the People of Nevada," in which he presented the agricultural possibilities of Nevada's four principal rivers. The monograph was accompanied by elaborate maps, plans and estimates. Mr. Newlands in this monograph insisted that a mere mining development was a one-sided development, and that the harmonious growth of the commonwealth absolutely required the development of agriculture and all the varied industries of the State. The panic of 1893, with the following period of prostration, prevented the carrying out of his plans in regard to State action. In 1892, four years after coming to the State, Mr. Newlands was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1894, 1896, 1898 and

1900. Before becoming a member of Congress he was prominently identified with the agitation of the silver question, being the vice-chairman of the National Silver Committee, and he was most active in the agitation which led to the passage of the Sherman act. During the first four years of his Congressional career he confined himself largely to the silver and other financial questions, all the time, however, pressing upon the attention of Congress, whenever the opportunity offered, the importance of national irrigation. During this time he acted as chairman of the national convention of the Silver party at St. Louis, and at that convention he made a memorable speech which was afterwards incorporated in William J. Bryan's great history of the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Newlands served as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency and Foreign Affairs in the House, and was finally promoted to the leading committee—the Ways and Means. While serving on the Committee on Banking and Currency he was most active in the discussion of financial questions. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he introduced resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii, and they were finally passed. Of late years also he has served on the Committee on Irrigation. Prior to Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency Mr. Newlands introduced in the House the bill which is generally known throughout the country as the Newlands Irrigation bill. This bill, with some amendments, received the endorsement of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate and the House Committee on Public Lands and Irrigation. The principles of this bill were favored by the Department of the Interior and the Geological Survey, and became the basis of Congressional action. It finally passed both houses of Congress, most of the leaders of the Republican party being opposed to it, the vote in its favor coming from Democrats and Western Republicans. This bill is regarded as one of the most important measures relating to the domestic development of the country that has passed during the last half-century. Under its operation, within thirty years, at least \$150,000,000 will be expended by the national Government in the development of a storage system and irrigation in the arid regions. The bill carefully guards against land monopoly, and is intended to preserve the public domain for the homes of actual settlers in small holdings. Owing to the comprehensive work under Mr. Newlands' direction prior to his entering Congress—work which was taken up and continued by the United States Geological Survey—the work of investigation is farther advanced in Nevada than in any other State of the Union. The director of the Geological Survey has gone over these works which were inaugurated by Mr. Newlands, and has actually accepted them as the basis of the work of irrigation which has been commenced in the State under the national irrigation act.

Mr. Newlands was elected to the Senate, by an overwhelming majority of the legislature of the State, to succeed Hon. John P. Jones, and took his seat on March 4, 1903. His term of service will expire March 3, 1909.

Hon. Thomas Kearns.—A forcible example of the triumph of pure grit is the life of Hon. Thomas Kearns, United States Senator from Utah. Born amid surroundings that bespoke not affluence and with a future that gave no promise of this world's goods to a degree that made the future bright, he has nevertheless conquered all that seemed to oppose, and to-day stands forth as the exponent of the self-made man, the author of a place that commands admiration and the winner of a fortune that may well excite envy. Thomas Kearns has never looked back after putting his hand to a task, and has never halted until the goal for which he aimed has been gained. Of sturdy stock, he was born near Woodstock, Ontario, on April 11, 1862, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Maher) Kearns. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood until ten years of age, when he moved with his parents to Holt county, Nebraska.



HON. THOMAS KEARNS

Here the outlook for young Kearns—to suit the natural bent of the rising statesman and financier—was not promising. Until the age of fourteen he worked on his father's farm, when he commenced the business of freighting, and for several years carried the goods of the miners from the end of the railroad in Nebraska to the mining and cattle camps in the Black Hills. This, though apparently work cut out for the seasoned frontiersman, was performed by this plucky youth with an earnestness and promptitude that indicated the character of the coming man. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Kearns moved to Utah, settling first in Salt Lake City and afterwards at Park City. At the latter place he was employed as a miner in the Ontario mine, and later became one of the owners of the Mayflower and Silver King mines.

With a residence at Park City began the public and political career of Mr. Kearns. He was made a member of the city council of Park City in 1895, and was elected

to the constitutional convention of the State of Utah in the same year. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis and was one of the silver Republicans who withdrew from that body because of their differences with the financial plank in the Republican platform. In 1900 he again represented his State, this time at the National Convention at Philadelphia, when the late President McKinley received his second nomination. As a fitting culmination of the triumphs of this man, whose western push turns aside all obstacles, and who permits nothing to stay the car of progress, he was elected by the legislature to the United States Senate from the State of Utah, succeeding the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, whose term of service expired March 4, 1899. The Democratic legislature of Utah failed to make a selection of Senator at their session in 1899, and thus the term of Mr. Kearns expires on March 3, 1905. The eminent standing attained by him in this august body is attested by his important committee assignments, as follows: Forest Reservation and the Protection of Game, Indian Depredations, Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, Mines and Mining, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and National Banks (select), of which he is chairman. Throughout his political life Mr. Kearns has been modest and unassuming—never self-seeking—and the honors of office have been thrust upon him by a constituency that recognized and rewarded worth. He is extremely and deservedly popular with the people of Utah, whose interests are his interests, and his work in the Senate and on his various committees marks him as a useful and pains-taking Senator.

Senator Kearns is largely interested in mining, banking, real estate and railroads, and is one of the progressive men who are making of the West a center of wealth and commerce. Amid the bustle and responsibilities of a very busy life Senator Kearns devotes much time and aid to charity and other worthy causes. Among his noble charities was his liberal contributions to St. Mary's Cathedral at Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Kearns built the St. Ann's Orphanage of that city. Senator Kearns is a member of the Elks, and is popular throughout Elksdom. On September 15, 1900, he married Jennie J., daughter of Patrick and Sarah J. Judge, of Park City, Utah. Of this union there are three children—Edmund J., Thomas F., and Helen M. Kearns.

Hon. Henry C. Payne.—When one pauses to reflect upon the vast system governing the transmission of the voluminous mail that is daily handled in the United States the thought naturally reverts to the head of this, the most important branch of the National Government. It can be but interesting to learn something of the personality and the qualification of our Postmaster-General that fit him for the post upon which so much devolves. No member of President Roosevelt's cabinet stands closer to the Chief Executive than does the Postmaster-General, Henry C. Payne, who is a keen possessor of a skilled knowledge of sagacious politics, and whose advice is always based on the soundest principles.

A retrospect of the life of General Payne can but exemplify the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way." The son of Orrin P. and Elizabeth (Ames) Payne, he was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, on November 23, 1843. Graduating from Shelburne Falls Academy in 1859, he removed, four years later, to Milwaukee and secured a position as cashier in a dry goods store, where he remained until 1867, when he married Miss Lydia W. Van Dyke. Becoming actively and prominently identified with the Republican party of his home city by adoption, he has served consecutively since 1872 as the secretary and chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club; secretary and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, retiring from the latter post in 1892. He has been a member of the National Republican Committee since 1880, of which he now is the vice-chairman, and a delegate to the National



HON. HENRY C. PAYNE

Republican Conventions of 1888 and 1892. General Payne's first technical knowledge of postal affairs may in truth be said to have begun when as an office boy he did chores in the humble little post office at Shelburne Falls, Mass. Broadened by his contact with affairs of both the business and political life at the thriving Wisconsin city, he was able fitted for the appointment of postmaster of Milwaukee, which was conferred on him in 1876, and which he held until 1886. He has ever been identified with Milwaukee's best enterprises, and since 1886 has been president of the Wisconsin Telephone Company; president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company since 1889; president of the American Street Railway Association in 1893, 4, and was in 1893-4 also appointed receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Payne is not only an able politician. In the responsible position of Postmaster-General he also brings a wide range of commercial knowledge to bear on

the greatest business establishment in the world—the postal system of the United States. In the ponderous granite home of the Federal Post Office in Washington he has direct supervision over 1,000 minor officials and clerks. More than 100,000 postmasters and over a million employes work out the details under his orders. Personally the Postmaster-General is a man of genial disposition and easy to approach. He is a man capable of grasping big problems in a broad way and possesses ample business capacity to handle them in a practical manner.

Hon. William Eaton Chandler, president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835. He studied law in Concord, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1855. For several years after his admission to the bar in 1856 he practiced in Concord, and in 1859 was appointed reporter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and published five volumes of reports. From the time of his coming of age Mr. Chandler was actively connected with the Republican party, serving first as secretary, and afterward as chairman of the State committee. In 1862 he was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, of which he was speaker for two successive terms in 1863-4. In November, 1864, he was employed by the Navy Department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia Navy Yard frauds, and on March 9, 1865, was appointed first solicitor and judge advocate-general of that department. On June 17, 1865, he became First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. On November 30, 1867, he resigned this place and resumed law practice. During the next thirteen years, although occupying no official position except that of member of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1876, he continued to take an active part in politics. He was a delegate from his State to the Republican national convention in 1868, and was secretary of the national committee from that time until 1876. In that year he advocated the claims of the Hayes electors in Florida before the canvassing board of the State, and later was one of the counsel to prepare the case submitted by the Republican side to the electoral commission. Mr. Chandler afterward became an especially outspoken opponent of the Southern policy of the Hayes administration. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and served as a member of the committee on credentials, in which place he was active in securing the report in favor of District representation, which was adopted by the convention. During the subsequent campaign he was a member of the national committee. On March 23, 1881, he was nominated for United States solicitor-general, but the Senate refused to confirm him, the vote being nearly upon party lines. In that year he was again a member of the New Hampshire legislature. On April 7, 1882, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy. Among the important measures carried out by him were the simplification and reduction of the unwieldy navy yard establishment; the limitation of the number of annual appointments to the actual wants of the naval

service; the discontinuance of the extravagant policy of repairing worthless vessels; and the beginning of a modern navy in the construction of four cruisers—the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin—one of which did good service at the famous battle of Manila. The organization and successful voyage of the Greeley arctic relief expedition in 1884 were largely due to his personal efforts.

Mr. Chandler went out of the cabinet at the close of the Arthur administration, in 1885, and resumed the practice of the law in Washington, but continued to spend much of his time in New Hampshire, where he took his usually active part in politics. On June 14, 1887, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889. He was re-elected on June 18, 1889, and again on January 16, 1895, his service as a United States Senator expiring on



HON. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER

March 3, 1901. During his senatorial career he was chairman of the Committees on Immigration, the Census, and Privileges and Elections, and an active member of the Committees on Naval Affairs, Interstate Commerce and Post Offices and Post Roads. He was the dominant spirit in the framing of the immigration laws which have been in force for the past twelve years, and largely through his efforts the control of immigration matters at New York and other ports was transferred from the various State bureaus to that of the United States. He also took an active interest in all legislation pertaining to the navy, and devoted much time to postal matters, especially to the development of free rural delivery and the pneumatic tube service. In general legislation he took a conspicuous part, and was one of the most forcible and interesting debaters in the Senate during his service there. Immediately after the close of his senatorial term, on March 9, 1901, Mr. Chandler was

nominated as president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, and he was confirmed by the Senate the same day. This position he still holds, and with his fellow-commissioners is drawing to a conclusion the adjudication of claims amounting to \$60,000,000.

Mr. Chandler has always been interested in the development of the city of Washington, and has aided its progress in many ways. He was one of the original promoters of the Washington Market Company, which corporation built and still owns and manages the famous Center Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, in many respects the finest establishment of its kind in the United States. Since the formation of the company Mr. Chandler has been one of its largest owners, and a member of its board of directors. In 1871 he acquired the property at 1421 I street, northwest, which he remodeled, and which has since been his Washington home. He spends his summers at Waterloo, New Hampshire, where his farm of several hundred acres, picturesquely located on the Mink Hills, and in the beautiful valley at their base, gives him ample opportunity for outdoor exercise and renewing his energies with life-giving ozone.

Hon. Charles Newell Fowler was born on his father's farm at Lena, Illinois, November 2, 1852. There he lived the life and did the work of the typical American country boy, learning persistent endeavor from the patient soil, and gradual development from the germinant spring and fecund summer. By the work of his own hands he was enabled to prepare himself for college at Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1872, he entered Yale University, graduating with the class of 1876, the class of which President Hadley, his life-long friend, was valedictorian. He pulled a lusty oar in the famous 'Varsity crew of which "Bob" Cook was captain. After graduation Mr. Fowler taught school and studied law, graduating at the Chicago Law School, the second in his class. Thence he went to Beloit, Kansas, where he practiced his profession for five years with marked success. From the law, he naturally passed into important business enterprises; for in the wonderful commercial activity of the early eighties there was a demand for a sturdy, honest manhood, capable of indefatigable toil, undismayed by defeat, not inflated by victory, which he, in physical, mental and moral qualities fulfilled. He came east, settling in Union county, New Jersey, first in Cranford, and then in Elizabeth, his present home.

The succeeding years were years of extraordinary industry—industry, ever a friend and never a taskmaster. As at college, Mr. Fowler worked, but he did not stifle his nature by working; and when, at the age of forty, he felt that he had achieved such a competency as would enable him to carry out the ideals of his boyhood, ever fostered amidst the tumult of strenuous life, his nature, broadened by his associations with men, and kept free from moth and rust through humane interests, responded buoyantly to the call.

From his college days, Mr. Fowler had been a close student of economics, a careful, thorough investigator of the laws of finance. He recognized the evil tendencies of the day, the ready appeal of fallacies for inflation, for free silver, for any kind of cheap money so long as it was plentiful. His prescience perceived, before the crisis came, the duty of the Republican party to preserve the honor of the country even as it had saved its life. In the most engrossing period of business cares, he found time for political thought, for political work and advice. For many years he was chairman of the Republican city committee of Elizabeth; in 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey within which that city is situated, a district hitherto conceded generally to be Democratic. In the Fifty-fourth Congress Mr. Fowler received a recognition from Speaker Reed rarely accorded to a new member. He was assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee, whose membership at that time of stress and panic was a matter of national concern. The average Congressman, then was ignorant of finance. He realized that something was wrong with the fiscal condition of the country. Just what remedy should be applied it was difficult for him to tell. Mr. Fowler at once attracted general attention to himself by a speech in favor of the gold standard—a courageous position then to assume and maintain, as there were only two other Republicans in the House who likewise boldly declared themselves. In the following year Mr. Fowler introduced a general financial and currency bill, in which he sought to attain the following objects: The establishment of the gold standard, the retirement of the demand obligations of the Government, the funding of the debt into two per cent. gold bonds, a system of credit currency and branch banks.

While nothing can be slower than financial and currency reform from its very nature, this bill, the pioneer of its kind, has already produced two concrete results. The gold standard has been established by statute, imperfect though the act of 1900 be, and the debt has been funded into two per cent. gold coin bonds, Mr. Fowler's plan being followed in precise terms in the act. Furthermore, it is conceded that true currency reform must progress step by step along the lines laid down by Mr. Fowler seven years ago and at that time scoffed at as impracticable.

Mr. Fowler in his advocacy of these principles of finance has spared no expense. He believes that a high educational demand has been made upon him by reason of his identification in the public mind with financial and currency reform, and most generously does he respond to it. It is an unusual thing for a Congressman to spend his own money rather than the people's in advocating and explaining the legislation in which he is interested. Without counting the very wide distribution which Mr. Fowler gave his speech of March, 1897 (a speech by the way which has served as a treatise and thesaurus on finance ever since, though now supplemented by the broader scope and deeper research of the speech of June, 1902), he at his own ex-

pense in 1902 distributed over one million copies of his report on the "Fowler" bill, besides circulating almost as widely his great speech of June, 1902, in support of that measure. It is a conservative estimate to say that simply and as a matter of course he has thus far expended over \$20,000 in his effort to enlighten the public mind on the subject of finance.

Mr. Fowler did yeoman's work in the Presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 for McKinley and sound money. In 1896 he opened the campaigns in Wisconsin and Indiana; in 1900 he opened the campaign in Maine. In both years his voice was effectively heard, as that of one well fitted to speak with authority; and the influence of his eloquence and arguments had much to do with the results. He is recognized as an almost ideal campaign orator; because he is simple, sincere, having the courage of

obtain the concurrence of any three members of the committee to any particular measure of general currency reform, but after months of hard, unrelenting labor, calling alike for statesmanlike tact and the knowledge of an expert, Mr. Fowler in April, 1902, by the unanimous direction of the Republican members of the committee, drafted and reported the general financial bill, widely known as the "Fowler" bill. This bill, so comprehensive in its scope, was mainly educational in design. It furnished a plan of currency reform toward which the country might gradually progress. From a mass of chaotic and contradictory theories, it brought forth an orderly, logical plan. It focused public attention on what was meant by financial and currency reform. As such a compendium of the best financial thought and purpose, this measure attracted far more notice and comment than any other prominent bill introduced that session. The press of the country considered it gravely and at large; and its verdict was written in the leading editorials of all the great newspapers, with a half-dozen exceptions, praising its principle, scope and method, and calling upon Congress to step by step ratify and adopt its plan.

In the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress Mr. Fowler, on his own suggestion and again by the unanimous direction of the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee, in accordance with this plan of successive legislation, drafted and reported that portion of the original Fowler bill, which responded the most readily to the exigency of public needs. The new Fowler bill, authorizing the issue of 25 per cent. of credit currency, is now before the House for consideration. Should it become a law, it is believed that it will avert that danger of currency famine and financial panic which bounteous harvests bring each fall under our ill-considered system. Whatever its fate, however, Mr. Fowler will continue his propaganda. In the awakened interests and the intelligent discussion of the people he finds his reward, even as in them he reads the infallible signs of ultimate success. But Mr. Fowler is no specialist. Thousands of his constituents who have called upon him to perform the multitudinous minor duties which make the Congressional life such a busy one can attest to his faithful and assiduous care for their interests. He has been unusually successful in obtaining governmental benefits for his district; as, for instance, the appropriation of \$135,000 for a new public building at Elizabeth, and the appropriation of \$900,000 for the deepening of the great waterway of the Kill von Kull. Every public question, too, is a question of thought and investigation for him. As member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Fifty-sixth Congress he devoted deep study to our international relations and the improvement of our consular service. His bill for the establishment of a tariff commission antedated the recommendations of President Roosevelt on this subject.

Mr. Fowler is a practical idealist; one who knows and loves his fellow-man. He is devoted to the cause of education, and is continually helping poor young men to secure



HON. CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER

his convictions, and being thoroughly posted on the subjects of which he speaks. Outside of the political arena, too, Mr. Fowler has been in great demand as an apostle of true financial reform. He was one of the leaders at the Indianapolis monetary convention in 1897; he debated in favor of bank currency against fiat paper money with Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio at the monetary congress of the Omaha Exposition in 1898; he addressed the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans in 1902.

Mr. Fowler has been successively elected to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses. All this while he has been assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee. In December, 1901, he became the leader in name, as he long had been in fact, of that great committee, being appointed chairman by Speaker Henderson. Hitherto it had been impossible to

the benefits of a collegiate course. As president of the Pingry School at Elizabeth, he has infused new life and usefulness into an institution honored in name and age, but which had fallen into decay. He purposes to give to his home city a free public library, the site for which he has already purchased, which will cost \$150,000. He is consistently, not carelessly, charitable; studying conditions and environments, and striving to do some lasting good. His home is a center from which radiate kind thoughts and generous deeds. This home is charmingly presided over by Mrs. Fowler, who is conspicuous in both Elizabeth and Washington as a leader in social, literary and religious circles, and who shares her husband's altruistic interests. She was Miss Hilda S. Heg, whose father, Col. H. C. Heg, was killed at Chickamauga. They were married at Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1879. Their only child is Charles N. Fowler, Jr.



HON. GEORGE FRANKLIN HUFF

Hon. George Franklin Huff was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, on July 16, 1842. His education was received at the public schools of Middletown and Altoona. Taking an interest in mechanics, he entered the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the latter place, where he learned a trade. At an early age, however, he abandoned his trade and went in the banking house of William Lloyd & Company. This marked the beginning of his rise in the business and financial world, and was the precursor of the lofty position he has attained in banking and commercialism. In 1867 Mr. Huff moved to Westmoreland county to engage in the banking business, and was successful from the start. Here he entered politics, and at once became a prominent figure and a valued adviser in the councils of his party. In 1880 he was a member of the National Republican Convention, and one of the

"306" led by the late Roscoe Cokking in the memorable effort to nominate General U. S. Grant for a third term for the Presidency. He was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1884, and for four years represented the Thirty-ninth Senatorial district in that body. Mr. Huff was ever popular with his constituents, and had many admirers and supporters in the opposite party. By a handsome majority he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-first district, then composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson, and was elected Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania to the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1902 he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Twenty-second district, receiving 18,827 votes to 13,014 for Charles M. Heinman, Democrat, and 778 for James S. Woodburn, Prohibitionist. Mr. Huff is an earnest worker in Congress, and his services are valuable and influence far reaching. He is popular with his colleagues, and has made many friends in the capital city.

Mr. Huff is president of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, one of the largest producers of gas and steam coal in the United States, to the affairs of which company he devotes much time and attention. He is largely interested in many other business industries in various parts of Pennsylvania, together with the banking business in Greensburg, in which he has been constantly engaged since youth. He is president of the Westmoreland Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, and a member of the board of directors of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Huff was married in 1871, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Judge Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Pennsylvania, afterwards United States district judge and chief justice of Kansas by appointment of President Franklin Pierce. Mr. Huff's residence is at Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont.—Among the names which have been identified in this country with conspicuous leadership in many directions of human activity there is none so well known as that of Belmont. For many years it has stood for great wealth, well secured and well used; for eminent service to the State and nation in political affairs; for social prominence well deserved and gracefully maintained, and for an important part in those manly sports which are more and more becoming a feature of American life. The Belmont family, thus distinguished for its wealth, influence and social leadership, was founded in this country by August Belmont, a native of Alzey, in the Rhenish Palatinate. He came hither at the age of twenty-one as the New York agent of the Rothschilds, whom he had already represented in Naples. He soon founded a great banking house of his own, which became famous as that of August Belmont & Co. He also became an American citizen, entered political life as a Democrat, did good service as charge d'affaires and minister resident at The Hague as to win special thanks of the Government at Washington, and for twelve years was chairman of the National Democratic

Committee. He had also a distinguished career in club life and on the turf. He married Miss Caroline Slidell Perry, daughter of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who "opened" Japan to the world, and niece of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, whose message, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" has become historic. The third of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont received the name of his famous granduncle.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont was born in New York city on November 12, 1858. He early manifested many of the traits which have made his ancestors on both sides noteworthy. From the Belmonts he inherited determination, aggressiveness, a sense of justice and chivalry, and the faculty of using wealth and social leadership. From the Perrys he got his love of adventure and his fondness for the sea. The last trait led to his being sent to the United States Naval



HON. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT

Academy at Annapolis to complete his education. Following his graduation there he served for some time, on active sea duty, on the Kearsarge, the Trenton, and other vessels. Both in the service and after he had left it he traveled widely, and in almost all parts of the world, and on his travels he collected many objects of interest and beauty, with which on his return he adorned his mansion at Newport. The latter, known as Belcourt, has long been famed as one of the finest residences in the United States.

Mr. Belmont has long been a prominent figure in the best clubs and society at Newport and in New York, in which latter city he has a beautiful home. He has paid much attention to driving, and has one of the finest stables of horses in this country. He has naturally retained a keen interest in the fame of his family, and has made each recurring anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie a gala day at Newport. In politics Mr. Belmont is a Democrat. He

was for some years disinclined to serve as more than a private citizen, and held no public office, save that of park commissioner at Newport. In the hotly contested national campaign of 1900 his unwillingness to assume public office was overcome, and he was nominated and elected a Representative from the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York. His influence in the councils of his party have long been commanding. In 1898-99 he rose to the foremost rank of the national leadership as the advocate of harmony in the party which had been rent and distracted, and as the exponent of the principles of tariff revision, income tax, inheritance tax, public ownership of public works, direct legislation, anti-imperialism, and others which he deemed of greatest importance to the country, and best calculated to restore the Democratic party to power. He made speeches on these matters in many States of the Union, and established an illustrated weekly newspaper, the Verdict, for the promotion of his political creed. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Mr. Belmont offered to build and equip for the Government within ninety days a dynamite torpedo gunboat. The President in personal interview seemed inclined to accept the offer, but in the end it was declined. Mr. Belmont was married January 11, 1896. Mrs. Belmont was formerly Miss Alva Smith, daughter of Murray Forbes Smith, of Alabama. She is of Kentucky ancestry, being a granddaughter of Governor Desha, who was one of the foremost men in the Blue-Grass State in the days of Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont are of the most hospitable disposition, and make their homes in New York and at Newport centers of the most brilliant and cultivated social life.

Hon. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.—At the age of thirty-five serving a third term in the Congress of the United States is a position and an eminence seldom attained. This is to-day the proud station occupied by the Hon. Jacob Ruppert, Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth District of New York. A writer some time ago applied the following sentiment as the truth in the career of Mr. Ruppert: "It is the genius of our institutions that young men, born with noble impulses and honorable ambitions, as they press energetically on toward the goal of their hopes and desires, find the way opening before them clearer and higher. The first hill only needs bravery and toil in the surmounting—ever after, the race is limited only by endurance."

Jacob Ruppert, born in the city of New York, on August 5, 1857, the son of Jacob and Anna Gillig Ruppert, was educated at Columbia Grammar School. He exhibited superior mental power, well fitting him for a profession (and in the pursuit of which he was offered every inducement by his father), but cast aside all allurements of such a life to familiarize himself with the business his energetic father had in early life worked so hard to build up, and after passing the entrance examinations of the School of Mines, young Jacob undertook to fill the humblest position in his father's brewery. The heir of its owners, he went to work as hard as any workman, starting his apprentice-

ship as a "keg-washer." The succeeding six or seven years saw him advance through every department in the extensive establishment. Finally, about 1890, his father made him general superintendent of the business, advancing him by degrees, until, some seven years ago, he was placed in the responsible position he holds to-day. To all intents and purposes he is the active head of the great Ruppert Brewing Company. Except during his engagement at Washington, daily, from eight o'clock A. M. until one, and from half-past four P. M. to half-past six, Mr. Ruppert is a man of business, pure and simple. He is at his desk as early as are any of his clerks, and long before the first of the numerous visitors arrives is planning the campaign of the day with his private secretary. Having mastered all the mysteries and intricacies of the business, he is familiar with every detail, and beside the claims

Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. In 1889 he was invited by Governor David B. Hill to take a position on his staff with the rank of colonel. When Roswell P. Flower became Governor, Mr. Ruppert was advanced to senior aide, and in that capacity participated in the celebration of the Columbian year, delivering the address for the State of New York in acceptance of the Columbia monument. He also took active official part in the first inauguration of President Cleveland. This military service paved the way for his wide acquaintance among public men, and his gradual evolution into an important figure in many fields.

In the year 1898 Colonel Ruppert was induced to enter the political field, in which, however, he was no novice, having for some years taken an active interest in local politics on the Democratic side. The Democrats of the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York unanimously tendered him the nomination for Representative in Congress, and notwithstanding the District in which he ran is usually one of the closest, politically, in the metropolis, Colonel Ruppert was triumphantly elected; in 1900 he again received the nomination and was elected, and in 1902 was still the choice of his constituents, and was returned for a third time, receiving 15,657 votes out of a total of 27,058 cast.

In Congress Colonel Ruppert occupies a position of great personal influence, and is highly respected by all his fellow-Representatives. His shrewdness and plain common sense are his leading characteristics, and they serve him well in the accomplishment of his purposes in the halls of Congress. He is a valuable member of the Committee on Militia, as well as of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and his time is also very frequently demanded on conference committees.

Colonel Ruppert is a member of the Manhattan, the New York Athletic, the Democratic, the Suburban, the Military, the Jockey, the Catholic, the Arion, the Liederkranz, the Larchmont Yacht, the Atlantic Yacht, the Lotus, the Automobile and the New York Yacht Clubs. Colonel Ruppert is unmarried.

Hon. William Connell.—A man who is able to carve a place and fortune from the unpromising rock of hard work, amid environments that offer no encouragement and little substantial assistance, deserves the homage of the people and a prominent niche in history. A man who wins education, fame and fortune purely by the application of his own will and endeavor is a noticeable exception to the general rule; and when that man loses sight of the fact that he has attained this proud eminence and remembers only to help those who have lost in the fight that he has won, he becomes a hero. This is the application that can be fittingly made to the Hon. William Connell.

William Connell was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on September 10, 1827, his parents being of Scotch-Irish descent. Not being rich in this world's goods, the educational advantages of young Connell were few and scant, and it can be said that his education was entirely self-gained.



HON. JACOB RUPPERT, JR.

and responsibilities of his occupation all his other pursuits fade into comparative insignificance. Up to ten or twelve years ago, his life was all up-hill work—a life of early to bed and early to rise. It is only since 1889 that he commenced to come forward in political and social life as a figure of prominence. But while his time was thus occupied in mastering his business, he had yet leisure hours, and those hours were devoted to the improvement of his mind. Manuals of parliamentary practice, debates in Congress, political, statistical and historical works were not only read but studied. Thus young Ruppert stored his mind with valuable material, while day by day he made his mental acquirements the more valuable by a constantly augmenting practical experience with the world.

Mr. Ruppert took a great fancy to the military side of life. For three years he served as a private in the

When he was but a boy his parents moved to what is now Hazelton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and such assistance being needed he commenced work in the mines as a driver boy at seventy-five cents a day. His earnest application and faithfulness won promotion, and in 1856, having shown the ability to rise in life, he was placed in charge of the mines of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, with offices at Scranton. Here came the opportunity for the young man of pluck and energy, and he was not slow to embrace it. In 1870 the charter of the company by which he was employed lapsed, and with his savings he purchased the same and organized the firm of William Connell & Co. Thus began a career that has been almost phenomenal, and by close application to the details of business and a studied interest in his employes, William Connell has developed into one of the largest individual coal operators in the Wyoming region.

In addition to his coal interests Mr. Connell is actively identified with the management of most of Scranton's business industries and commercial enterprises. He was always a Republican in politics. The voters of the Eleventh Congressional District recognized in Mr. Connell just the man they wanted to represent them in Congress, and he was induced to accept the nomination on the Republican ticket. He received the flattering endorsement of three elections — to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses — by handsome majorities, and at the Capitol represented the people in a manner that drew from them warm expressions of commendation and praise. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1896, and is now a member of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee.

Mr. Connell is one of the largest property owners in Scranton, and the city's improvement and development is

largely due to his active interest in its welfare. His new office building is the finest structure in Scranton and is the pride of the city. He is president of the Third National Bank; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal



HON. WILLIAM CONNELL

Church; has been prominent in religious and charitable work (always unostentatious), and his name is held in veneration by many who have been the recipients of his generous benefactions. Scranton has just reason to be proud of her citizen, the Hon. William Connell.



"THE ASTORIA," OWNED BY ALONZO OGLVIE BLISS.

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